ADMINISTRATION REPORT,
N.-W. P. & OUDH,
1889-90.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH,

For the year ending 31st March 1890.

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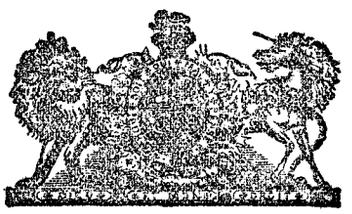

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1891.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH,

FOR

1889-90.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE YEAR.

THE rainfall of 1888, on which the harvests of the year depended, began late, was, except in the Jhánsi Division, excessively heavy while it lasted, and stopped prematurely. The kharíf crops were, in consequence, with the exception of rice, below the average. The rabi crops would have been good but for the cloudy weather that followed the winter rains. Wheat and oil-seeds suffered most, but there were excellent crops of sugarcane and gram. Though the seasons were less favourable to agriculture than usual, there was no conspicuous failure of any of the crops, but part of the Agra Division suffered from floods, and in Mirzápur the early cessation of the rains seriously interfered with the sowings for the rabi, and in parts of that district relief works had to be started.

Prices remained fairly constant, and, except in the eastern districts, were on the whole easier than in 1888. With the improved means of communication between all parts of the Province and other parts of India, and the extension of railways, prices have generally been steadier and higher than they used to be. The total traffic between these Provinces and other Provinces, ports, and Native States increased both in volume and value. The combined imports and exports of the year are valued at Rs. 27,81,44,910 against Rs. 26,07,87,485 in the preceding year. The trade with the four great seaports is separately registered, and the returns show that the great bulk of the trade of these Provinces is with Calcutta, the imports from that port being between five and six times larger than those from Bombay. The trade with Karáchi is small, and showed a considerable decrease during the year. The imports of grain from the Panjáb decreased, and the exports to it increased owing to poor harvests in that Province. The decrease in the export of wheat to Bombay and Calcutta is represented by Rs. 20,15,831, on a total of Rs. 86,96,590 in the preceding year, being 23 per cent. This was to a certain extent counterbalanced by an increase in the export of other grains represented by Rs. 14,13,593.

LEGISLATION.

No Acts having special application to these Provinces were passed during the year.

POLITICAL.

Rámpur.—The arrangements made in the previous year for the administration of the Rámpur State by a Council of Regency, during the minority of the present Nawáb, Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan, were continued. The conduct of the administration was satisfactory. The collections of revenue were good; the judicial business of the courts was methodically carried out; and the large undertakings of the Council in public works of improvement were executed according to the budget of the year. An officer of the Financial Department, whose services were lent for the occasion by the Government of India, was deputed to inspect and report, under the orders of the Agent for Rámpur, on the system and audit of the accounts of the State. His several suggestions for the simplification of the accounts and their periodical audit have since been adopted. The unadjusted claims on the State of several members of the Nawáb's family for pensions and allowances were investigated and settled with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, and a cause of considerable dispute and ill-feeling was thus removed. The young Nawáb's education remained under the superintendence of a Governor and an English tutor, and his progress has been good.

The Rája of Tehri was throughout a year an inmate of the Mayo College at Ajmír; from which good reports have been received of his conduct, his health, and his interest in his studies. The State is administered by the mother of the young Chief, assisted by a Council consisting of two members, and a Secretary. Tehri was visited in April 1890 by the Lieutenant-Governor, who held a darbár in the palace; and, while adding another member to the Council, confirmed existing arrangements, and intimated to the small party in opposition to the Regent his determination to maintain those arrangements so long as they worked efficiently.

In June 1889 the death was reported of His Highness Ishri Parshad Narayan Singh, G.C.S.I., the venerable and highly-respected Mahárája of Benares: he was succeeded by his nephew and adopted son and heir, Prabhu Narayan Singh, upon whom has been conferred the title of Mahárája Bahádur as a personal distinction. The sanad of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council conferring the title was personally delivered to the Mahárája by the Lieutenant-Governor at Benares in special darbár.

In the autumn of 1889 report was made to the Government that a party of Thibetan soldiers had established an outpost at Barahoti in the inner Himálayas, on British territory, at which duties were levied on all passing traders. An intimation was sent to them requiring their withdrawal of the outpost within the Thibetan boundary; but this was not complied with, and, under the instructions of the Government of India, a detachment of the 3rd Gurkhas was sent to the Barahoti Pass to enforce the order. The post was, however, evacuated before the arrival of the detachment.

FINANCE.

The year of report opened with a credit balance of Rs. 44,40,300: the greater part of which (Rs. 42,66,700) was Provincial.

The actual receipts aggregated Rs. 3,92,78,000, *viz.*, Rs. 3,13,27,000 Provincial and Rs. 79,51,000 Local. A falling off under Provincial, as compared with the previous year,* is noticeable. It was due to the deduction, from the Provincial share proper (one-fourth) of *Land Revenue*, of a sum of Rs. 22,79,000: of which 20 lakhs represent the contribution from Provincial to Imperial, in consequence of the re-imposition of the patwári rate in these Provinces under Act IX of 1889. The Provincial share of the gross Land Revenue exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 4,43,000; and with the exception of Irrigation and Civil Works, all the other budget heads showed increases.

	Rs.
*1888-89 ...	3,28,03,000
1889-90 ...	3,13,27,000

The Provincial expenditure of the year (exclusive of adjustments in favour of Local) amounted to Rs. 2,80,51,000, or Rs. 27,06,000 less than that of the previous year. This more than counterbalanced the amount (Rs. 14,76,000) by which the income of the year fell below that of 1888-89. The decrease occurred chiefly under *Land Revenue;* and it was mainly due to the transfer of charges on account of the patwári establishment to Local and the constitution under Act IX of 1889 of a separate Patwári Fund, towards which an annual contribution of 10 lakhs was made from Provincial Revenues. This contribution in a great measure accounts for an increase of Rs. 6,42,000 over the amount contributed from Provincial to make good the deficit under Local during the previous year. Deducting the 10 lakhs, the contribution is less by Rs. 3,58,000 than in the preceding year. This result is due partly to the increase of local rate consequent on re-settlement, and partly to economical management.

The closing balances of the year compare with those of the previous year as under:—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	*Increase.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial ...	42,67,000	53,14,000	10,47,000
Local	1,74,000	2,98,000	1,24,000

These figures show that the condition of Provincial Funds was, on the whole, satisfactory.

The Incorporated Local Funds call for no remark. They were in all important respects normal.

PUBLIC WORKS.

(1)—*Buildings and Roads.*

The total expenditure incurred during the year under all Branches of the Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads) amounted to Rs. 45,41,885 against Rs. 51,55,545 in 1888-89. The expenditure was distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Imperial	1,58,569
Provincial	25,93,008
Local	16,56,790
Contribution	74,181
Other share of Establishment...	59,337
Total ...	45,41,885

Taking the three main heads of Original Works, Repairs, and Establishment, the figures are divided off thus :—

			Rs.	Rs.
Original Works	...	...	14,07,807	
Repairs	...	...	19,85,911	
Establishment	...	...	10,71,061	

Viz., Original Works :—

Imperial	Military Works	...	8,468	
	Civil Works	...	43,201	
	Total	...		51,669
Provincial	Civil Buildings	...	5,82,363	
	Communications	...	1,31,588	
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	18,731	
	Total	...		7,32,682
Local	Civil Buildings	...	1,00,867	
	Communications	...	4,52,393	
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	12,977	
	Total	...		5,66,237
	Contribution	...		57,219
	Total, Original Works	...		14,07,807

Repairs—

			Rs.	
Imperial	Military Works	...	4,097	
	Civil Works	...	71,483	
	Total	...		75,580
Provincial	Civil Buildings	...	3,04,520	
	Communications	...	8,63,975	
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	7,053	
	Total	...		11,75,548
Local	Civil Buildings	...	52,878	
	Communications	...	6,50,167	
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	16,792	
	Total	...		7,19,837
	Contribution	...		14,946
	Total, Repairs	...		19,85,911

Establishment—

Imperial	...	...	...	29,400
Provincial	...	...	...	5,84,395
Local	...	...	...	3,96,034
Contribution	...	...	...	1,895
Other share of Establishment		...	...	59,337
	Total, Establishment		...	10,71,061
or, including Thomason Civil Engineering College			...	1,62,101
	Total, Establishment		...	12,33,162

The total of Rs. 10,71,061 under Establishment is Rs. 32,826 more than the amount (Rs. 10,38,235) expended during 1888-89 : in addition Tools and Plant cost Rs. 37,749.

The percentage of Establishment to Outlay was for all heads 27·70. The detailed distribution of expenditure is shown in the body of this Report.

The modified system of Public Works agency introduced in 1886, whereby all works (Imperial, Provincial and Local) are now executed by the sole agency of the Public Works Department, has continued to work smoothly and satisfactorily. So also has the arrangement, which was brought into operation in the beginning of 1889-90, of placing in the hands of District Boards the execution of all petty repairs and minor original works costing up to Rs. 1,000. On the whole, the present system has proved a decided improvement on the dual arrangement which obtained previously.

It is as yet too soon to comment upon the changes, based upon the suggestions of the Public Works Accounts Committee, which are being gradually introduced in the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works Department in these Provinces.

The revised scheme for working the Government Workshops at Roorkee, referred to in the Report of 1888-89, which had been tentatively introduced during the previous year, was brought into full operation during the year under review, and has so far worked satisfactorily.

The salient points in the revised policy laid down by Government for the management of the Shops are briefly as follows :—

I.—The reduction of Capital—

(a) by recovering the amount of outstanding bills;

(b) by using up materials in hand, and limiting the purchase of fresh stores, so as to reduce stock to the lowest limit compatible with maintaining the efficiency of the institution as a departmental concern;

(c) by disposing of articles already manufactured for sale, and reducing operations in this branch to the lowest possible scale in future.

II.—The development of work for Government Departments, especially the Public Works Department, as the main feature of the institution.

III.—The establishment of a strict system of prepayment for private orders.

IV.—The return to Government of a reasonable annual profit on the capital sunk in the enterprise.

V.—The training of apprentices and workmen.

VI.—The maintenance of system of accounts in accord with the Public Works Department rules and procedure ordinarily obtaining in Government workshops in India.

The orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State regarding the inclusion in the annual Administration Report of a statement showing the extensions of road communications and of the length of roads maintained during the year, will be carried out in framing the Report for 1889-91 and future years: meanwhile a statement is under preparation showing the total length of road communications of all kinds kept up in these Provinces during the year 1889-90, which will be submitted to the Government of India for the information of Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

The whole of the Lady Lyall Hospital buildings at Agra, with the exception of the matron's house, were completed by the close of the year. Particulars in regard to the cost of each building will be found at page 119 of this Report.

The construction of a Maternity Hospital at Agra, with funds provided by the Dufferin Fund Committee, was also commenced, and good progress was made on it.

The physiographical condition of the Naini Tal Settlement and Depôt, and of their communications, continued to receive the careful attention of this Government throughout the year. In accordance with the recommendations of the Committee which assembled in September 1888, the outlet of the lake was fitted with regulating sluices, and the upper portion of the Ballia ravine was strengthened with masonry works.

At the request of the Local Government, Mr. Oldham, Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, was deputed by the Government of India to examine and advise on some of the more important questions affecting the safety of certain localities, and the proposals for ensuring the maintenance and efficiency of the cart-road between Naini Tal and the plains. Briefly, Mr. Oldham's report was in favour of the construction of a tunnel to carry the cart-road through "Bleak House" spur and of the re-alignment of the insecure portion of the road on the Kalakhan hill between the 4th and 6th miles, further expenditure on the Ballia ravine being deemed by him unnecessary. Arrangements were in progress to carry out these recommendations when the year closed. Changes subsequently occurred which have entirely altered the conditions of the problems to be dealt with, and necessitated a radical alteration in the proposals.

---

(2)—*Railways.*

No new works of any importance were undertaken in connection with Railways during the year. The uncompleted link, however, between Gola Gokarnáth and Pilibhít, 55 miles in length, was handed over to the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway Company in the month of November 1889 for construction; but beyond re-staking out and levelling of the line and collection of material, very little actual work could be done. When this portion of the line is ready, as it very shortly will be, through railway communication will be secured

between Lucknow and Bareilly. The result of the working of the open lines was satisfactory, and the traffic seems to be developing as the facilities for cheap and rapid transport are becoming known and appreciated.

The Pawayan Steam Tramway, the proposed construction of which was noticed in the Report for last year, has been completed, and was passed and opened for public traffic on the 17th June 1890, after inspection by the Consulting Engineer, Lucknow.

(3)—*Canals.*

The direct and indirect Capital outlay during and up to the end of the year 1889-90 is shown in the following statement:—

TABLE A.

Class.	Work.	*During the year.*									Total Direct and Indirect charges to end of 1889-90.
		Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense Account.	Loss by Exchange.	Receipts on Capital Account.	Total Direct charges.	Total Indirect charges.	Total Direct and Indirect charges.	
Major Works.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective Works (Account head 35).	Betwa Canal ...	18,604	4,126	—60	3,767	...	—107	26,330	1,825	28,155	41,64,166
Works of which the Capital outlay is not charged against Revenue (Account head 49).	Ganges Canal ...	48,365	10,584	...	17,063	...	—158	75,854	3,747	79,601	2,83,93,597
	Lower Ganges Canal ...	6,24,686	1,32,193	34,127	—43,286	...	—1,44,543	6,03,178	31,284	6,34,462	3,30,96,023
	Agra Canal ...	39,508	8,928	...	—13,099	...	...	35,337	2,310	37,647	91,27,098
	Eastern Jumna Canal...	87,328	19,889	640	— 2,353	...	...	1,05,504	5,352	1,10,856	33,37,047
	Total ...	7,99,887	1,71,594	34,767	—41,669	...	—1,44,706	8,19 873	42,693	8,62,566	7,39,53,765
Minor Works.											
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.											
Works in operation	Dún Canals	...	...	...	— 1,070	...	...	—1,070	...	—1,070	6,36,834
	Rohilkhand Canals ...	1,622	155	...	— 1,423	...	...	349	22	371	16,68,789
	Bijnor Canals ...	...	...	...	—2	...	...	—2	50	48	87,051
	Bundelkhand Lakes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,398
	Total ...	1,622	155	...	— 2,500	...	...	—723	72	—651	24,75,072
Surveys	Bundelkhand Irrrigation Works.	239	11	...	...	...	...	250	1	251	1,74,649
	Cawnpore Branch Extension, Lower Ganges Canal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,746
	Sardah Canal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,572
	Total ...	239	11	...	...	...	...	250	1	251	2,80,967
	Total, Minor Works ...	1,861	166	...	— 2,500	...	...	—473	73	—400	27,56,039
	GRAND TOTAL ...	8,20,352	1,75,886	34,707	—40,402	...	—1,44,813	8,45,730	44,591	8,90,321	8,08,73,972

The new aqueduct to carry the Lower Ganges Canal over the Káli Nadi at Nadrai was completed during the year, and water was passed over it on 20th October. The total expenditure on this work to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 43,92,208.

On the Upper Ganges Canal the chief works in progress are new mills at Salawa and new falls at the tail of the Jáni escape. The Raipur torrent escape on the Eastern Jumna Canal was completed, and good progress was made with the Muttra escape on the Agra Canal.

The length of completed channels at commencement and end of the year is given in the following statement:—

		Sanctioned.		Completed.									
				At end of 1888-89.					At end of 1889-90.				
		Miles of canal.	Miles of distributaries.	Miles of canal.	Miles of distributaries.	Miles of drainage cuts.	Miles of navigation channels, escapes and mill channels.	Total.	Miles of canal.	Miles of distributaries.	Miles of drainage cuts.	Miles of navigation channels, escapes and mill channels.	Total.
Major Works.													
Protective Works.	Betwa Canal...	182	379	167	310	12	12	501	168	321	12	12	513
Works of which the Capital outlay is not charged against Revenue.	Ganges Canal,	463	3,000	437	2,540	966	81	4,024	437	2,523	965	81	4,006
	Lower Ganges Canal.	566	2,457	564	2,050	339	78	3,031	557	2,078	370	84	3,089
	Agra Canal ...	149	600	109	562	39	35	745	109	565	41	35	750
	Eastern Jumna Canal.	130	641	130	640	319	23	1,112	130	640	319	23	1,112
	Total ...	1,308	6,698	1,240	5,792	1,663	217	8,912	1,233	5,806	1,695	223	8,957
Minor Canals		...	...	20	517	6	...	543	20	519	6	2	547
GRAND TOTAL ...		...	...	1,427	6,619	1,681	229	9,956	1,421	6,646	1,713	237	10,017

The length of distributaries was increased by 27 miles and of drainage cuts by 32 miles. The heavy rainfall of the last five years has necessitated a considerable development of the drainage systems in canal-irrigated tracts, and numerous drains are now under construction.

The following statement shows the results of the year's working compared with those obtained in the previous four years:—

Year.	Capital outlay under all heads, including Betwa Canal (Protective).		Number of villages irrigating.	Area irrigated by canals.	Value of crops raised with canal water.	Revenue assessments.			Revenue charges (Working expenses).	Net revenue.	Percentage on Capital, including that expended on Betwa Canal.
	During year.	To end of year.				Water-rate and miscellaneous receipts.	Share of enhancement of land revenue.	Total.			
	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1885-86 ...	{ 10,10,197 * 38,75,580 }	7,51,49,595	8,274	1,709,676	4,97,91,920	50,83,385	9,49,631	60,33,016	24,83,366	35,49,650	4·72
1886-87 ...	19,09,628	7,70,59,223	8,846	1,363,815	4,44,17,015	41,83,827	9,57,155	51,40,982	25,55,201	25,85,769	3·35
1887-88 ...	17,08,096	7,87,67,319	9,553	1,547,288	5,20,72,286	46,25,545	9,58,660	55,84,205	25,64,194	30,20,011	3·84
1888-89 ...	12,16,332	7,99,83,651	9,554	1,604,753	5,31,04,539	49,22,126	9,60,417	58,82,543	27,78,191	31,04,352	3·88
1889-90 ...	8,90,321	8,08,73,972	10,258	1,879,403	6,52,72,344	54,22,805	10,64,710	64,87,515	27,81,882	37,05,633	4·58

* Betwa Canal expenditure to end of 1885-86.

NOTE.—The revenue charges do not include refunds of revenue.

The monsoon commenced and ended earlier than usual; from October to February very little rain fell. The kharif area was 0·57 per cent. less than was irrigated in 1888-89: the area under sugarcane decreased by 29·3 per cent. owing to the low price which *gúr* commanded while the crop was being sown; the areas under rice and cotton increased considerably. The rabi areas increased by 29·3 per cent.

The net revenue assessed amounted to 4·58 per cent. on the Capital expended. Taking the four canals classed as "Productive," the net revenue amounted to 4·95 per cent. on the Capital outlay, against 4·16 in the preceding year.

The gross revenue realised was Rs. 58,03,374, and exceeded the working expenses and interest charges by Rs. 1,16,267.

The total receipts from Productive Works to the end of the year exceed the total working expenses, including interest charges, by Rs. 67,58,569. The charges on the Betwa Canal, which is classed as a Protective Work, exceed the receipts by Rs. 12,35,577.

The Tarái and Bhábar Canals irrigated 114,680 acres against 111,826 in the preceding year.

REVENUE.

In the North-Western Provinces the current demand under all heads rose to Rs. 5,37,94,111, showing an increase of very nearly three and-a-half lakhs over the demand of the previous year. Enhancement of land revenue only accounts for Rs. 34,000 of this increase, which is mainly contributed by canals: the early cessation of the rains and the absence of winter rains having caused a larger area than usual to be irrigated from canals. Although the harvests were on the whole below average, the revenue came in without difficulty, except in certain tracts which have called for specific orders from the Government. In three districts of the Agra Division, as was mentioned last year, a large number of villages have become seriously deteriorated owing to the combined effects of a rise of the water-level from the introduction of canal irrigation and to a succession of unfavourable seasons. Officers were deputed on special duty last cold weather to ascertain how far the suspensions of revenue already granted should be continued and confirmed.

In the south of the Agra and Muttra districts a considerable area had been injured by the inroads of wild cattle from the Native States; and to protect and restore the cultivation of the British villages, it has been found necessary to fence the border at a great cost for many miles. In Bánda and Hamírpur the spread of *káns* grass is again seriously interfering with cultivation. In these several parts of the Province and for these causes formal suspension of land revenue to the amount of about one and-a-half lakhs has been required, and some reduction of revenue will probably be necessary if these villages are to have a fair chance of recovery. The investigations which were commenced last year, with the subsidiary adjustments for securing to the tenantry a relief corresponding to that given by the State to the landlord, will not be complete till the end of the present winter. The collection of canal dues was better than in the previous year. The problem of intercepting that portion of the increased profits of land due to irrigation from canals, which is now taken by the landlord, has formed the subject of a long correspondence with the Government of India. The intricate questions involved have not yet been finally settled; but the

ground is so far cleared, that in districts which come under revision of settlement there will in future be a single canal charge, namely, the rate levied on the occupier of land irrigated from the canal. The further rate hitherto charged on the owner will be thenceforward merged in the land revenue of his estate. The apparent revenue from canals will of course be decreased by the amount so absorbed; but the Board of Revenue have been instructed to show in their reports what portion of the land revenue is fairly due to canals, and may be taken as interest on the Capital outlay of these great undertakings. In Oudh, as in the North-Western Provinces, the outturn of the harvests was below the average; but the prices obtained for grain were good, and the revenue, though not paid quite as regularly as in previous years, was realised with the ease which has marked the Oudh collections for many years. The demand, including all heads, amounted to Rs. 14,97,000, and was practically the same as in the previous year. Money-orders for the payment of rent and revenue continue to be very little used in Oudh, nor is their adoption to a large extent to be expected in a country where most of the properties are large, and the sums payable as revenue are considerable. In the North-Western Provinces there was only a slight increase in the number of revenue money-orders; but the value of the money-orders issued for the payment of rent rose to Rs. 5,64,900, being 42 per cent. in excess of that of the previous year. The use of money-order by tenants may possibly tend to aggravate ill-feeling, where such already exists, between landlord and tenant, and agricultural relations will probably be disturbed where rent-payment in this fashion is largely adopted. District Officers have been instructed to note the estates in which rent is much paid by money-order, and to watch the reasons and effect of the system.

In the North-Western Provinces the heavy increase in litigation since the passing of the last Rent Act, that has been noticed in past years, is maintained. The increase of the last five years has been mainly in the well-to-do and permanently-settled districts of the Benares Division. During these years rent suits have increased by nearly 70 per cent., whereas in the districts of the Agra Division, where there has been much land thrown out of cultivation and considerable difficulty experienced in the collection both of rent and revenue, there has been a marked decrease in the number of suits for arrears of rent. The increase in the eastern districts is coincident with a marked increase in the use of money-orders for the payment of rent, and it is possible that between the two there may be some connection. The landlord being no longer able to credit collections to arrears, is obliged to resort to the rent courts to secure a record of the arrears and to prevent their becoming time-barred. An increase occurred in the number of applications to eject tenants with rights of occupancy; but the conclusion of the Board of Revenue, after a protracted and patient inquiry throughout the Province, was, that so far as occupancy tenants relinquished their holdings, it is not as a rule under undue pressure from the landlord, and that while there are individual landlords who avail themselves of every pretext and opportunity to destroy the occupancy tenure on their lands, the great body of the landowners are not

oppressive in their relations with their tenantry, and disturbance in their holdings is quite inconsiderable in dimension. The gross area in which tenants-at-will were evicted from their holdings could not have been more than 1·9 per cent. of the area held in tenancy from year to year, and on the detailed statistics procured from selected districts the landlords are shown to be less exacting than the figures seem to indicate, and the actual ejections are not more than two-thirds of the number entered on the register.

In Oudh the number of tenancies in which notice of ejectment was issued was nearly double that of the previous year, and there is no doubt that the provisions of the new law are becoming better known and more used by the landlords; but the entire number of notices remains insignificant (17 per cent. on the whole number of tenancies), and not a twentieth part of the number issued in the last year of the old Rent Act. From the reports and comments of the District Officers it is clear that in spite of all the endeavours that have been made to inform the agricultural classes of the privileges they have acquired under the new law, there is still in the more secluded and backward parts of the Province, as was to be expected, much ignorance of their position under the new Act. In some districts there survives a strong feeling of attachment and regard to their hereditary leaders, which will continue so long as their landlords treat them with moderation, and the disappearance of which would be a calamity to the country. There is also a strong and abiding sense of the subordination of the weaker to the stronger, all provision and remedy of law notwithstanding. The combined effect of these influences is undoubtedly the acquiescence of the tenantry in action by the landlords which is not justified by the strict letter of the law, so long as that action is not intolerably oppressive. Nor was it to be expected that the entire body of the landowners would submit at once to the new restraints on their ancient authority or conform in all points to unfamiliar and distasteful procedures. There are still private and illegal enhancements and evictions; but after continued careful inquiry these seem to be diminishing and to have been nowhere large. Other considerations apart, the over-population of many parts of the Province makes the holding of an ejected tenant matter of keen competition, and the new tenant will accept any terms the landlord may require whatever the law may say. But it is clear from the reports that in the districts where the Deputy Commissioners take the pains to have the legal position explained to the villagers in every case where the law has been evaded or broken, these evasions and breaches become steadily fewer, and the conditions of agricultural life become more and more governed by the exact provisions of the law. Applications for loans under the Land Improvement Act decreased in value in the North-Western Provinces, chiefly in the Meerut Division, where the progress of assessment operations doubtless checked applications by landlords. In Oudh there was some increase. In a season which was not prosperous to agriculture it might have been expected that more advantage would be taken of the assistance which is placed at the disposal of the agricultural community for the construction of improvements or for the purchase of seed and cattle. The attitude of the

District Officer in this matter is more and more clearly the determining factor in the extent to which this assistance is applied for and taken. The funds placed at the credit of a particular district are seldom large; the area or the numbers that can be helped is in ordinary years very limited; and there are difficulties to be overcome, such as the passive obstruction of the subordinate officials, complications of tenure, and peculiarities of soil: but much can be done when a District Officer chooses for the help of agriculture in his district.

In six districts of the North-Western Provinces settlement operations were in progress, namely, Gorakhpur, Basti, Bulandshahr, Muzaffarnagar, Saháranpur and Jhánsi. In the three former districts the assessment work has been completed, and the increase in the revenue in the three districts amounts to 20 lakhs of rupees on a former total of Rs. 42,96,920. The expenditure, which in Gorakhpur and Basti amounted to Rs. 216 and Rs. 330 per square mile, was greatly reduced in Bulandshahr, where it was even less than had been originally anticipated: the expenditure up to the end of the year amounting to Rs. 87 per square mile only. In Saháranpur also the Settlement Officer has finished his inspections, and the Board have received his assessment reports. In Jhánsi the Settlement Officer only commenced operations last cold weather, but out of 1,412 square miles, 1,158 square miles have been surveyed by the Deputy Superintendent of Survey with the assistance of the local patwáris.

The sanction of the Government of India was also obtained to the survey and re-settlement of Garhwál. The survey was to have been commenced last spring, but under circumstances which fall under the history of the current year it was deferred till the present cold weather.

In Oudh preparations have been made for the revision of settlement in Unao. An inspection of the maps has shown that for the purposes of assessment they are sufficiently accurate, and no fresh survey is necessary: the assessment will be made on the principles adopted in the districts of the Meerut Division. In deference to the wishes expressed by the Government of India, the Lieutenant-Governor has decided not to appoint a Settlement Officer, but to leave the revision of settlement in the hands of the District Officer, with the assistance of an experienced Assistant to relieve him as far as possible from the ordinary district work. In Oudh the patwáris had hitherto been paid their salaries by the landlords of their circles, who received a corresponding reduction of revenue. This arrangement necessarily ceased on the passing of the Patwári Act (Act IX of 1889), and the patwáris are now paid direct from the tahsíl. That the power of the landlord in Oudh over the patwári of his village has been to some extent weakened by this change, and that it has not been altogether appreciated by the landed classes of that Province, is matter of general comment. But the patwári is more punctually paid, more amenable to the regulations and requirements of the Government, and more removed from the landlord's pressure in regard to the record of the valuable rights which have been recently conferred on tenants in that Province. In other respects the interests of the landlords regarding the

appointment and dismissal of the patwári and the constitution of patwári circles have been carefully maintained by the Act and by the rules issued since its enactment. The landlords retain the nomination and superintendence of the patwáris of their villages, and are still held primarily responsible for the correct preparation of the papers. Advantage has also been taken of the change in the manner of payment to simplify the gradation of pay, which formerly was fixed with reference to the revenue of the circle. As most of the Oudh districts will shortly come under settlement, it has been necessary to closely examine the condition of the patwáris' records. The conclusion arrived at is that, although the work of the Oudh patwári is not as yet as good as that of the patwári in the Meerut and Rohilkhand Divisions, it has greatly improved in the last six years. The subject has received special attention from the Director, and every district has been visited by one of his Inspectors. This inspection brought to light various irregularities: in Sultanpur the revenue registers were found exceedingly incorrect, and special measures had to be adopted for their correction. In the North-Western Provinces there has been a continued improvement both in the correctness of the village papers and in the punctuality with which they have been filed. This result is due in no slight degree to the training that is given at the patwári schools, which have now been established in every district of the Province, except Kumaun and Garhwál. During the year there were in the North-Western Provinces 122 estates under the management of the Court of Wards, with a rental demand, current and arrears, of very nearly 20 lakhs. In Oudh there were 44 estates with a rental demand of 22½ lakhs. In the North-Western Provinces the collections were not so good as in the previous year, or so good as they should have been. They amounted to 41 per cent. in the case of arrears, and 90 per cent. in the case of the current demand. In Oudh the collections were better, being 97 per cent. and 12 per cent. in the case of current rental and arrears, respectively. The recovery of arrear rents was small, owing to a large proportion of irrecoverable balances, since remitted, being still on the accounts. Both in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the expenditure on improvements was even less than it had been in the previous year. Both the Board in the North-Western Provinces and the Deputy Commissioners in Oudh have been addressed as to the importance of this part of the duties of the Court of Wards, and reminded that it is not the whole duty of the Court to extricate estates from embarrassments which often originated in foolish extravagance, or to accumulate hoards for its future possessor. The management of the Court should be signalized by improvement of the estate itself, whenever improvement is needed and is possible, by better water-supply, better sanitation, better communications, and development in the many directions which benefit the property and the tenantry. An inquiry into the financial condition of 28 estates in the North-Western Provinces that had been taken under management on the application of the proprietors owing to their pecuniary embarrassments, shows that the management of their estates by the Court of Wards has been very successful. Debts amounting to no less

than Rs. 18,83,672 have been liquidated from the profits of these estates, while debts amounting to Rs. 5,08,789 were met by sale of landed property and houses: 11 of these estates had been released free from debt, five were released with debts reduced from Rs. 3,12,366 to Rs. 63,073, and in those estates still under the Court of Wards the debts had been reduced from Rs. 11,12,367 to Rs. 2,49,336. In Oudh, of the estates managed under the Encumbered Estates Act, only five remain under the Court of Wards, and in them the debts have been reduced from Rs. 4,47,293 to Rs. 1,26,877.

The collections from the State properties were nearly 98 per cent. of the demand. It is anticipated that the revision of rentals in the Kumaun Bhábar will lead to a large increase in the income derived from the estates there. The Dúdhi estate suffered severely from the early cessation of the rains, and the Collector has been instructed to deal leniently with the tenants. The net profits from the 48 State properties in Oudh amounted to Rs. 18,808; the collections were good, but the attention of Deputy Commissioners has been directed to the importance of improving these properties and the condition of the tenants, so that the management may be an example to private landlords.

The most important of the experiments carried on by the Agricultural Department were those in connection with the reclamation of *úsar* land. At the Cawnpore farm good work was done in the education of apprentices and in the distribution of selected seeds. The Director also sent apprentices to six districts where they took a number of borings for wells; boring apparatus was also lent to zamíndárs on favourable terms, and the advantages of this method of selecting sites for new wells are being rapidly better appreciated.

The management of the Botanical Gardens at Saháranpur and Lucknow was good. The distribution of flower and vegetable seeds to the public from these gardens has nearly doubled during the last three years.

The area under tea has nearly doubled since 1876, and the outturn now amounts to 18 lakhs of pounds.

There has been a large increase both of inland emigration and of emigration beyond India; the figures for the year being in each case 341 and 8,995 against 257 and 5,905 respectively in 1888. By far the largest number of emigrants went to Demerara and Trinidad.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

Income Tax.—The gross receipts of this tax were Rs. 21,89,000 against Rs. 21,60,000 in the preceding year, an increase of Rs. 29,000. The net receipts of the year under report (Rs. 21,55,000) were the highest realised since the tax was first imposed. The charges were Rs. 34,000, against Rs. 37,000 in 1888-89. The average amount assessed on each thousand of the population was Rs. 42, and the average assessment per person assessed was Rs. 27.

Stamps.—The total income of the year amounted to Rs. 66,20,000, and the total expenditure to Rs. 1,56,000: against the Rs. 63,00,000 and Rs. 1,41,000 respectively of 1888-89. The net receipts thus show an increase of Rs. 3,05,000 as compared with those of the previous year. The revenue from this source during the year of report is the highest as yet on record.

The number of licensed vendors has risen from 2,486 to 2,647, and it seems probable that the requirements of these Provinces in this matter are now nearly satisfied. Inspection of stamped records was carefully attended to during the year.

Excise.—The receipts during the excise year ending the 30th September 1889 were Rs. 57,05,000, against Rs. 56,30,000 in 1887-88: an increase of Rs. 75,000. The excise revenue during the year under report was the highest on record. The still-head duty on country spirits realised Rs. 17,81,000 (against the Rs. 18,39,000 in the previous year): license fees for the sale of country spirits brought in Rs. 13,83,000: while farming and outstill licenses yielded Rs. 5,59,000. The income from opium and drugs was Rs. 7,77,000 and Rs. 7,08,000 respectively. The number of chandu and madak shops was again reduced, from 57 to 54. In 28 districts of the 49 in these Provinces there were none of these shops. Since the close of the year of report three more shops have been abolished.

Prosecutions under the Excise Act were more numerous than in the preceding year, but involved fewer persons. The percentage of convictions rose from 77·99 in 1887-88 to 79·75 in 1888-89. There were 664 prosecutions under the Opium Act, involving 775 persons, of whom 590 were convicted. Rewards in excise cases were given less freely than in former years; the attention of the authorities has been invited to the matter.

During the year exhaustive inquiries were made, under instruction from the Government of India, into the excise administration in these Provinces in consequence of a resolution passed by the House of Commons (on the motion of Mr. Caine) condemning, in general terms, the Indian system of excise. The result of the inquiry went to prove what, for the rest, was well enough known—that drunkenness, as a vice and leading to crime, does not exist in these Provinces; that masses of the population never touch intoxicants in any shape or form; and that the classes who resort to liquor or consume drugs would certainly secure these intoxicants in an illegal way if they were unable to obtain them legally. The general policy of Government is to give reasonable facilities for the purchase of excised liquor at such a price as to raise the cost of licit liquor as high as possible, and thus to discourage in every possible way illicit manufacture.

The question of the allocation of liquor shops came under consideration during the year. The feelings of the residents in the neighbourhood are ascertained and their wishes consulted before a shop is opened in any locality; and it has been arranged that District and Municipal Boards—which represent to some extent current general

opinion—shall be consulted in regard to the opening and the location of such shops.

Elaborate rules were framed under the Mirzapur Stone Mahál Act (V of 1886) defining the tract of country in which quarries might be opened, prescribing the rights and duties of persons working quarries, laying down the rates of duty to be levied on stone, and generally providing for a proper carrying out of the provisions of the law.

FORESTS.

From a financial point of view the year has been the most successful the Department has ever known; the receipts aggregated no less than Rs. 17,14,159 against an expenditure of Rs. 9,59,983. The surplus of receipts over expenditure, therefore, exceeded 7½ lakhs of rupees, which is more by one lakh than the surplus of the year 1886-87, which till now had been the most profitable year on record. The receipts were larger under nearly every head in nearly every Division. This was mainly due to the existence of a brisker demand in the general market, in particular the demand for sleepers by the Bengal and North-Western and Lucknow-Pilibhít Railways has led to extensive operations in the Oudh forests, whence also large quantities of *baib* grass were exported for sale to the Lucknow paper mills. In addition to the outturn of the forests, represented by the receipts, there were removed from the forests by grantees or rightholders 1,600,000 square feet of timber; 2,300,000 square feet of fuel, and Rs. 24,000 worth of minor produce, and they further afforded grazing to a large number of cattle.

After taking into account the revised areas supplied by the Forest Survey Branch, and the areas gazetted reserved forests during the year, the total area amounted on the 31st of March 1890 to 3,590 square miles. The additions to the reserved forests were all made in the Central Circle, and measured 37 square miles. Notifications proposing to reserve 141 square miles, including the forests in the neighbourhood of the new Lansdowne Cantonment, were also issued during the year.

The survey of the Jhánsi forests was undertaken by Colonel Sandeman, who also carried out a traverse survey of 144 square miles of forest in the Lalitpur Division. The Tehri-Garhwál leased forests were also brought under survey.

The working plan for the Jaunsár chír forests was the only one sanctioned within the year; the completion of others which had been a long time under preparation was delayed owing to the press of other work. There still remain large areas for which working plans are required to secure their being systematically worked, and it is intended to depute a special officer for this work during the present cold weather.

It is satisfactory to notice each year a decrease in the number of offences against forest law.

There was a large increase in the area which was attempted to be protected against fire; and although the dryness of the winter and

the heat of the summer made protection very difficult, the area of failures decreased. Of the fires that occurred not a few were due to causes that with more care might have been prevented, and some spread from the private forests in the neighbourhood. Under the recent amendments to the Forest Act, rules have been drafted and are now under consideration of Government, with a view to regulating and keeping within proper limits fires kindled both within and in the neighbourhood of protected forests. The result of several years' successful protection from fire is a marked improvement in the growth of the forests, especially noticeable when the fire-protected forests are compared with those still open to grazing and fire: in the latter the seedlings have little chance of surviving, and rapidly disappear.

The forests have also largely benefitted from the cutting of climbers and improvement thinnings.

The total outturn of the forests amounted to 43 lakhs of square feet of timber, 64 lakhs of square feet of fuel, and Rs. 3,87,000 worth of minor produce. There was an increase under each head, but it was largest in the case of fuel and minor produce.

EDUCATION.

During 1889-90 Rs. 27,43,949 were spent on institutions under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, of which Rs. 17,02,928 were defrayed by the State and Rs. 94,556 by Municipalities. An increase of Rs. 65,000, or more than 16 per cent., in the receipts from fees is the only material difference between the figures for this and the preceding year.

The progress of University education, is marked by a continued increase in the students on the roll monthly at the English colleges: and that this was in no way due to State subvention, but to the spontaneous demand among the people themselves, is satisfactorily proved by such facts as the following. Within the last two years the proportion of the whole number of students in receipt of assistance from the State has been reduced from 42 to 26 per cent., while the number at the Arts colleges has increased by 38 per cent. Nearly the whole of the increase during this period in direct expenditure on University education (Rs. 19,592) has been met from fees. Both the State and the aided institutions fully share in this advance, and none of the local centres of higher education show indications of decay.

Turning to secondary education, the most striking feature of the work of the last three years is that the numbers in receipt of English education, although it costs at the State schools Rs. 10·5 per head per annum in fees, are slightly higher than they were two years ago: whereas those who seek a vernacular education, which, notwithstanding the enhancement in fees which has been effected at all classes of schools, still costs only Re. 1·2 per head, or barely a tenth of what is paid for an English education, show a rapid and continuous decrease. The general results of the examinations which test this stage of education point in the same direction, since the rise in the number of candidates

is far more marked at the Entrance and Anglo-Vernacular examinations, which may be said to test the English side of the instruction, than at the Vernacular, which tests the middle standard of vernacular schools. Boarders at both zila and vernacular middle schools slightly decreased in number, owing, it may be assumed, to the more stringent enforcement of the instructions which provide against overcrowding. With a few exceptions, the boarding-houses attached to zila schools seem to have been well managed; but much remains to be done in regard to the boarding-houses attached to the vernacular middle schools before they can be considered satisfactory.

As far as regards primary education, the results of the year's work are not equally satisfactory. There has been a falling off in the percentage to the total number in receipt of primary education of the number of scholars in the upper primary section, the instruction imparted in which is sufficiently advanced to be of use in after life, of from 17·2 in 1889 to 16·7 in 1890. There was, it is true, an increased measure of success at examinations this year as compared with the preceding; but fewer candidates presented themselves. No sufficient explanation of the above results can be found in the increase of fee income. Oudh, in which, with the exception of Meerut, the fee income is higher both in proportion to the population and relatively to the amount raised last year than in any other division, still retains its place at the head of the Provinces in the matter of primary education. Agra, on the other hand, where there has been practically no income from fees, stands far below all the other great divisions. The effect of the imposition of fees at this stage of education will, however, be carefully watched.

The special instruction of teachers has been concentrated at Agra, Lucknow, Bareilly and Allahabad, with satisfactory results.

At European schools there was a slight diminution in the average daily attendance in the primary section, but no appreciable variation in the numbers in the remaining sections. The grant earned fell off from Rs. 73,968 to Rs. 68,715 owing to a diminution in that earned by boys' schools.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY.

In 1889 the birth-rate was 36·93 per mille, the lowest on record since 1881. An increase in the death-rate from 30·08 per mille to 31·11 was in part due to the greater prevalence of cholera and small-pox, the mortality from which diseases was 1·09 in each case as against ·42 and ·56 per mille respectively in 1888.

Active progress was made towards the sufficient supply of pure potable water to the towns of Agra, Allahabad, and Benares. The water-works at Agra have been since opened; while at Allahabad they are to be opened by the end of March 1891. In Benares it was decided by the Municipality to adopt a drainage and water-supply scheme, which is now completed and awaiting the approval of Government. Intimation was made to the Cawnpore Municipality that it should pay increased attention to these subjects, of which the result has been

the noting by the Board of its willingness to incur a loan for that object, and a scheme is in active course of preparation. During the year a Sanitary Board was constituted for these Provinces and held several meetings: its constitution and duties were fully explained in the Report for 1888-89. A Bill to make better provision for sanitation in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was submitted by the Board during the year, and is under the consideration of Government.

A marked and satisfactory advance took place in vaccination during 1889-90, when 800,757 persons were vaccinated, an increase of 36,567 on the number of operations performed in 1888-89. Vaccination in Oudh is still in a backward state as compared with the North-Western Provinces, although active steps were taken during 1889 to impress upon District Officers and upon Taluqdárs and influential landholders in Oudh the necessity of furthering its spread, and a substantial advance of 32,823 operations was made on the figures of the previous year. Expenditure on vaccination amounted to Rs. 1,30,671 against Rs. 1,31,960 in the year 1888-89, and the cost of each successful operation fell from 3 annas 1 pie to 2 annas 11 pies. The Vaccination Act was extended to the Municipalities of Nawábganj (Bara Banki) and Unao.

A great expansion of work connected with dispensaries, especially in the direction of affording medical aid to women, occurred during the year. Taking an interval of three years for comparison, we find that the daily average number of individuals of both sexes attending the dispensaries amounted to 17,832·55 in 1889 against 14,082·97 in 1886. Of the former 3,521·24, or 19·7 per cent., were females, against 2,521·82, or 17·91 per cent. in 1886. Eighteen new dispensaries were opened, of which 10 were for women. The Balrámpur Female Hospital at Lucknow was opened during the year, being the second female public hospital on a large scale which at the close of the year was open in these Provinces. At the 12 hospitals for females which were included in the returns, 104,849 out-patients were treated, and in addition to these 2,910 women received aid as in-door patients. The number of in-door patients (male and female) declined at outlying dispensaries, owing to advice given to District Boards to restrict operations in that direction at such dispensaries; but at the sadar stations the accommodation was, on the whole, made use of to a satisfactory degree: in some places the dispensaries were crowded. Two million five hundred and eighty-nine thousand one hundred and thirty-three out-door patients made use of the hospitals, an advance of 211,338 on the previous year. Seventeen thousand eight hundred and thirty-five major and 118,617 minor operations were performed during 1889. Rupees 4,81,060 were expended on dispensaries; while the income, including the cash balance at the beginning of the year, was Rs. 6,10,528. Subscriptions received from private sources exhibited a slight rise, as also did those received from Municipal funds.

The year 1889 was the first year during which the voluntary system of lock hospitals was in force throughout the year, and the returns show that it was marked by a rapid and excessive increase of venereal disease among the troops and a large and increasing amount of suffer-

ing and unrelieved sickness among the women. Expenditure decreased from Rs. 24,597 in 1888 to Rs. 15,375; but the individual cost per woman examined and per case of disease treated rose from Rs. 40-12-8 and Rs. 16-11-9 in 1888 to Rs. 56-11-9 and Rs. 21-4-9 respectively.

Two hundred and eighty-nine lunatics were admitted to asylums in 1889, as compared with 348 in 1888; but the average daily strength was much the same in both years. There would in all probability have been overcrowding had it not been for the orders passed in February 1889 by which harmless criminal lunatics are now confined in Central Prisons. The number of discharges and the death-rate of the latter class of lunatics, who are carefully segregated from the other inmates of the Central Prisons, were about the same as of those lodged in asylums. No escapes occurred during the year. The death-rate fell from 115 to 80 per mille. Rupees 61,192 were spent on the maintenance of lunatics in 1889, and the average cost of each lunatic amounted to Rs. 60. Rules for the procedure to be observed in the disposal of the cases of criminal lunatics were considered during the year and issued in January 1890. Steps were taken to place the establishments of the different asylums on a uniform basis.

Two hundred and twenty-nine students were under instruction at the Agra Medical School in 1889-90, compared with 196 in the previous year, in which also there had been an increase as compared with the year preceding it. The results of the examination of private pupils were again unsatisfactory, and rules will shortly be issued which will render the production of a certificate of having passed the Anglo-Vernacular or Middle Class Examination a condition precedent to the admission to the school of a pupil of this class. In the female section of the school 44 pupils underwent examination compared with 39 in the previous year. Ten obtained diplomas and are likely to make useful practitioners: the examination passed by the class of which they were members compares creditably with the corresponding class of male students. The Provincial Dufferin Fund Committee continues its efforts to promote female medical education, and to secure a sufficient supply of candidates for the several classes of female medical practitioners.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Under instructions from the Government of India, the Medical Store Depôts were closed to indents (for the higher class of medicines) from all hospitals and dispensaries which were not purely State institutions—that is, to all such institutions in these Provinces under the charge of District Boards—from the 1st January 1890. This necessitated a new arrangement for the supply of drugs to dispensaries under the control of Boards. It was eventually decided that Civil Surgeons should annually prepare indents for the drugs required by these dispensaries, sending them (with corresponding remittances) to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, who was to arrange for the supply of reliable articles from English firms.

It was ascertained during the year that 52 dispensaries in these Provinces had failed to make up from private subscriptions the local

income declared by Government to be a necessary antecedent to State aid. Every instance of this failure in an essential condition of official support was separately enquired into, and orders were passed on each case on its merits. As a rule, it appeared probable that the deficiency would be made up without much difficulty: and strenuous efforts in this direction were promised. It was distinctly laid down that Government would not help to keep up a dispensary unless the people who were directly interested arranged for the requisite share in the cost thereof.

With a view to checking unnecessary expenditure, and after taking the opinion of the District Boards throughout the Provinces, it was laid down as a general principle that only out-door patients should be treated at branch dispensaries, in-door patients being ordinarily sent for treatment to the headquarters dispensary.

The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals was directed to reduce the menial establishments of branch dispensaries to a uniform scale, except where the change was objected to by the Board concerned. At the same time District Boards were advised to bring under reduction compounders in all branch dispensaries where the average daily attendance did not exceed 50. Any saving effected by this reduction was to be credited to the Board effecting it.

It was represented to Government that the fees in the village and tahsíli schools under the control of District Boards had of recent years been considerably increased, and that the income from this source had risen from Rs. 15,000 in 1883-84 to Rs. 37,000 in 1888-89. A request was made that Government should allot the difference between these two sums to the Boards concerned, to spend in matters likely to promote the usefulness of the schools in which these fees were realised. It was decided after due consideration that this concession should be made—for so long at least as the present Provincial Contract runs.

The jurisdiction of District Boards during the year of report remained much the same as before. Most of the Boards took a wholesome and lively interest in the important interests entrusted to their care. In no case did the Government find it necessary directly to interfere. A separate report on the administration of these Boards is under preparation.

MUNICIPAL.

The number of municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on 31st March 1890 was 108, against the 109 in existence during the preceding year. This difference in number was due to the withdrawal of the provisions of Act XV of 1883 from the town of Dhaurehra in the Kheri district, to which Act XX of 1856, in lieu of the Municipal Act, was made applicable. One hundred and two municipalities were administered under Act XV of 1883: while the remaining six continued, as in the previous year, under the older Act—XV of 1873.

The total normal income amounted (in round numbers) to Rs. 30,64,000, against Rs. 29,66,000 in 1888-89. Of this total, octroi contributed Rs. 20,02,000, and taxation of other kinds Rs. 3,42,000; while Rs. 3,61,000 were realised from nazúl lands and public gardens, &c., Rs. 56,000 from grants-in-aid, and Rs. 76,000 from receipts under special Acts: the balance was made up of miscellaneous items. The above receipts from ordinary sources of revenue were augmented to the extent of Rs. 11,44,000 by loans obtained by certain municipalities (almost wholly from Government) to meet the cost of water-supply and drainage schemes, and other important local improvements. The grand total of municipal income, including the balance of Rs. 4,18,000 with which the year opened, was thus Rs. 46,26,000.

Octroi was in force in 83 of the 108 municipalities; a tax on houses and lands in 26; a tax on professions and trades in 20; a compound or site tax in 12; a tax on circumstances and property in 12; and a tax on vehicles in 11. The all-round incidence of taxation per head of population (omitting the loans) was 11 annas and 11 pies, as against 11 annas and 1 pie in the previous year. The total normal expenditure amounted to Rs. 28,95,000 against Rs. 29,58,000 in 1888-89; while the outlay on the water-works and drainage schemes and other important local improvements reached the sum of Rs. 10,23,000. The grand total of expenditure (including Rs. 1,26,000 spent in the liquidation of debts, &c.) was thus Rs. 40,44,000. The credit balance at the close of the year, together with the residue (Rs. 1,20,000) of the amount borrowed and not expended, was Rs. 5,82,000.

Apart from the measures connected with the water-supply and drainage projects for several of the more important towns, the municipal administration was on the whole uneventful, and there is little calling for special remark. Instructions were issued to the Sanitary Commissioner to furnish each municipality with an expression of his opinion regarding the quality of the water in use in the town, with a view to improvements being effected where considered necessary. It was ruled, owing to certain irregularities that had occurred at Benares on the occasion of the annual municipal elections, that at all future elections measures should be adopted to ensure that individuals who attended at the polling stations to vote were not to be allowed either to remain with the returning officers under pretext of watching the proceedings, or to address themselves to electors. It was further decided that if accommodation were required for spectators, it should be provided in some place separated from the returning officers; and that care should be taken that spectators, whether electors or otherwise, in no way mixed themselves up with the proceedings of the returning officers.

As regards the measures for an improved water-supply, the progress made in the municipalities of Agra, Allahabad, and Benares towards the completion of the respective projects was especially noteworthy.

The total cost of the project for the Agra Municipality was estimated at Rs. 11,25,000, and a loan from Government of Rs. 10,00,000

was applied for and acceded to. The Municipal Board entered into a contract with Messrs. Marillier and Edwards of Calcutta for the carrying out of the works. The firm commenced operations on 1st May 1889, and the work was so far advanced by the 31st March following as to enable the Chairman, when submitting his annual report on the administration of the municipality for 1889-90, to predict the practical completion of the project by the end of the year 1890. The further progress since made points to a close fulfilment of this prediction. The outlay on the construction of the water-works amounted on 31st March 1890 to over six lakhs of rupees.

The contract for the water-works at Allahabad was given in September 1889 to Messrs. Walsh, Lovett & Co., of Calcutta, who undertook to complete the work in a period of 18 months from the commencement of operations. An arrangement was at the same time made with Messrs. Easton and Anderson of London to supply the engines, pumps, &c. The entire cost of the project was estimated at Rs. 15,40,000; and a loan from Government to this amount was applied for and agreed to. The expenditure on the water-works project amounted at the close of the year to Rs. 3,65,000, and the progress made was satisfactory.

A combined water-supply and drainage scheme, estimated to cost a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,00,000, was projected for Benares during the year of report; and the preliminary measures of survey and acquisition of the necessary land were completed in connection with the first portion of the scheme—that of water-works, the expenditure on which is estimated at about 24 lakhs of rupees.

The question of improving the water-supply and drainage of Cawnpore engaged the attention of Government towards the latter part of the year, and inquiries were set on foot with a view to ascertaining how these matters could best be dealt with. The subject was still under consideration at the close of the year.

POLICE.

Reports of cognizable cases to the number of 204,825 were made during 1889; and of these 144,492 were investigated, and 61,699 prosecuted to conviction. These figures are larger, in all three cases, than those for 1888, when they were 192,076, 138,861, and 55,960 respectively. If sanitary offences and offences punishable under special and local laws be eliminated, the resultant figures are 178,273 cases reported as against 167,224 in 1888, of which 117,821 were investigated and 37,926 were prosecuted to conviction. This points to a substantial improvement in reporting, while cases convicted maintain about the same proportion to cases reported (21 per cent.) as was attained in 1888. In cases of heinous crime a slightly better percentage of convictions was obtained than for the period of six years ending in 1888; but no conclusions can safely be drawn from this fact. The importance of securing full information about previously convicted offenders received increased attention. Government had under consideration the organization of the police on the Cawnpore-Achneyra section of the Rájputána-Malwa Railway, on the Indian Midland Railway, and on the

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway; but no final decision was arrived at. The scheme for the re-allocation of chaukidárs in six of the Oudh districts, the commencement of which was noticed in last year's report, was completed after the close of 1889, and is gradually being put in force.

Fewer dakáitis were committed in 1889 than in 1888; but the result of police action was not as successful as in the two preceding years. Property was lost to the value of Rs. 62,565, of which only Rs. 3,987 were recovered. The Agra and Etáwah districts, where raids by armed dakáits from Native States were frequent up to 1888, were comparatively free from this annoyance during 1889; and this was undoubtedly due to the effective measures taken for the protection of the frontier by quartering special police in those districts, which were fully described in the report for last year. Several notorious dakáit leaders, *e.g.*, Mohan Lal, Mohan Singh, and Darab Shah had been arrested or killed by the end of the year. Two of the most serious outbreaks of dakáiti which have occurred in these Provinces for many years commenced towards and immediately after the close of 1889. On 14th December 1889 the first dakáiti committed by the gang led by the notorious Jhanda was committed at Mirpur in the Bulandshahr district; and the first of the long series of dakáitis in Lalitpur occurred on 13th February 1890. The subsequent history of these outbreaks belongs to the record of 1890. Nothing is particularly worthy of note as regards robbery or professional poisoning, the latter of which crimes seems gradually dying out.

A smaller number of thefts of cattle (8,547) was reported in 1889 than in 1888, when 8,970 thefts were said to have been committed. There was also a slight falling off in success in Court as compared with the previous year, when, however, only 268 habitual offenders were convicted, while 287 were convicted in 1889. Active co-operation was maintained by the police of these Provinces with those of Bengal, the Panjáb, and Rámpur; but more remained to be done to secure effective co-operation with the authorities of the Native States of Bhartpur, Dholpur, and Gwalior.

A large number of names (216) were added to the register of eunuchs during the year, of which the majority (166) are accounted for by the orders of Government, issued in 1887, pointing out the danger of exempting eunuchs from surveillance merely on account of old age. The registered eunuchs, as a rule, were reported to be leading a quiet existence and earning their livelihood honestly: in only five cases were prosecutions instituted. Seven hundred and eighty-six names were borne on the registers at the end of the year.

INFANTICIDE.

The results of the special census of the clans suspected of practising infanticide in the North-Western Provinces were received during the year; but orders were not passed on them till after its close, when also the subject of infanticide in Oudh was taken into consideration.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

The tribes dealt with under the Act were the same as those which were so dealt with during the previous year, *viz.*, the Sanauriahs of Lalitpur, the Aheriahs and Haburahs of Etah, and the Barwárs of Gonda. Nothing specially worthy of note occurred with reference to the first two of these tribes. Land was set apart for a settlement of Barwárs on a State property which adjoins their villages, and a native official was deputed to mark off to adequate holdings in this area for such members of that tribe as were not provided with sufficient means of subsistence, and he was entrusted with discretion for the advance of money and the grant of other assistance to commence their farms. The results of this experiment will appear next year. During 1889-90 only 173 Barwárs absconded—an improvement on previous years. Some success was obtained in the identification of Barwárs prosecuted in distant parts of India, the number of Barwárs so identified being 207 as against 179 in 1888-89.

Besides the above tribes which are already proclaimed under the Act, the attention of Government was occupied with measures for the reclamation of others. A complete register was made of the Doms of Gorakhpur, an experiment for the reclamation of which tribe had for some time been going on, and it has recently been decided to introduce alterations in the system on which the present experiment has been hitherto conducted. The nature of those alterations is the collection of members of the tribe in fewer settlements than they at present occupy, with a view to more effective supervision being exercised so as to induce them to give up their predatory habits.

Sansiahs.—During the year 1888-89 this Government had under its consideration measures for the reform and repression of the criminal tribe of Sansiahs.

These inquiries were continued during 1889-90. Though taken as a whole, the tribe was found to live on the proceeds of violence and crime, it was ascertained that in some districts, notably Agra, certain Sansiahs' families had ostensibly settled down to honest means of livelihood. It was decided, therefore, in the first instance to apply the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act only to the Sansiah gangs located in the districts of Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Muttra and Aligarh. The proclamation under the Act was finally issued with the approval of the Government of India on the 7th October 1890.

Endeavours have been made to discriminate between the more notoriously criminal members of the tribe and those families whose connections with crime has been slighter. The former consist mainly of hardened criminals of mature age, and old men and women, whose past history gives little or no hope of their possible reform; and it has been considered necessary to segregate them in a reformatory settlement at Sultanpur. On the other hand, in view of the fact that in Agra and certain other districts numbers of the Sansiah tribe have apparently taken to honest means of livelihood, it is hoped that under a system of enforced isolation and strict supervision the less criminal

families of the proclaimed gangs may be induced to settle down to agricultural pursuits, and it has been arranged to locate them in scattered holdings, throughout the Province, under landlords who had expressed their willingness to receive them and give them employment under certain conditions it was deemed necessary to impose. In addition, measures have been taken to separate from their parents, and all the old associations of the tribe, the young and innocent children: to this end a reformatory has been established at Fatehgarh, to be managed on the principles of the juvenile reformatory at Bareilly. The proclaimed gangs numbered 1,687 members: of these 391 have been sent to Sultanpur, 48 children to Fatehgarh, and 638 have been transferred to zamíndárs. A large portion of the remainder have, it is believed, escaped to Native States.

Haburahs.—Of the Haburahs, a criminal class closely allied in their habits to the Sansiahs, but of a character less fierce and intractable, a careful census was made. The result of the measures taken with the Sansiahs will be awaited before further dealings are made with the Haburahs; but the composition of the several gangs is known and registered, and their movements are watched. Some families of the Haburahs were settled in Moradabad several years ago, and their conduct has so far been praiseworthy.

The information, which is being accumulated as to the nomad families of the tribe, will give useful evidence as to the prospects of success in further experiment in the same direction.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The number of cases reported, returned as true, and brought to trial in 1889 was 203,172, 147,181, and 144,405 respectively, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 216,484, 156,213, and 144,055. Under the first two heads the decrease is probably nominal, and due to the measures for correcting the tabulation of the statistics noticed in the report for last year. Judging from the last head the amount of criminal litigation was nearly identical in both years.

Convictions were obtained in the cases of 69,869 persons out of 176,571 tried for offences under the Indian Penal Code, or in 39 per cent. of cases, as against 68,927 out of 178,683 in the previous year, when the percentage was 38. Under the Code of Criminal Procedure and Special and Local Laws out of 68,461 persons whose cases were decided, 50,044, or 73 per cent., were convicted. Great assistance was afforded to the administration by the Honorary Magistracy, who disposed of 34,184 cases out of a total of 144,662 decided during the year: in other words, of 23 per cent. of the total number of cases decided. Their work continues to be highly spoken of.

It was noticed that the number of persons whose cases are decided by subordinate full-powered European Magistrates in Oudh had fallen off very considerably during the last five years. The percentage to the total number was 16 in 1885 as against 8 in 1889.

Witnesses seem to have received more consideration in Oudh than in the North-Western Provinces, the number which received diet-money having been in the North-Western Provinces only 25 per cent. of the total number, while in Oudh the percentage was 52. Five per cent. of the witnesses in Oudh, and 11 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces, were discharged after the first day.

In the North-Western Provinces the Judge agreed with the jury in 95 per cent. of the cases so tried, and with the assessors in 76 per cent. The percentages for Oudh were the same.

An investigation undertaken, at the instance of the Government of India, established the conclusions that there was no increase of crime or increasing failure to prosecute it to conviction on such a scale as to excite apprehension. At the same time it was thought that it would be desirable to institute an inquiry into the precise measures to be adopted for improving the police. A Commission was subsequently appointed with the approval of the Government of India, but its recommendations have not yet been reported to Government.

JAILS.

The population of the jails of the North-Western Provinces continued to increase, the average daily number of prisoners being 22,254 as compared with 20,516 in 1888; admissions numbered 42,068 and discharges 40,440, of which 2,943 were under the good conduct rules. A partial explanation of the increase in population is to be found in the greater accuracy secured in the reporting of crime by the police. There was sufficient accommodation on the whole for the increased population; but in the Lucknow Central Prison and the Agra and Hamírpur District Jails the daily average number of prisoners exceeded the number for which accommodation was available. Jail offences recorded in 1889 (7,673) were more numerous than those recorded in 1888 (5,330), the main reason for which was greater strictness in reporting and recording jail offences. Considerable variations, however, existed between the practice of the various jails in recording offences. Expenditure on jails amounted to Rs. 9,60,821, part of which was defrayed by the cash earnings of prisoners amounting to Rs. 1,63,692, with the result that the net cost of maintaining each prisoner was Rs. 33-12-0 as compared with Rs. 41-1-0 of the previous year. During 1889 the Superintendents of those jails in the Provinces in which the system of storing grain had not been adopted made arrangements to introduce it; but the saving effected by the system was only estimated at Rs. 10,898 as against Rs. 17,683 in 1888. The ratio per mille of daily average sick rose from 29·85 to 31·47, while the death-rate per mille fell from 28·33 to 28·03. Cholera appeared in eight jails, assuming an epidemic form in three. The condition of the Bánda Jail was under the consideration of Government during the year, and steps were taken to improve its sanitation, especially with reference to the water-supply. Towards the close of the year the question of the abandonment of the present jail at Gorakhpur, and the erection of a new one on a different

site was also taken into consideration. The report of the Committee appointed to enquire into certain matters connected with jail administion was received towards the end of the year, but action was not taken on it till after the close of the period under review.

On 1st April 1889 a Reformatory School was opened at Bareilly. In all 88 boys were admitted during the year, of whom 26 were sent back to jail, as being unfit subjects for the school. The health of the inmates was fairly good. Each boy cost, on the average, Rs. 68-13-6 for the nine months during which the institution was open, and the total cost was Rs. 2,537, excluding factory charges. Gardening, shoe-making, cane-work, carpet-weaving, and the elementary subjects of education were taught in the school, which was visited twice during the year by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner. As originally constructed, the Reformatory contained accommodation for 100 boys; but it has since the close of the year been found necessary to enlarge the buildings.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

In the North-Western Provinces 95,226 original suits were instituted during the year, in Oudh 63,023, and in Kumaun 5,186. A falling off as compared with the previous year of 1,841 and 331 suits respectively occurred in the North-Western Provinces and Kumaun, while in Oudh there was a trifling increase of 130. Courts in the North-Western Provinces disposed of 96,065 original cases, in Oudh of 64,976, and in Kumaun of 5,126, while 10,775, 8,648, and 447 cases respectively were left pending. The average value of suits in the North-Western Provinces rose to Rs. 296 from Rs. 255 in 1888; in Oudh, on the contrary, it fell from Rs. 160 to Rs. 134, having been abnormally high in 1888. A continued rise in the duration of contested and uncontested cases was observed in the North-Western Provinces; in Oudh the duration of contested cases increased, while that of uncontested diminished. Of 4,823 appeals for disposal in Oudh in lower appellate Courts, 3,901 were disposed of, the similar figures for the North-Western Provinces being 15,445 and 9,888. Appeals in Oudh were on the whole more expeditiously decided than in the North-Western Provinces. Sixteen thousand eight hundred ninety-five applications for execution of decrees, or 45 per cent. of those disposed of, proved infructuous in Oudh: in the North-Western Provinces the corresponding percentage was 61,53,955 applications being infructuous out of 95,759 disposed of. Appeals in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, both from appellate and original decrees, increased in duration, and more were left pending than in 1888. Towards the end of the year the assent of Her Majesty's Secretary of State was received to the appointment of an Additional Judicial Commissioner.

The total income of the Courts in Oudh was Rs. 6,84,125 and the expenditure Rs. 4,72,119, leaving a surplus of Rs. 2,12,006: the income in the North-Western Provinces was Rs. 24,91,772, expenditure

amounted to Rs. 15,68,865, and the surplus to Rs. 9,22,906. In both Provinces the surplus was larger than in the preceding year. There was a net loss to Government in Kumaun of Rs. 14,949, which was not, however, so great as in 1888, when it was Rs. 16,741.

Thirty-two thousand six hundred and fourteen rent suits were filed in Oudh as against 27,845 in 1888, and out of 35,850 for disposal all but 3,533 were decided. Two thousand seven hundred and fifty-five regular appeals were disposed of, leaving 521 pending at the end of the year.

REGISTRATION.

Considerable progress was made in replacing the agency of the Tahsíldár in the North-Western Provinces by departmental Sub-Registrars, and at the end of the year 1889-90 50 per cent. (164) of the registrars and sub-registrars were non-officials. The total number of documents registered was 197,768 against 195,198 in the preceding year, in which the figures were the highest on record since 1878-79. The receipts amounted to Rs. 3,90,334 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,98,401, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,91,933 against Rs. 1,82,874 for the previous year. Only four offices worked at a loss. The total value of property involved in the deeds registered was Rs. 8,42,16,422 as compared with Rs. 8,19,60,078 in 1888-89. Six documents were discredited by the Courts and the same number of criminal prosecutions were instituted.

STATE LITIGATION.

Original suits to which the State was a party were in number 72. Thirty-nine of these were decided, and in only four was Government unsuccessful. In thirteen appeals in District Courts, and in two in the High Court, in which Government was concerned and which were decided during the year, a favourable decision was obtained. The total amount for realization was Rs. 24,501, of which only 21 per cent. were realized against 38 per eent. in the previous year: 62 per cent. was realized in Oudh against 19 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces; but, as was the case last year, the sum to be collected in Oudh fell far short of that to be collected in the North-Western Provinces. Municipal Boards lost eight of the original suits, 29 in number, in which they were engaged and which were decided during the year. Very little success, however, was experienced by them in executing decrees. Two hundred and twenty-eight original suits in which the Court of Wards was concerned were decided during the year, the majority of which (147) were in Oudh; 31 cases were lost. Litigation in Oudh, judged by the value of the claims in dispute won or lost, was unsuccessful; but this result was due to the loss of four suits, valued at Rs. 1,18,098, in which an estate had become involved before its management was assumed by the Court of Wards. In appeal the measure of success attained was fair, nine appeals being won out of 12 decided; but only 15 per cent. of the money to be recovered in execution was realized.

GOVERNMENT PRESS AND BOOK DEPÔT.

The total cost of the Government Press, including depreciation of stock and interest on raw materials, &c., amounted to Rs. 4,73,286. The cash receipts were only Rs. 51,544, but the value of the outturn, whether remunerative or administrative, was estimated at Rs. 5,05,212. The profit to Government was thus nearly 7 per cent. on the outlay. The expenditure on account of the Government Book Depôt was Rs. 18,361, the receipts being Rs. 13,214; but the value of the stock issued on public service and added to the stock in hand is estimated at Rs. 4,347, the net expenditure was therefore only Rs. 800 against Rs. 1,559 and Rs. 1,003 in the two previous years.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Brief Sketch of the Meteorology of the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and adjacent parts of Rájputána and the Panjáb for the year 1889.

Owing to a change in the hours of recording meteorological observations, which took effect at the beginning of 1889, the tables given in this short sketch are not strictly comparable with those published in former years. The temperatures now given are the uncorrected means of the readings of the maximum and minimum thermometers; the pressures are not the true means of the day, but are derived from readings at 8 A.M., and except in the case of the hill stations, are reduced to sea-level, and the normal values of temperature and pressure are derived from the observations of the eleven years ending with 1888. Tables showing the abnormal variations of humidity and wind direction are not given this year, the normal values for 8 A.M. being unknown as yet. The rainfall table, which is the most important of all, has, however, been constructed on exactly the same lines as formerly.

The characteristic meteorological features of the year 1889 in this part of India were a temperature considerably above the average during the dry months; rather heavy winter rain in January and February, followed by three almost rainless months; a very early and unusually heavy rainy monsoon over the greater part of the country, ceasing, however, early in September at all the western stations; and perfectly fine, dry weather, with no sign of "Christmas rains," in the latter part of the year.

Temperature.

The mean temperature of the year was 1·8° above the normal at the hill stations and quite as much in excess at some places on the plains, though in general the plains were less markedly hotter than usual. The general excess for the whole area was 0·8°.

The temperature was uniformly above the average for the first five months at nearly every station, and from June to October inclusive it was generally below the average on the plains, though on the hills the weather remained unusually warm all through the year except in September. November and December were very much warmer than usual at all the stations, some places in the hills showing an excess of as much as four degrees above the normal. A remarkable feature of these months, and also of January, was the high night temperature on the hills, the minimum temperature at Chakráta and Mussoorie being frequently higher than at the nearest stations on the plains. This reversal of the usual rule of a decrease of temperature with ascent is not uncommon during the prevalence of anti-cyclonic conditions with descending currents in the atmosphere. An equally remarkable feature was the very low temperature of September. This, following or accompanying the early cessation of the rains, made September resemble meteorologically the normal month of October.

Very high temperatures, higher than any observed for several years, were recorded at most stations during the first week of June. The maximum was 119·5° at Agra on the 3rd of that month. The lowest shade temperature observed on the plains in January was 32·0° at Sirsa, the lowest in the North-Western Provinces was 36·3° at Roorkee.

Pressure and Winds.

The movements of the barometer were not on the whole in the inverse direction to those of the thermometer, as is found to be generally the case at low levels. Down to the end of September there was in most cases a considerable excess of pressure, and though for the last three months there was a general deficiency, the average for the year was above the normal at every station except Dehra, Bareilly, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, and Benares.

During the early months of the year the pressure anomaly was considerably greater at the hill stations than on the plains, in consequence doubtless of the high temperature. In December also a very considerable excess again appeared at Chakráta, whilst at Ránikhet and Pithoragarh the defect was very small, though at Roorkee, Lucknow, and Gorakhpur there was an average negative variation of ·04 inch. This relative excess at the higher stations was also no doubt brought about by the unusual warmth of the intervening stratum of air, the expansion of which caused an upheaval of the pressure planes above their normal position. In August, though the pressure remained above the normal at the hill stations, there was a deficiency at most of the eastern and southern stations.

On the whole the departure from the normal in the positive direction was greatest to the south and west of the Ganges and Jumna, and the negative anomalies for the year were confined to stations near the foot of the Himálayas. The winds were thus probably more steadily from the west than usual during the greater part of the year, but throughout the rainy season steady easterly winds prevailed in the districts north of the Ganges.

The principal storms or disturbances, travelling from east to west during the rainy season and affecting the weather of these Provinces, were the following :—

I.—June 14th to 24th.—A storm formed in Eastern Bengal; slowly traversed the country to Rájputána, where it disappeared.

II.—June 20th to 30th.—A disturbance formed off the Orissa coast; travelled to Rájputána.

III.—July 14th to 20th.—A barometric depression with cyclonic winds which appeared in the Bay off the Orissa coast; travelled inland to Benares, then filled up.

IV.—August 16th to 20th.—A similar depression formed off the Bengal coast; passed inland to the neighbourhood of Jhánsi.

V.—September 19th to 23rd.—A considerable storm affecting a wide area appeared off the Ganjam coast and passed inland in a north-westerly direction till it disappeared in the hills north of Gorakhpur.

Whilst these disturbances were forming in the Bay or near the coast there was the usual interruption of the easterly current up the Ganges valley, accompanied by a partial break in the rains; but as soon as the centre approached this part of India heavy rain fell all over the area affected.

In January and February there was a constant succession of cold weather disturbances, travelling, like those of the temperate zones in general, from west to east. The most considerable of these were the disturbances of the 28th to 31st January and of the 16th to 18th February, both of which passed from the Indus valley over the North-Western Provinces and Oudh into north Bengal, and were accompanied by rain over the plains and snow on the hills.

Rainfall.

Excepting certain districts of the Meerut, Agra, and Jhánsi Divisions, every part of the Provinces received more than the normal rainfall. The hill districts especially received amounts far in excess of the average, the total rainfall of the year

being 37 per cent. above the normal, whilst at Naini Tal and Haldwáni the average for the 12 months had been reached before the end of July. On the other hand the rainfall of the Jhánsi Division for the whole year was 22·5 per cent. below the normal. The average rainfall of the Province for 1889 was 43·30 inches against a normal of 38·44 inches, or the excess amounted to 12·6 per cent.

The rainfall of January and February was above the average at most of the registering stations, and was accompanied by considerable snowfall on the mountains, which at the end of January reached down, it is said, as far as Rájpur in Dehra Dún, about 3,000 feet above the sea. In March, however, there was hardly any precipitation whatever, and the rapidly rising temperature soon melted away the recent accumulation of snow, so that the heavy fall in the winter months had no effect in retarding the monsoon rains. The thunder showers of April and May were also less abundant than usual, and had little or no effect in diminishing the rise of temperature either on the plains or on the hills.

The early hot weather was followed by the early and abundant monsoon over the greater part of the country. Between the 10th and 15th June the rains set in all over the Provinces, first in the hills and the eastern districts, according to the usual rule, and last of all in the Jhánsi Division, where the rain was light throughout the season except during the passage of a small cyclonic disturbance in the month of August.

The three months, June, July, and August, had excessive rain nearly everywhere; but early in September the rain ceased, and a cold wave advancing from the Panjáb gave rise to conditions similar to those which appear every year at the commencement of the cold weather in October. Over the eastern districts, however, the storm of the 19th to the 23rd September brought general and in some places very heavy rain, the fall at Hata in Gorakhpur district on the 22nd measuring 10½ inches. On the 25th the rains may be said to have ceased, though the disturbance accompanying a storm as far south as Madras brought a few showers to the southern districts on the 23rd October.

November was as usual almost rainless, and in December not a drop was recorded at any one of the registering stations in the Provinces; nor did the weather at the end of the year give any indication of the approach of winter showers such as generally begin to fall about Christmas.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1.—Physical Features of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

2.—Chief Staples of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

3.—Historical Summary.

4.—Form of Administration.

5.—Character of Land Tenure—System of Survey and Settlements.

6.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

For the above standard sections, see pages 13—52 of Report for the year ending 31st March, 1883.

7—.Changes in the Administration.

[*Nil.*]

8.—Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.

Note.—There is nothing that deserves special notice under this head.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SECTION I—SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

(a)—North-Western Provinces.

Jalaun.—The final settlement report of this district has been submitted with Board of Revenue's No. $\frac{674}{1-9}$, dated 26th November 1889; and is under the consideration of Government.

Gorakhpur.—The survey of the district was completed last year. The Survey Department supplied printed maps for 995 villages, leaving 3,756 villages with an area of 1,634,872 acres, for which printed maps have still to be furnished. The work of preparing and verifying records was confined to the tahsíls of Gorakhpur (Sadr) and Mahárájganj. In both tahsíls the remaining khewats and jamabandis 122 of each in Gorakhpur and 846 of each in Mahárájganj, were verified during the year. Fair copies of 2,228 khasras and 1,504 of jamabandis and khewats remained to be made at the close of last year. Of these, all the jamabandis and khewats have been faired and 1,058 khasras leaving 1,170 khasras (246 of Gorakhpur and 924 of Mahárájganj) to be faired when the year closed. Copies of 1,896 jamabandis and 3,909 khewats additional to first copies were made during the year, leaving 161 of the former and 909 of the latter to be completed when the year closed.

The 640,453 acres of the Mahárájganj tahsíl which remained for inspection were inspected during the year. The remaining assessment work was also finished, *viz.*, 186,647 acres in Gorakhpur tahsíl and 713,801 acres in Mahárájganj, thus completing the assessment of the entire district. The revised assessments of the Padrauna tahsíl, the report for which was submitted by the Settlement Officer at the commencement of the year, were sanctioned by the Board during the year and have resulted in an ultimate increase of Rs. 1,84,118, or 52·82 per cent., over the former demand. The assessment report of the Gorakhpur tahsíl was also received during the year, and the revised assessments were provisionally sanctioned by the Board shortly after its close. The final increase of revenue amounts to Rs. 1,13,036, or 40·79 per cent. In this tahsíl, as well as in Mahárájganj, the distribution of jamas accompanied the Settlement Officer's determination of the mahalwár assessments, so that there was no delay in the declaration of the revised demand when the Board's formal sanction was received. The assessment report of the Mahárájganj tahsíl was not received till after the close of the year, but the provisional sanction of the Board to the revised jamas was communicated to the Settlement Officer by telegram on the 12th and 13th of October 1889. The final increase of revenue in this tahsíl (subject to any modifications made by the Board) comes to Rs. 1,03,168, or 34·78 per cent. The final revised district demand amounts, approximately, to Rs. 24,98,549, or an increase of Rs. 7,64,074 (44·05 per cent.) over the former demand. In addition to the work detailed above the Settlement Officer completed the assessment of alluvial maháls in the district.

Including the 2,574 cases pending at the close of 1887-88, the total number of cases for disposal was 22,676 as compared with 30,120 of the previous year. Of these 10,893 were decided on their merits and 9,670 otherwise than on their merits, and three cases were transferred to the district revenue courts, leaving 2,110 cases pending at the close of the year. The decrease in litigation is due to the completion of verification work. Appeals to the Settlement Officer were also fewer, *viz.*, 590, of which 274 were pending from last year. The Settlement Officer disposed of 554, or 94 per cent., confirming the lower court's decision in 383, or 69 per cent.,

and reversing it in 155, or 28 per cent. Only 16 cases were remanded for re-trial, and 36 cases were pending when the year closed. The number of cases appealed to the Commissioner was 360. In 332 cases the Settlement Officer's decision was upheld; it was reversed in 13 only, while one case was remanded. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1,70,550, bringing the settlement expenditure (*i.e.*, exclusive of survey) up to date to Rs. 9,90,882, or Rs. 216 per square mile. The principal remaining work is the filing of the settlement records in the Collector's office, the preparation of the malikána lambardári register in accordance with the new rules on the subject, and the preparation of the final settlement report.

Basti.—Here, too, the survey work was completed last year. Out of 4,210 villages the Survey Department have yet to supply printed maps for 2,593 villages with an area of 745,306 acres. The remaining jamabandis and khewats, *viz.*, 540 of each, 299 of tahsíl Domariaganj and 241 of tahsíl Bansi were verified during the year. Fair copies of the khasra, jamabandi, and khewat remaining over from last year were made during the year, *viz.*, 1,466 khasras, 569 jamabandis, and 569 khewats. Additional copies of 889 jamabandis and twice that number of khewats which remained unfinished at the close of 1887-88 were completed. The area remaining for inspection by Settlement Officer for assessment purposes was 338,237 acres or 528 square miles (114,689) acres in Domariaganj and 223,548 acres in Bansi. This was completed during the cold season of 1888-89. The assessment of the remainder of the district was also finished during the year, *i.e.*, 261,952 acres in Domariaganj and the entire Bansi tahsíl (392,528 acres), or 654,480 acres (1,023 square miles) in all. The Settlement Officer writes: "Mr. Baillie, Assistant Settlement Officer, returned for a short time at the beginning of the hot weather and did the assessment of 170 villages which were left over when he was transferred to Bulandshahr, and I assessed 1,746 villages. This completed the assessment of the district." The Harraiya tahsíl was the only one in which the assessments had been declared in the previous year. During the year the revised demands were declared for the rest of the district except the Bansi tahsíl, in which they were declared on the 14th October 1889, or immediately after the receipt of the Board's provisional sanction to the assessments. The revised revenue declared during the year, including that of the Bansi tahsíl, was Rs. 15,60,214, which gives an ultimate increase of Rs. 5,06,881, or 48 per cent. over the old revenue. The total revised demand for the district is Rs. 19,44,491 (subject to such modifications as the Board have made in their detailed examination of the Bansi assessments) as compared with the old demand of Rs. 13,25,841. The total final increase of revenue amounts to Rs. 6,18,650, or 47 per cent. The alluvial maháls were also inspected and assessed by the Settlement Officer, fresh maháls being added to the alluvial register, where necessary.

As was to be expected at the close of a settlement, case-work decreased considerably. There were altogether only 3,815 original cases for disposal, of which 1,727, or 45 per cent., were decided on their merits, 1,276 otherwise than on their merits, and 17 were transferred to the district courts, leaving 795 cases pending at the close of the year. The Settlement Officer decided 139 out of 154 appeals preferred to him, upholding the lower court's decision in 70 and reversing it in 48 cases: 21 cases were remanded for re-trial, and 15 cases were pending when the year closed. The Commissioner disposed of 102 out of the 116 appeals instituted in his court. The Settlement Officer's decision was confirmed in 92 cases, reversed in 9 cases, 1 case was remanded for re-trial, and 14 remained undecided. The settlement expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 91,177, making a total of Rs. 9,09,651 from the commencement of operations up to the close of the year under report. Here, as in Gorakhpur, the work of settlement has practically been finished. All that remained to be done was the filing of settlement records in the Collector's office, the preparation of malikána lambardári register, and the compilation of the final report.

Bulandshahr.—At the close of last year the records of four parganas Agauta, Siyana, Anúpshahr, and Ahar, remained to be verified. These were completed during the year under report, as also the fair copies of the records for the Collector's office and additional copies for the patwáris. Altogether 434 khasras, 848 jamabandis, and an equal number of khewats were verified during the year. In regard to the few jamabandis and khewats remaining over at the close of the year, Mr. Stoker writes: "The 24 jamabandis and 10 khewats shown as still uncopied are those of the Chitari villages, where litigation has been suspended under the orders of Government." The parganas which remained for inspection during the year were Agauta, Siyana, and Shikárpur of tahsíl Bulandshahr, Anúpshahr, and Ahar of tahsíl Anúpshahr, and 23 villages of pargana Jawar, tahsíl Khurja. Of these, the first 3, having an area of 337 square miles, were inspected by Mr. Baillie, Assistant Settlement Officer, and the last 3, comprising an area of 310 square miles, by Mr. Stoker. Mr. Baillie completed the assessment of the parganas inspected by him, the assessment statements being examined and countersigned by the Settlement Officer. The assessment report of these parganas was also prepared by Mr. Baillie, and was submitted by Mr. Stoker on the 21st August 1889. The Settlement Officer had finished the greater part of the assessments of the Khurja tahsíl early in the year, but was unable to report them before the field season commenced. They were completed and reported to the Board on the 16th July 1889. The assessment of the Anúpshahr tahsíl was also completed, and was reported for the sanction of the Board on the 20th September 1889. Provisional sanction to the revised assessments was communicated on the 4th October 1889, and the final orders of the Board issued on the 13th January 1890. This completed the assessment of the entire district, the area assessed during the year being 676,443 acres, or nearly 1,057 square miles. As the assessments were completed the jamas were distributed, and Mr. Stoker states that they were in the hands of the tahsíldárs ready for collection before the end of September. The ultimate addition to the current demand including owner's rate comes to Rs. 6,60,866, or an increase of 50·1 per cent.

As regards case work, including 1,514 cases undisposed of last year, the total number for disposal was 5,787, of which 3,720, or more than half, were disposed of on their merits, and only 398 otherwise than on their merits. The number pending at the close of the year was 1,669, but 1,260 of these cases represent the pending litigation on the Chitari estate. The Settlement Officer disposed of 532 appeals out of a total number of 1,423. In 434 cases the decisions were upheld, in 91 they were reversed, and 7 cases were remanded. The appeals, 891, pending at the close of the year include a number which are also held over under the orders of Government. Appeals to the Commissioner numbered 344, of which 191 were decided, 183 being confirmed, 6 reversed, and 2 remanded, while 153 appeals were pending at the close of the year. In regard to the settlement litigation Mr. Stoker remarks: "The total number of cases instituted since the commencement of operations up to 30th September 1889 is only 13,808, and this includes the exceptional litigation on the Lalkhani estates. The institutions since that date are inconsiderable in number, and are confined to claims for enhancement and commutation of rent, many of which would in the ordinary course have been preferred in the district courts. These figures will, it is believed, compare favourably with those of any other settlement of equal extent, and they may fairly be claimed as a proof that the disturbance and litigation attendant on settlement operations have been reduced to very moderate limits."

The total expenditure up to the close of the year under report amounts to Rs. 1,66,869, or nearly Rs. 87 per square mile. This is well within the estimated cost of Rs. 100 per square mile, and Mr. Stoker hoped to complete the work without exceeding that limit.

Muzaffarnagar.—Mr. Miller was appointed Settlement Officer of Muzaffarnagar in October 1888, and the work of the past year suffered from the absence of a

Settlement Officer in the hot weather of 1888, Mr. Harrison having been compelled to leave in the spring of 1888 before the cold weather was fully over and before he could determinate the assessment of a single mahál. Fairing work has been completed in the Burhana tahsíl, and nearly so in the Jánsath tahsíl, where only 4 khasras and 6 jamabandis for Collector's office and patwáris, and 2 khewats for the tahsíl remained to be faired. A third Deputy Collector, Munshi Amir Singh, was attached to the settlement from 1st March 1889, and with his assistance the verification of the records of tahsíl Muzaffarnagar was nearly finished during the year. Fairing work was also started in this tahsíl in the last quarter of the year. The Settlement Officer inspected the whole of the Jánsath tahsíl (287,663 acres), including the 33,708 acres in pargana Khatauli previously inspected by Mr. Harrison, as well as pargana Gordhanpur (51,168 acres) of the Muzaffarnagar tahsíl, or an area of 529 square miles in all. This leaves about 335 square miles in the Muzaffarnagar tahsíl, and the whole of the Kairana tahsíl (about 464 square miles) for inspection during 1889-90 and 1890-91. It was also decided in May 1889 that Mr. Miller should re-inspect the Burhana tahsíl (286 square miles) originally inspected by Mr. Harrison. Including this area, the total area remaining for inspection is about 1,135 square miles. Assessment work is backward in this district. This is chiefly due to the fact that the Burhana tahsíl, which, in ordinary course, would have been first assessed, has to wait till it has been re-inspected, but also, in part, to the deputation of Mr. Miller on two occasions to act as Collector in addition to his own duties.

There were 10,154 original cases for disposal. Of these 4,041 were decided on their merits and 4,111 otherwise than on their merits, leaving 2,002 pending at the close of the year. Of the 75 appeals to Settlement Officer 63 were decided, the decisions of lower courts being confirmed in 47 and reversed in 13 of them; 12 appeals remained pending and 3 were remanded. The number of appeals to the Commissioner was 30, of which he decided 12, confirming 11, and reversing 1. The total expenditure up to the close of the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,11,924, of which Rs. 61,811 were incurred during the year.

Saháranpur.—Record and assessment work in the Nakur tahsíl have practically been completed, and the revised assessments were submitted for the Board's sanction, with the Commissioner's review, on 6th September 1889. The Board were, however, unable to pass final orders on Mr. Porter's report without calling for further explanations. In accordance with the Board's instructions, a revised report has been prepared, and the Board's final orders have been recently issued. In tahsíl Deoband the work of verification of records has been completed. Fairing work has nearly been finished in pargana Rámpur of this tahsíl. Only 4 khasras and 5 jamabandis remained to be faired for Collector's office and patwáris; 54 copies of khewats for Collector's office, 98 for the tahsíl and the same number for patwáris had not been faired when the year closed. In the remaining parganas, Deoband and Nagal, nearly all the statistical forms are ready, and the Settlement Officer reports that very great progress has been made in fairing work since the close of the year. Pargana Rámpur was inspected and assessed during the year, and the assessment report was submitted on 24th September 1889. It has since been revised in accordance with the Board's orders on the Nakur tahsíl assessment report, and it will be taken into consideration as soon as the Commissioner's review is received. Parganas Deoband and Nagal were inspected by Mr. Brownrigg. The assessments have also been completed by that officer, and the assessment report has lately been received. The records of tahsíl Saháranpur have also been verified; fairing work has been started and is making progress. The tahsíl has been inspected, and in pargana Fyzabad the assessments have been completed. In the Roorkee tahsíl all the maps and most of the khasras have been corrected. Preparation of rough records is in progress, and verification was started on 1st October 1889. Pargana Manglaur was inspected by Mr. Brownrigg during

last cold weather, and at the close of the year there remained the inspection of 3 parganas, Jawalapur, Roorkee, and Bhagwanpur. Taking the whole district, the area inspected during the year was 720,285 acres, or 1,125 square miles, and the area assessed was 470,424 acres, or 735 square miles. This left an area of about 430,448 acres, or 673 square miles to be inspected, and 952,201 acres, or 1,488 square miles to be assessed during the current year.

The total number of cases for disposal, including 483 pending from last year, was 14,466, of which 11,252 were disposed of; 9,074 on their merits and 2,178 otherwise. The number undecided at the close of the year was 3,214. The Settlement Officer decided 235 out of the 282 appeals instituted, confirming 195, reversing 36, and remanding 4. There were 48 appeals to the Commissioner, of which he decided 27, leaving 21 pending at the close of the year. Of the appeals decided, the Settlement Officer's decisions were upheld in 24 and reversed in 3. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1,01,142, making a total of Rs. 1,56,564 from the commencement of operations to the close of the year under report.

Jhánsi.—The rules for the survey and settlement of this district were approved by Government in September 1889. A detailed report, by Colonel Sandeman, Deputy Superintendent of Surveys, of the cadastral surveys executed in Jhánsi, Tarái, and the Kumaun-Bhábar has been submitted separately. Colonel Sandeman started work in Jhánsi on the 1st October 1888, by instructing the patwáris and kanúngos in the method of surveying, their ordinary work being suspended. This preliminary instruction was practically completed by the 1st December 1888, and the survey of the district was then commenced. Colonel Sandeman remarks: "The progress at first was very slow, so much so that it made me at one time despair of success, but the hopes I had formed of the advantages of the system of training were afterwards fully realized." To encourage the patwáris, rewards were given to such as performed their survey duties satisfactorily. No preliminary demarcation of boundaries has been made; where necessary, this has been done simultaneously with the survey. The result has been—"*(a)* saving of the cost of a demarcating establishment; *(b)* the villages have been only once harassed instead of twice, and the plan has diminished the opportunities for raising boundary disputes." The order for a general demarcation in view of a coming survey and the machinations of the demarcating staff no doubt had an evil effect of the kind. Measures have been taken to obtain a correct record of roads and other Government property.

In accordance with the orders of Government issued in December 1888, the survey of the Kakarbai ubári, which had been started, was discontinued. The survey of the Gursarai ubári has also been postponed, and the question of exempting the ubári from current settlement operations is still under consideration. As settlement work had to be started earlier than it would have been according to Colonel Sandeman's original scheme, that officer is supplying the Settlement Officer with the irrigation, soil, and crop statistics of 1296 fasli to assist him in his inspection. Those for 1297 fasli for the entire district will be supplied as soon as the preparation of the initial record is completed. "The patwáris have," Colonel Sandeman writes. "also drawn their own maps and made traces of them, and are now engaged in extracting statistics for the assessing officer."

Colonel Sandeman is also surveying reserved forests and waste lands, the cost of which is not to exceed Rs. 2,500. The total area surveyed on the 16-inch scale is 741,174 acres, or 1,158 square miles, and the cost has been Rs. 27,718, or nearly Rs. 24 per square mile; the area remaining to be surveyed is 284·9 square miles. Colonel Sandeman explains that his original scheme was intended to cover a much larger area; but as this has not been found possible, and as the area remaining for survey is small, it remains to be seen to what extent the limit to the operation has affected the cost and raised it above the original estimate of Rs. 40 per square mile, or one anna per acre over all, with which rate, he was confident and as he has now proved, the system might be worked.

The Deputy Commissioner was in charge of settlement operations during the year. No actual settlement work was done. Mr. W. H. L. Impey was appointed Settlement Officer in October 1889, and assumed charge of his duties at the end of that month, when regular settlement work was started.

Tarái and Kumaun-Bhábar survey.—The survey of the Tarái district, which has been going on at intervals from 1881, was practically completed* during the year, sanction having been given to the continuance of the work during 1888-89 at a cost of Rs. 13,000. The work done is as follows: 58 villages, comprising an area of 39,050 acres, or 61 square miles, in parganas Kilpuri, Rudarpur, Gadarpur, and Bazpur were surveyed cadastrally on the 16-inch scale at a cost of Rs. 3,074. The forest area surveyed on the 4-inch scale consisted of 8 fuel and fodder reserves with an area of 101,918 acres, or 159 square miles, which cost Rs. 8,270, and 10 new villages were formed out of the forest, being separated for this purpose before marking off the remaining area as fodder reserve. Boundary disputes were few, the demarcation having been made according to possession and to the old professional maps. Traces have been made of all the maps, and have been filed with the khasras.

* Sanction was accorded in November 1889, to the maps of 51 villages in Bazpur and Nánakmata in the Tarái being transferred from the 4-inch to 16-inch scale, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,000, during the current revenue year.

Sanction was accorded in November 1888 to a cadastral survey of the cultivated area of the Kumaun-Bhábar at a cost of Rs. 6,100. Here, as in Jhánsi, the patwáris were first instructed how to survey before the actual work of survey was started. The number of villages in which a detailed survey was carried out was 331, with an area of 52,864 acres, or 82 square miles. Some five square miles more might have been surveyed had not cholera put a stop to the work towards the end of April. The cost has been Rs. 4,662. The original maps have been completed, and the khasras and traces of the villages surveyed have been made over to the District Officer. There is still an area of about 60 square miles of cultivation to be surveyed. The difference between the estimated area for survey (70 square miles) and the actual area of cultivation as now ascertained (142 square miles) is very noticeable. In regard to this Colonel Sandeman reports as follows: "The reason of the underestimate is partly no doubt that Mr. Roberts only reckoned what was to be surveyed from his returns of cultivation, forgetting that areas of waste, roads, village sites, nálas, &c., be intermixed with cultivated fields. But this does not altogether account for the large difference between the estimated and actual areas for cadastral survey, and I am of opinion that the results of the survey so far show almost without a doubt that the Bhábar cultivation will, on its completion, be found to have been hitherto greatly undermeasured. The result will be in accordance with our experience in the Tarái and elsewhere." The completion of the survey of the Kumaun-Bhábar was sanctioned in October 1889. This includes the remaining 60 square miles of cultivation and 270 square miles of forests. Colonel Sandeman estimates that it will cost Rs. 8,100 for the traverse survey, Rs. 3,700 for the cadastral, and Rs. 10,700 for the forest survey. The income of the estates will, it is estimated, be increased eventually by Rs. 30,000.

Garhwál.—The preliminary report on the survey and re-settlement of this district was submitted during the year, and with the approval of the Government of India, sanction has been accorded to the survey and re-settlement. Colonel Sandeman's programme was to commence operations with the preliminary training of the patwáris and kanúngos and the traverse survey in January 1890, and to carry out the cadastral survey and the preparation of the rough records in the following field season, completing the work by November 1891. The work of the Settlement Department proper will therefore not commence till November 1891, on the completion of the new village maps and records by the Survey Department.

An abstract statement of the result of survey and settlement work is appended.

Abstract Statement of Settlement Work.

District.		Preparation or revision of maps and records.				Survey and Assessment work. Area in Acres.					Case work during 1888-89.			Expenditure.
		Map.	Khasra.	Jamabandi.	Khewat.	Surveyed.	Inspected.	Assessed.	For which assessments have been reported to the Board.	For which assessments have been sanctioned by the Board.	Original cases.	Appeals To Settlement Officer.	Appeals To Commissioner.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
														Rs.
Gorakhpur ...	Total required	8,646	7,191	17,292	25,938	2,941,381	2,941,381	2,941,381	2,941,381	2,941,381	22,676	590	360	1,70,550
	Done during the year	995	1,058	3,400	5,413	...	640,453	900,448	1,809,956	1,809,956	20,563	554	346	
	Remaining	3,756	1,170	161	909	...	...	...	...	...	2,110	36	14	
Basti	Total required	7,604	7,600	15,200	22,812	1,789,487	1,789,487	1,789,487	1,789,487	1,789,487	3,815	154	116	91,177
	Done during the year	1,617	1,466	1,458	2,347	...	338,237	654,480	1,126,621	1,471,512	3,003	139	102	
	Remaining	2,593	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	795	15	14	
Bulandshahr ...	Total required	5,049	3,366	6,880	10,320	...	1,224,248	1,224,248	1,224,248	1,224,248	5,787	1,423	344	60,547
	Done during the year	2,228	868	1,696	2,544	...	414,577	676,448	799,619	1,224,248	4,118	532	191	
	Remaining	...	...	48	35	...	...	...	...	...	1,669	891	153	
Muzaffarnagar ...	Total required	2,400	1,600	4,684	7,026	...	1,065,035	1,065,035	1,065,035	1,065,036	10,154	75	30	61,811
	Done during the year	1,235	997	2,989	4,610	...	338,831	...	...	...	8,152	63	12	
	Remaining	787	548	1,560	2,291	...	543,030	1,065,035	1,065,035	1,065,035	2,002	12	18	
Saháranpur ...	Total required	5,934	3,956	4,996	7,494	...	1,422,625	1,422,625	1,422,625	1,422,625	14,466	282	48	1,01,142
	Done during the year	1,785	1,592	1,860	1,583	...	720,285	470,424	269,597	...	11,252	235	27	
	Remaining	3,537	2,032	2,779	5,554	...	430,448	952,201	1,153,028	1,422,625	3,214	47	21	

In columns 3, 4, 5, and 6 the figures include second and third copies, where required.

Mapping.—Village field maps.—The maps of the cadastral survey are reproduced in the Survey Office at Calcutta. The districts for which these maps are being prepared are—Ballia and Gházipur, Basti, Gorakhpur, Jaunpur, Mirzapur, and Benares. Up to end of June last 24,148 sheets have been printed, namely—

Ballia and Gházipur...	5,538 sheets.
Basti	4,472 ,,
Gorakhpur	4,854 ,,
Jaunpur	3,583 ,,
Mirzapur...	3,649 ,,
Benares	2,052 ,,

Of the above 1,869 sheets were printed during the year under report, as follows :—

Ballia and Gházipur	834 sheets.
Basti	1,236 ,,
Gorakhpur	640 ,,
Jaunpur	149 ,,
Mirzapur	10 ,,
Benares	*Nil.*

(b)—Oudh.

The first of the Oudh settlements, that of the Unao district, falls in in 1892, and steps were accordingly taken this year for making a thorough examination of the village maps and records of that district with a view to ascertaining how far they are fit to serve as a basis of the revision of the settlement. After careful inspection and measurement the khasras were found to be fairly accurate in regard to the area under cultivation which had increased since the last assessment by about 9 per cent. only. The field boundaries had changed but little, and the existing maps were found to be sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes of assessment and general administration. It was accordingly with the sanction of the Supreme Government decided that any cadastral re-survey of the district was unnecessary, that the village maps could be revised and brought up to date by the ordinary settlement establishment, and as the assessment would be a task of comparative simplicity, that the work of revision should be entrusted to the Deputy Commissioner of the district instead of to a special Settlement Officer. It is proposed to adopt, with such slight variations as may be found necessary, the rules of assessment framed for the Bulandshahr, Saháranpur, and Muzaffarnagar districts of the North-Western Provinces.

2.—State Properties.

(a)—North-Western Provinces.

On the 1st October 1888 there were in the possession of Government 330 estates, with a revenue demand of Rs. 1,36,346. Twelve maháls or plots of land with a jama of Rs. 1,265 were acquired within the year : of these two plots in the occupation of other departments were made over to the Revenue Department as they were no longer wanted for the purpose for which they had been originally required, four maháls escheated to Government in default of heirs, a one-third share in five maháls was decreed in favour of Government by the High Court, and one mahál was transferred from the Panjáb under the deep stream rules. There were thus 342 maháls or plots of land paying a jama of Rs. 1,37,611, of which six (jama Rs. 14) were sold, leaving Rs. 336 (jama Rs. 1,37,597) in the possession of Government at the close of the year.

Including arrears of previous years, the rental demand amounted to Rs. 6,71,920 as against Rs. 6,52,762 in 1887-88. The increase (Rs. 19,158) was chiefly due to the inclusion, for the first time in the accounts of the Government estates, in the Tarái, of the income (Rs. 12,744) from the Káshipur Canals, and to the income (Rs. 3,232) derived from the one-third shares in the property, comprising five

villages or share in villages, belonging to one Musammat Kamar-ul-nissa, Sháhjahánpur. This share was decreed in favour of Government under the terms of a will, and Government assumed charge with effect from the 1st April 1889. Government is lambardár, and collects the entire rental, &c., paying over the net surplus of the other two-thirds share to the owners. The Government share in two villages was sold during the year, and proposals as to the disposal of the Government rights in the remaining three villages are under consideration.

Of the total rental demand Rs. 6,57,100, or 97·8 per cent., were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 14,820, of which Rs. 7,232 are owed by properties in Bánda, Rs. 1,085 by properties in Allahabad, and Rs. 3,143 by properties in Mirzapur, the rest being composed of small items. Of the balance in Bánda, Rs. 3,293 are recoverable, Rs. 3,550 doubtful, and Rs. 389 irrecoverable. The accrual of these balances is attributed partly to the poor outturn of both the kharíf and rabi harvests, and partly to the chronic difficulty in collecting the rents in one village owing to the turbulence of the tenants; this village alone owes nearly half of the total arrears.

The arrears in Allahabad include the rabi demand (Rs. 254) of the patwári cess payable by tenants on the Sarái Bhárat and Khargapur estates, which was assessed after the rabi rents had been paid in by the tenants; it will be realised in the current year. The rest of the balance Rs. 831 (excepting Rs. 4) is due from the latter estate, regarding which the Collector writes—"considering the poorness of the harvests in the year under report, the results of the year's management reflect, I submit, great credit on Munshi Zain-ul Abdin, the special manager. He has collected the demand almost in full and without litigation." All but Rs. 27 of the sum shown against Mirzapur are due from tenants on the Dúdhi estate, nearly half of which is considered irrecoverable in consequence of the death, desertion or indigence of the debtors, and will eventually have to be remitted. In explanation of the short collections the Commissioner remarks: "Both the rabi and kharíf were considerably damaged by irregular and untimely rainfall and by the early cessation of the rains. Towards the middle of September famine was imminent, and had it not been for famine relief works which were started to afford help to the indigent population, the number of peasants who deserted the estate would have been much more than it really was." Rupees 4,000 were expended on such works during the period under report.

The demand for land revenue and local rates amounted to Rs. 1,46,038. The available surplus was therefore (Rs. 6,57,100—Rs. 1,46,038)=Rs. 5,11,062. The expenditure was Rs. 2,66,455, compared with Rs. 2,91,111 in the previous year, *viz.*:—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Establishments	61,953	60,048
(2) Contingencies	85,553	78,498
(3) Improvements	1,43,605	1,27,909
Total ...	2,91,111	2,66,455

The percentage of management charges to the rental demand was 8·9 per cent. as against 9·5 per cent. in 1887-88, and this saving has been mainly due to economies effected in the management of the Tarái estates.

Rupees 53,605 were advanced as takávi to tenants during the year, while Rs. 55,026 were outstanding on the 1st October 1888 on account of advances in previous years. The collections reached Rs. 57,355, leaving Rs. 51,276 for future adjustment.

With the exception of the maps of a few villages in parganas Bazpur and Nánakmata, which remain to be transferred from the 4-inch to 16-inch scale, and

which will be completed during the current revenue year, the survey operations in the Government Tarái estates were completed. The cadastral survey of the cultivated area and fallow and the forest survey in the Government estates in the Kumaun-Bhábar are in progress. These estates comprise 14 zamíndári maháls, 57 villages settled under the hill system, and 427 khám villages: 38 of the settled villages and 293 of the khám villages were cadastrally surveyed last field season, and the revenue and rents respectively of these villages are now under revision. The survey of the remainder of the villages will, it is anticipated, be completed by the end of the current revenue year. Survey operations are estimated to cost Rs. 29,935, of which, it is understood, Rs. 11,648 will be debited to Imperial Revenue on account of traverse charges. Prior to survey the total cultivation of the estates in the Kumaun-Bhábar was estimated not to exceed 70 square miles, whereas it is now expected that the true area will be shown at not less than 137·89 square miles. It is calculated, therefore, that the revision of the revenue and rental demands will eventually enhance the estates' income by a sum of Rs. 30,000 per annum. The re-arrangement of the patwári and kanúngo staff and patwári circles in the Kumaun-Bhábar will be taken up on the completion of the settlement operations. Sanction has also recently been given to the cadastral survey of the cultivated area and fallow of the Government estates in the Garhwál-Bhábar at a total cost of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 350 being debited to Imperial Revenues for the traverse survey. The work will be completed within the year ending 30th September 1890.

(b)—Oudh.

There were 48 revenue-paying estates on the register, the most of which lie in the suburbs of Lucknow. There are large areas in the districts of Kheri and Bahraich, which are for the most part resumed grants in a very unhealthy tract, and used mainly as grazing reserves for the people of the neighbourhood. Three villages were added to the register in Lucknow on the death of a jágírdár belonging to the family of the late King of Oudh. Under subsequent orders these villages have been settled with her heirs. Out of a current rental of Rs. 39,158 all but Rs. 63 were collected. So far as punctuality and firmness in the realization of rents is concerned, nothing could be better; but except in Bahraich and Kheri, not an anna was spent on improvements of any sort, and the Deputy Commissioners' reports gave no details which would show that these estates and their tenants receive special care and interest. The area is not large, and the management of the Crown lands cannot expect to escape the notice and criticism of private landlords. Deputy Commissioners have been desired to mention in their next reports how far they have concerned themselves in the improvement of these properties and the condition of the tenantry. The management resulted in a net profit to Government of Rs. 18,808 for the year.

3.—CONFISCATED, ESCHEATED, AND WASTE LANDS.

(a)—North-Western Provinces.

There was an opening balance of Rs. 1,143 on account of confiscated and escheated lands, and during the year 44 acres were sold for Rs. 1,834. The demand was thus Rs. 2,977, of which Rs. 1,658 were collected, leaving Rs. 1,319 for future realization. Rupees 53 were also recovered on account of interest.

The Kharauni taluqa is managed by the Collector under the provisions of Regulation V of 1827, and finds a place in this report for the first time. The estate has for about 70 years formed the subject of disputes with regard to the extent of the share of each proprietor. By an order of the Judge of Gházipur of the 16th November 1821, its affairs were first administered by a manager appointed by that officer under section 26, Regulation V of 1812. After liquidating the Government demand and deducting a percentage for his trouble,

the surplus collections of the rental were deposited by the manager in the Civil Court for distribution among the proprietors. When Regulation V of 1827 came into force, by an order of the Civil Court, dated the 19th July 1828, the management was transferred to the Collector, who then also paid the surplus rental receipts into the Civil Court. In 1855 the Board decided that it was not necessary to realise the rents of the sír lands held by the proprietors, provided the rents from the tenants' lands were sufficient to liquidate the Government demand. As a matter of fact only so much of the rental used to be realized by the Collector as would suffice to pay the Government demand for land revenue and local rates and the necessary percentage for the cost of management. In 1888 it was discovered that the manager had misappropriated some of the rents he had collected. A change in the system of management was then introduced, under which the Collector realizes the whole of the rental demand, excepting that of the sír lands, and after defraying the land revenue, local rates, and the cost of management, the surplus is deposited in the treasury, pending the final settlement of the share disputes and the release of the property from the management by order of the Civil Court. Annual returns of receipts and expenditure, such as are submitted for ancestral estates, are also now submitted to the Commissioner. The surplus collections of this property are placed in a personal ledger account to the credit of the estate, and the charges for management, &c., are borne by it and not by Government. Including arrears of previous years, the rental demand was Rs. 6,673. The collections aggregated Rs. 6,642; of this sum Rs. 5,156 were paid on account of the Government demand for land revenue, &c., and Rs. 471, or 7 per cent. of the rental demand, expended on management charges, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,015, *plus* Rs. 6 at credit of the estate on 1st October 1888, which has been deposited in the personal ledger on behalf of the co-parcenary body.

Statement showing the results of management during the rerenue year 1888-89 *of the Kharauni estate in the Ballia district, held by order of Civil Court of* 19*th February* 1828.

Rental demand for the year.			*Collections credited to—*				Balance due, *i.e.*, difference between columns 3 and 7.	*Charges debited to personal ledger.*			Surplus of the year, *i.e.*, difference between columns 6 and 11.	*Memorandum of accumulated surplus to credit of the estate in the treasury.*			Remarks.
Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Local rates.	Fixed land revenue.	Balance of collections in personal ledger.	Total collections.		Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.		At beginning of the year.	Added during the year (column 12).	Total at close of the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs. a. p. 212 14 10	Rs. a. p. 6,459 10 6½	Rs. a. p. 6,672 9 4½	Rs. a. p. 1,151 15 7	Rs. a. p. 4,004 5 2	Rs. a. p. *1,485 6 10	Rs. a. p. 6,641 11 7	Rs. a. p. 26 2 2	Rs. a. p. 392 7 5	Rs. a. p. 78 0 5	Rs. a. p. 470 7 10	Rs. a. p. 1,014 15 0	Rs. a. p. 6 4 10	Rs. a. p. 1,014 15 0	Rs. a. p. 1,021 3 10	

* Including Rs. 8-4-7½ advance collections on account of 1889-90 and excluding Rs. 13-0-3 collected in advance in 1887-88 on account of 1888-89.

(b)—Oudh.

In 1883-84 the number of villages in sequestration was 101; last year it was 20; it is now 14. One was added in Unao, when persistent default was followed by farm to the mortgagee of the village; seven in various districts were released

from sequestration and restored to their owners. The four villages remaining in sequestration were discharged at the close of the past year and one in Sultanpur. Two considerable estates will be restored to the proprietor in Sultanpur at the end of this year, and the area under sequestration will be very greatly reduced. The collections were excellent: in Sultanpur, where the principal area lay, and where the Deputy Commissioner himself is very properly the direct manager, the rents were practically collected in full. He spent upwards of Rs. 1,000 on wells and the repair of an important bazaar, and the properties will be given back much improved in condition.

No waste land was sold during the year.

4.—Court of Wards.

(a)—North-Western Provinces.

The total number of estates in the charge or under the superintendence of the Court of Wards during 1888-89 was 122: of these 103 were in charge of the Court at the close of 1887-88, and 19 were taken under management during the year. Fourteen estates were released in the course of the year, of which nine were estates of minors made over by the Civil Court; three were estates of minors taken over by the Court of Wards on its own motion; and two were estates of persons declared by the Local Government on their own application to be disqualified from managing their property. The principal estates released were those of Kishan Chand and Gokal Chand of Bánda, with a rental of Rs. 50,655; of Shaikh Faiyaz Ali of Allahabad, with a rental of Rs. 19,852; and of Rája Harihar Dat Dubé and Shankar Dat Dubé of Jaunpur, with a rental of Rs. 2,35,278.

Of the 19 estates which came under the Court's management during the year, ten were made over by the Civil Court; four were taken by the Court of Wards on its own motion; and the others mainly belonged to persons disqualified on their own application. The total rental of these estates, excluding those for which no accounts are given, aggregated Rs. 1,24,000. The most important estates are those of Sarju Parshad of Gorakhpur, with a rental of Rs. 60,271; of Bhatpura Rasulpura, Sháhjahánpur, with a rental of Rs. 20,666; of Roshangpur, Etáwah, with a rental of Rs. 11,338; and of Khamaria, Sháhjahánpur, with a rental of Rs. 10,780. The smallness of some of the estates of which the Court assumed charge is noticeable: in one of them the income is said to be no more than Rs. 3. The possibility of affecting an arrangement with co-parceners under adequate security without bringing such minute properties under formal management has been suggested for the consideration of the Board.

The total income, expenditure, and balances of the estates are shown in the following table:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Cash balance at close of last year	4,08,677		
Receipts during the year ...	23,37,841	Rents of land	17,05,302
		Other receipts	6,32,539
Net income ...	27,46,518		
Total expenditure ...	23,68,763	Chargeable to profits ...	13,24,418
		Personal and miscellaneous ...	10,44,345
Cash balance at close of the year	3,77,755		

The demand of rent, current and arrears, amounted to Rs. 19,95,292, of which Rs. 17,17,251 were collected, being 41 per cent. in the case of arrears, and 90 per cent. in the case of current rents, as compared with the percentages of 48 and 92 respectively in the previous year. In every Division, except Meerut and Jhánsi, more than 10 per cent. of the initial demand for current rent and arrears remained

in balance at the end of the year. The reasons given for this diminution in the collections were not altogether satisfactory. There were admittedly harvest losses in some districts which would account for short collections; but it has again to be said that with the strong establishments in the Court of Wards, better results in the recovery of rents ought to be ordinarily attained. In estates like Faiyaz Ali's and the Dubé property in Jaunpur, which have been long under official management, and in which there is no dispute as to the succession, there ought to be no difficulty in ensuring the methodical collection of the rental to the last. Some bad debts are certain to occur in every year; but the rents are too high or the management is not successful when 6 per cent. of the rental remains uncollected in an ordinary season. The collections in the Meerut Division were excellent.

The income from sources other than rent amounted to Rs. 6,32,539, of which Rs. 1,44,420 were derived from debts recovered, Rs. 1,26,634 from sale proceeds of land and houses, and Rs. 1,41,188 from miscellaneous receipts, including interest on loans. Under the former head the Sarju Parshad estate alone received Rs. 41,179, and the Begam Mashuk Mahal estate Rs. 25,382. It was noticed last year that the total income from the sale proceeds of Government and other securities had been abnormally swollen by the receipts of the Rawatpur estate, which had sold out securities to the value of Rs. 62,631. The total receipts from this source during 1888-89 amounted to Rs. 37,410 only, of which Rs. 19,018 were realised by the Rawatpur and Rs. 10,815 by the Dhagwan Khurd No. I estates. The money was, however, re-invested by both estates in landed property. The sale proceeds of lands and houses largely exceeded the realisations of the previous year, and no less than Rs. 70,458 were credited to the Harchandpur estate, and Rs. 6,160 to the Misri Lal estate.

A sum of Rs. 8,13,924 was paid on account of the Government demand for land revenue, which fell at 48 per cent. on the rental receipts. The statistics of 1888-89 show that there are still several estates in which the revenue exceeds two-thirds of the rental, and in most of them the cause is said to be due, not to over-assessment, but to short collections and the inclusion in the accounts of arrears of land revenue paid during the year. In the Singhpur estate, Bánda, the percentage of land revenue to rental receipts has risen from 118 in 1887-88 to 156 in 1888-89; and the affairs of this estate as well as of the Bhagel, Karhai, and Bhamba estates in the same district require careful attention at the hands of the Collector.

The cost of management amounted to Rs. 1,49,569, which falls at 7 per cent. on the ordinary income. In the Shyam Sundar and Shyam Saran's estate, Moradabad, the percentage was 71 due, it is said, to the release of the estate early in the year before rents had come in sufficiently to pay more than the establishment. In five estates the percentage varies from 12 to 18; but, owing to the peculiar circumstances of these properties, the cost of management cannot be reduced. Endeavour will, however, be made to retrench expenses of management on these properties either by lessening the staff as difficulties diminish, or by amalgamating managing establishments, as opportunity occurs. In consequence of the release of Seth Kishan Chand and Gokal Chand's estate in Bánda, it has been found necessary to divide the cost of the special management among the remaining estates of the district, and this accounts for the high percentage (16 and 12) in the Karhai and Sultan Husain estates. A reduction has been effected in the cost of the special establishment entertained in the Bánda district from the commencement of the year 1889-90. The special scheme of management was extended to the Muzaffarnagar district during the year 1888-89, and was in force in seven districts. It was abandoned in Jaunpur owing to the release of the Dubé estate, and re-introduced into Sháhjahánpur, with effect from 1st October 1889.

Of Rs. 14,22,099 available for miscellaneous expenditure, Rs. 2,48,037 were spent in personal expenses, and Rs. 7,96,308 in miscellaneous disbursements, as

compared with Rs. 2,03,633 and Rs. 5,33,136 respectively in the previous year. The personal expenses fluctuate with the number of marriages on the several properties. The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 17,846 against Rs. 18,878 in the past year, the decrease being due chiefly to the death, in October 1888, of Ram Ratan Singh of the Parna estate, who was being educated in the Wards' Institute at Agra. The number of boys from the North-Western Provinces educated at the Institute stands at five, the same as in 1887-88, which is a very small proportion from the 99 estates belonging to minors under the charge of the Court of Wards. The progress made by the wards is fairly satisfactory; but their education is still very backward, although the institution has made distinct progress under its new Superintendent. The Board of Revenue has been asked to examine the Institute carefully in the cold weather of 1890, with a view of deciding what changes on the staff are necessary.

The expenditure on improvements was Rs. 36,505 as compared with Rs. 54,865 in 1887-88. Works were, however, undertaken in only 29 of the 122 estates under the Court's management. The largest sums were spent in the following estates, and chiefly in the construction of wells and tanks:—

	Rs.
Rawatpur	7,516
Partab Chand	5,843
Dumri	5,406

In most of the larger estates a good deal of money has been devoted to works of improvement since the assumption of charge by the Court of Wards; but in the undermentioned estates more might have been done, as the cash balances at credit admitted of a large expenditure on improvements.

	Surplus.	*Cash balance.*	*Expenditure on improvements.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kunjpura	18,702	11,728	*Nil.*
Bhandura	68,077	17,391	321
Khimsipur	41,652	10,155	*Nil.*
Sahanpur	28,865	14,722	1,450
Begam Mashuk Mahal	4,16,992	31,214	2,014
Anapur	1,40,664	20,505	1,378
Sarju Parshad	6,53,777	99.972	*Nil.*
Dhagwan Khurd, No. I	19,936	12,266	500

In reply to the inquiry made in the review of the report for 1887-88, it is explained that in some of the estates the tenants are mostly well-to-do men with occupancy rights and do not apply for assistance in carrying out improvements; while in others no tenants are encouraged or assisted at all, as they have good stocks of their own; while in some they are given free grants of wood for burning bricks for their wells. The works are generally made at the expense of the tenants, assisted in the manner stated above. The circumstances of estates, of course, vary. Some are so encumbered as to have little, if any, money to spare; others are in the canal tracts, where further improvements are possibly not wanted. But the matter is a very important one. It is not the whole duty of the Court of Wards to extricate estates from embarrassments that often originate in foolish extravagance, or to accumulate hoards for the prospective possessor. The management of the Court should be signalised by improvement of the estate itself, whenever improvement is needed and is possible. When the estate has funds of its own to spare the Collector has excellent advisers to assist him to a profitable outlay; when the estate has none, there are still means of inducing tenants to invest their capital by help of various kinds, which involves no direct expenditure. The Board has been asked to see that Collectors, especially in those districts where they have the help of a special manager, pay more attention in future to a branch of the work of management which of all others affords the best evidence of a genuine interest in the affairs and the welfare of the estates committed to their charge, and the best example to the landlords of the district.

Rupees 4,06,904 were devoted during the year towards the reduction of debt. The most noticeable items are Rs. 1,21,793 disbursed by the Harchandpur estate on this account; Rs. 58,010 by the Majhauli estate, Rs. 31,449 by the Kishan Chand and Gokal Chand estate; and Rs. 28,430 by the Bhatpura Rasulpura estate. Forty estates were entirely freed from debt during the year, the most important of them being those noted on the margin. Bara continues to be the most heavily encumbered estate on the books, showing a deficit of Rs. 2,37,384; then come Sarái Mír with Rs. 90,376; Harchandpur with Rs. 72,853; Majhauli with Rs. 70,374; and Chakkarnagar with Rs. 53,000. The total balance of principal still amounts to Rs. 8,37,447, but this is raised to Rs. 8,49,895 by the inclusion of interest.

Sahanpur.	Narayanpur.
Kishan Chand and Gokal Chand.	Shaikh Faiyaz Ali.
Dubé.	Chaumukha.
	Bansgaon.

Occasion has been taken to review the financial position of estates taken under management on the application of the proprietors, which include such estates as have been released during the past ten years, and those which at the close of the year 1888-89 had been under management for five years and over. The charge of these estates was assumed by the Court of Wards with the object of releasing them from the liabilities with which they were embarrassed, and an examination of the figures shows how much has been achieved by careful management. Of the 28 estates mentioned, 16 were released up to the close of the year under report, and 11 of these were entirely freed from the debts, amounting to Rs. 10,61,537, with which they were burdened; while in five the debts were reduced from Rs. 3,12,366 to Rs 63,073. The liabilities of the estates still under management have been reduced from Rs. 11,12,367 to Rs. 2,49,336. Altogether, the total amount devoted to the repayment of loans by these estates was Rs. 23,92,431, of which Rs. 18,83,672 were paid from the profits of the estates, and Rs. 5,08,759 were met by sale of landed property and houses. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the Court's management of these estates has been very efficient.

Government securities to the value of Rs. 1,39,313 were purchased during the year, and the Partab Chand estate was the largest purchaser (Rs. 52,500). A sum of Rs. 1,30,591 was invested in land property and houses, the Sarju Parshad estate having expended no less than Rs. 39,810 under this head. The cash balances in hand at the close of the year amounted to the very large sum of Rs. 3,77,755, of which Rs. 99,971 stood at the credit of the Sarju Parshad estate.

The statistics of rent litigation for the past two years are compared in the following table:—

Year.	*Notices of ejectment.*						*Applications for enhancement of rent.*						
	Number issued.	Area to which notices referred.	Contested successfully.	Contested unsuccessfully.	Tenants' relinquished holdings.	Tenants left in possession at enhanced rates.	Number of applications.	Number of tenants.	Area in acres.	Rent previously paid.	Rate per acre.	Rent decreed.	Rate per acre.
		Acres.								Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1887-88 ...	323	2,080	24	45	177	64	26	62	269	729	2 11 3	1,104	4 1 6
1888-89 ...	351	2,258	34	49	149	104	17	23	318	725	2 4 6	869	2 11 8

The number of ejectment notices issued on the Court of Wards' estates, increased during the year. In the Bara estate 57 notices were served, resulting in 51 cases in a mere enhancement of rent; it is not apparent whether enhancement of these rents of tenants-at-will was attainable in no other fashion but by the formidable procedure of ejectment, and whether it was necessary by procedure

on so considerable a scale to remind the tenants of the powers of the Court. In the Azizganj estate 20 notices were issued, with the result that 13 tenants were removed from their holdings.

As regards the civil litigation of the Court of Wards the result of the measures taken during the year to recover the demands on account of sums decreed in favour of the estates is as follows. The total demand for principal, interest, and costs was Rs. 1,16,620, of which Rs. 87,216 were due at the commencement of the year, and Rs. 29,404 were awarded during the year. The realisations reached the meagre aggregate of Rs. 15,929 and the remissions Rs. 823, leaving a balance of Rs. 99,868 uncollected at the close of the year, of which two-thirds are classed as recoverable. The result corroborates much previous experience of the difficulty of recovering rent arrears in execution of decree.

The number of charitable and other trusts is 21 as compared with 23 in the previous year, the difference being due to the transfer, during the year, of two educational endowments to the control of the Director of Public Instruction. The total receipts and disbursements of benevolent trusts for the two years were as follows :—

			1887-88.	1888-89.
			Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	Opening balance	... ...	13,632	15,020
	Receipts	... ...	38,313	40,173
	Total	...	51,945	55,193
Expenditure	*(a)* For trust purposes	...	28,046	34,352
	(b) For other purposes	...	8,741	7,536
	Total	...	36,787	41,888
	Closing balance	...	15,158	13,305

The increase in the expenditure is due to the large sums spent on repairs of roads, bridges, and buildings belonging to the Ráni Kishori Kumar, the Gopalganj Bazaar, and the Rája Kali Shankar Ghosal's Asylum Trusts. Four new educational endowments have been brought on the list. The total assets of these amounted to Rs. 52,823, of which Rs. 45,699 were expended in carrying out the wishes of the donors.

(b)—Oudh.

Of the 49 estates that were under the management of the Court of Wards in 1887-88, seven had been released before the close of that year, leaving 42 estates under the Court at the beginning of 1888-89. Two new estates were brought under management during the year and two were released, leaving 42 estates at its close.

Of the 44 estates under management during the year, five were encumbered estates under Act XXIV of 1870, 25 were the estates of minors, and 14 the estates of persons disqualified from management under section 162 of Act XVII of 1876.

The Kurwar estate, which had been managed under the Encumbered Estates Act, was, on the debts being liquidated, taken under the Court of Wards, the Talúqdár, Rája Partab Bahadur Singh, being a minor.

The two estates that were released during the year were Pali in the Sultanpur district and Lakhanpur Birhar in the Fyzabad district. The Pali estate was taken over in 1875, in consequence of the minority of the proprietor, Bábu Kishundat Singh, then eight years old. It was released after being nearly 14 years under the management of the Court of Wards, on the 16th December 1888, when Bábu Kishundat Singh came of age. During the period of management the rent-roll rose from Rs. 16,601 to Rs. 17,835, the increase being mainly due to the construction of tanks and wells, and the breaking up of fallow land. Fourteen wells and tanks were

constructed by the Court of Wards and eight by tenants, to whom help in the form of takávi had been given. When the estate was taken over there were debts amounting to Rs. 4,677; these were liquidated, and with the estate a cash balance of Rs. 23,650 was made over to the ward on his attaining his majority. Of this balance, Rs. 17,000 were invested in Government promissory notes, Rs. 1,000 in a mortgage deed, and the remainder, Rs. 5,660, was in cash. The Lakhanpur Birhar estate was taken over in May 1887 owing to the unsoundness of mind of the proprietor, and released after his death at the request of his sons. When the estate was taken over there were liabilities amounting to Rs. 73,313, of which Rs. 4,591 have been liquidated. The estate was under the Court of Wards too short a time to allow of much being done to improve it.

The demands and collections from land rents are shown in the following abstract:—

District.	*Demand.*		*Collections.*		Percentage of collection of current rent to current annual rental.	Percentage of collections of arrears to demand on account of arrears.
	Current.	Arrears.	Current.	Arrears.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Lucknow	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Unao	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Bara Banki	8,02,533	1,16,971	7,88,699	8,177	98·27	6·99
Sitapur	96,583	3,883	93,195	972	96·28	25·03
Hardoi	1,44,997	2,544	1,43,908	1,752	99·24	68·86
Kheri	3,75,237	42,745	3,58,308	8,306	95·49	19·4
Fyzabad	1,02,765	1,342	98,777	997	96·1	74·29
Bahraich	92,300	8,721	88,061	2,238	95·4	25·6
Gonda	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Rae Bareli	1,54,727	14,877	1,49,134	3,089	97·0	20·76
Sultanpur	2,36,534	3,980	2,33,897	1,306	98·5	32·8
Partabgarh	53,681	1,660	52,753	517	98·8	31·1
Total ...	20,59,357	1,96,723	20,06,732	27,354	97·5	13·9

The rental demand of the 42 estates which continued under management from the previous year, shows a slight increase, rising from Rs. 19,60,482 to Rs. 20,26,461.

This increase is not more than would naturally be expected under careful management, and is due only in a very small degree to the rents of existing tenants having been enhanced.

The total rent demand of the year was Rs. 22,56,081, of which Rs. 20,62,904 were collected. The demand comprised Rs. 20,59,356 on account of the current rental and Rs. 1,96,725 on account of arrears. The collections include Rs. 20,06,733 on account of the current year's rental, Rs. 27,354 on account of arrears, and also Rs. 28,817 collected in advance. The collection on account of the current year's rental was exceedingly good, and amounted to 97·44 of the demand.

Rupees 28,817 were collected in advance on account of the rent of 1889-90.

At the commencement of the year the uncollected balance of the demand of previous years amounted to Rs. 2,24,331, of which Rs. 27,354 only were collected. This result is poor, the collections being only 12·2 per cent. of the demand. Within the year, however, Rs. 27,606 were remitted as irrecoverable. If the demand be diminished by this amount, the balance is Rs. 1,96,725, of which sum the collections amounted to 13·90 per cent. A very large proportion of the arrears still borne on the rent-roll are, however, irrecoverable.

Irrecoverable balances of rent, amounting to Rs. 94,876, were remitted during the year, of which two-thirds were in the single estate of Surajpur.

The arrear balance of Rs. 1,95,367 has been reduced to Rs. 73,229.

The demand from sources other than agricultural rents amounted to no less than Rs. 19,02,207, of which Rs. 18,49,212 were collected. In addition Rs. 751 were collected in advance on account of the demand of the succeeding year.

The amount on account of takávi advances recoverable within the year was Rs. 17,144, of which Rs. 13,614 were collected. Although the amount advanced as takávi was small, the demand for the year being only Rs. 17,144 including arrears, on a rent-roll of nearly 21 lakhs, the advances were not always made with circumspection: they should not be made to notorious defaulters, unless adequate security was offered; and loans to impoverished tenants are often appropriated to purposes other than those for which they were granted. It can seldom benefit an estate to make advances of money to tenants unless there are good prospects of the money being repaid; when owing to unfavourable seasons the tenants require help from the estate, to enable them to prepare their lands for the next harvest, it would in most cases be preferable that the help should take the form of advances of seed-grain rather than of money. The seed will probably be sown and the price can be recovered from the next harvest, but cash oans will not unlikely be diverted to other purposes. Advantage can at the same time be taken to introduce fresh and better seed.

The demand from miscellaneous sources, including loans amounting to Rs. 16,25,500, amounted to Rs. 18,42,142. Excluding the loans all but Rs. 26,341 were realized within the year.

The cash balance at the commencement of the year was Rs. 4,45,444, of which Rs. 1,85,856 was invested and Rs. 2,59,588 uninvested. By the end of the year this had increased to Rs. 5,74,253, of which Rs. 3,10,622 was uninvested. In none of the estates are the cash balances noticeably large compared with the income, nor does the uninvested balance exceed to any marked extent the surplus income of the year.

The following table shows the expenditure of the year under each head, and the proportion it bore to the income in the past and in previous years:—

Heads of expenditure.	Amount.	*Percentage of total income.*		
		1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.
	Rs.			
Over-due Government revenue, cesses, and rates ...	...	...	...	...
Current Government revenue, cesses, and rates ...	9,35,378	23·9	34·6	39·6
Management	1,20,241	3·0	4·3	5·1
Maintenance	1,69,986	4·3	6·2	8·2
Extraordinary personal expenses of proprietors ...	53,763	1·3	2·0	4·0
Law expenses	36,298	0·9	1·6	1·6
Subscriptions	10,572	0·2	0·3	0·5
Education of minors	10,156	0·2	0·4	0·5
Improvements	48,315	1·2	2·4	3·4
Miscellaneous	2,30,891	5·9	13·7	8·8
Debts	21,61,136	55·2	33·9	29·5
Total	37,76,736	96·5	99·8	101·2
Balance	1,36,109	3·4	0·1	1·2
Income of year	39,12,845	100·	100·	100·

The percentage of the past year is somewhat misleading, as the income included several large loans which do not form part of the ordinary income of the estates.

The Government demand on account of revenue, cesses, &c., amounted to only 23·9 of the total income, but was 41·78 per cent. of the rental demand.

Excepting Rupees 595 land revenue remitted, the demand was paid in full.

Personal expenses include two items, maintenance Rs. 1,69,986, and extraordinary personal expenses Rs. 53,763, which make up a total of Rs. 2,23,749. The expenditure incurred under the former head was heaviest in the Rámnagar, Khairigarh, and Mallanpur estates, where it amounted to Rs. 24,312, Rs. 32,309, and Rs. 15,000 respectively.

Rupees 10,156 were spent on the education of the minors under the charge of the Court of Wards. Three wards were educated throughout the year at the Wards' Institute at Agra : Rai Bishambar Nath of Marwan, Thákur Shankar Bakhsh of Khajurahra, and Rai Munna Sahib of Rehwa.

The percentage of cost of management to normal income was for the whole province 5·9 per cent., which is not excessive, and the circumstances of different estates compel variations from the standard.

The total sum spent on improvements fell from Rs. 60,838 of the previous year to Rs. 48,315 during the year under report. Rupees 16,814 were advanced as takávi and Rs. 31,501 were spent on improvements at the cost of the estates. In many cases there was no expenditure on improvements because irrigation wells are not required, or because such wells as are required are made by the tenants themselves. But it has been impressed on District Officers that there are many other directions in which the surplus funds at the command of the estates can be expended, and that it is not always necessary that any direct return should be anticipated. Sanitation of the villages, introduction of improved methods and implements of agriculture, better means of communication between village and village and between village and market—these and many other matters require more attention than they are in the habit of receiving. More money, too, might with advantage be spent on the planting of trees.

With regard to the sinking of wells, if the tenant is willing and able to make the desired improvement it is preferable that he should do so. On some estates it is more economical to build large wells than small ones, and such wells can as a rule be built by landlords. The landlord with capital behind him can afford to incur expenses beyond the reach of tenants, and he is better able to afford the risk of failure. The construction of works of irrigation improve the value of the estate, and the proprietor benefits by an increased rent-roll, and it is far more desirable that the surplus balances of estates under the Court of Wards should be so invested than that large sums of money should be handed over to the wards upon the release of the estate. The tenants should be encouraged in every possible way to improve the holdings, in which they have now a statutory occupancy. With the help of borings, the expense of which the estates can always bear, they are secure of finding water. They are deeply interested in the soundness of the building, and the success of the venture with water so near the surface as it is throughout Oudh, the cost of a well is within the means of every thrifty cultivator, and the encouragement of the peasants in improvement is not only an incentive to thrifty habits and better husbandry, but the only method, without the employment of large special establishments, of effecting estate improvement on any considerable scale.

The advances made to tenants during the year aggregated Rs. 16,814, showing a slight decrease on the figures of the previous year. The amount recoverable during the year was Rs. 16,103 on account of principal and Rs. 1,041 on account of interest; of which Rs. 15,783 principal and Rs. 1,022 interest were recoverable on account of advances made in previous years: Rs. 13,158 principal and Rs. 456 interest were collected.

The Court of Wards was plaintiff in 142 original suits, of which 103 were decided within the year, the Court winning 94 suits and losing 7, one being compromised and one withdrawn. The value of the claims made by the estate was

Rs. 1,06,476; of this Rs. 31,815 was decreed. The value of claims in suits still pending amounts to Rs. 73,160, and in the seven suits that were lost the claims amounted only to Rs. 1,501. Sixty-nine claims of the value of Rs. 2,49,185 were brought against the Court of Wards: of these 15, representing Rs. 1,38,125, were lost, and 25 suits were successfully defended. Of the 22 suits that were lost 8 had been instituted before the estates concerned had been taken under management.

Two hundred and two ejectment notices issued during the year. In 105 cases no objection was filed: of the remainder objection was allowed in 72 and rejected in 18.

Steady progress was made in the liquidation of debts. The total amount due, including interest, was Rs. 57,21,283; omitting Rs. 16,25,500, the amount of the loans borrowed to consolidate small debts, and debts bearing high rates of interest which are also included in that amount, the indebtedness of the estates amounted to Rs. 40,95,782. Rupees 5,04,262 were paid from the surplus cash in hand and Rs. 31,374 from other sources. In addition Rs. 1,10,616 were remitted by creditors. So that within the year the debts, amounting to Rs. 40,95,782, were reduced by Rs. 6,46,252 to Rs. 34,49,530. The latter sum includes Rs. 33,96,461 principal and Rs. 53,069 interest.

There now remain only five encumbered estates. The debts of these estates which, on the introduction of Government management, amounted to Rs. 4,47,293, have been reduced to Rs. 1,26,877, Rs. 33,671 having been paid during the year. The debt of the Bhaghiari estate also has been liquidated, and it has been released since the close of the year. The most indebted of the encumbered estates is Sarwan Baragaon, which still owes Rs. 57,700 to Government.

There was no change in the number of benevolent endowments and miscellaneous trusts, which stood, as in 1887-88, at 12. The receipts and expenditure are compared in the following statement with the figures of the previous year:—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	35,057	27,723
Receipts of year	50,622	89,262
Total ...	85,679	1,16,985
Expenditure.		
Balance paid on account of previous year	2,334	13,018
Paid for trust purposes	52,620	53,423
Paid for other purposes	13,428	14,993
Total ...	68,382	81,434
Balance at close of year ...	17,297	35,551

The number of educational endowments increased from seven to eight.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

1.—Legislating Authority.

For standard section on above, see page 67 of Report for the year ending 31st March, 1883.

2.—Course of Legislation.

The course of legislation during the year has been noted in the introductory Chapter.

3.—Police.

The following figures contrast the results in cases cognizable by the police for the last three years :—

	Cases reported.	Cases investigated.	Percentage of cases investigated to reported.	Cases decided.	Cases convicted.	Percentage of cases convicted to decided.
1887	191,450	135,368	70·	67,468	55,840	82·7
1888	192,076	138,861	72·	70,627	58,960	83·5
1889	204,825	144,492	70·	73,086	61,699	84·4

They indicate a general, though small, improvement. Although in comparison with the former year's figures the percentage of cases investigated to cases reported in 1889 shows a falling off, this is not to be regretted, for the limit of necessary investigations has undoubtedly been passed in the case of certain classes of offences. The number of cognizable cases enquired into by the police by order of the Magistrate fell from 8,655 in 1888 to 7,231 in 1889, but 5,336 of these were cases of public and local nuisances. In addition to this, the police were ordered to investigate 322 cognizable cases into which they had refused to enquire, and also 4,137 non-cognizable cases against 4,154 in 1888; these were chiefly offences against public justice, and cases of hurt and of security for keeping the peace.

Excluding sanitary offences and other offences punishable under special and local laws, the following is the result for the last three years :—

	Cases reported (column 4, Statement D, Police, 1, Part I).	Total of columns 6 and 7, *ibid.*	Grand total.	Cases investigated.	Cases tried out.	Cases convicted.	Percentage of cases investigated to total cases reported.	Percentage of cases tried out to cases investigated.	Percentage of cases convicted to cases tried out.	Percentage of cases convicted to total cases reported.
1887,	169,008	1,577	170,585	113,122	45,924	35,856	66·	40·	78·	21·
1888,	167,224	1,848	169,072	113,847	46,137	36,470	67·	40·	79·	21·
1889,	178,273	1,901	180,174	117,821	47,412	37,926	65·	40·	80·	21·

These figures point to a considerable improvement in reporting, while the proportion of convictions to cases tried out slightly improved; and the proportion

to cases investigated remained the same. This is not unsatisfactory. There still exists a considerable divergence between the results for the two Provinces as disclosed by the following figures:—

	Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population.		*Percentage of cases convicted to decided.*		*Percentage of persons convicted to tried.*	
	North-Western Provinces	Oudh.	North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.
1887	33·66	51·69	79·37	74·28	73·01	65·81
1888	34·27	48·19	79·76	76·89	73·33	68·44
1889	36·46	51·61	81·35	75·97	75·29	68·52

In the North-Western Provinces the figures indicate a general progressive rise: in Oudh the percentage of cases convicted has somewhat fallen off. In the latter Province the incidence of reported crime is still, however, considerably in excess of that in the former. Of North-Western Provinces' districts, Meerut, Saháranpur, Bulandshahr, and Basti are still conspicuous for their comparatively small incidence of crime on population. A marked increase in reports of cognizable crime is noticeable in several districts in the North-Western Provinces, and in Unao and Fyzabad in Oudh.

The results for the main six heads of cognizable crime compared with 1888 were—

		Reported	
		1888.	1889.
Class I	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice,	1,644	1,671
„ II	Serious offences against the person	7,615	7,528
„ III	Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.	68,358	75,978
„ IV	Minor offences against the person	625	554
„ V	Minor offences against property	84,407	87,999
„ VI	Other offences	29,426	31,094
	Total ...	192,075	204,824

The chief offences in respect of which any marked increase or decrease is noticeable were—

INCREASE.				DECREASE.			
Offence.	*Number of cases.*		*Difference.*	Offence.	*Number of cases.*		*Difference.*
	1888.	1889.			1888.	1889.	
Lurking house-trespass.	64,704	72,495	7,791	Grievous hurt,	2,591	2,329	262
Theft ...	66,082	70,010	3,928	Serious mischief.	1,892	1,623	269
				Cattle-theft ...	8,521	8,181	340
				Criminal house-trespass.	2,107	1,822	285

Analyzing further the results of investigation and prosecution for each class, we find the following results :—

		Cases reported (total of columns 4, 6 and 7, Statement D, Police, 1, Part I).	Cases investigated.	Cases tried.	Cases convicted.	Percentage of cases tried to investigated.	Percentage of cases convicted to tried.	Percentage of cases convicted to reported.
Class I,	1888	1,732	1,628	1,214	883	74	72	50
	1889	1,775	1,671	1,251	995	74	79	56
Class II,	1888	7,907	7,505	5,024	3,645	66	72	46
	1889	7,909	7,476	5,119	3,859	69	75	48
Class III,	1888	3,739	3,506	1,087	691	31	63	18
	1889	3,568	3,391	1,164	784	34	67	21
Class IV,	1888	635	477	293	130	61	44	20
	1889	564	475	279	131	58	47	23
Class V,*	1888	18,722	17,843	8,610	6,660	48	77	35
	1889	18,380	17,500	9,096	7,074	51	77	39

* Exclusive of ordinary thefts.

Lurking house-trespass has been excluded from the figures above shown under class III, and for this crime the figures are—

	Cases investigated	Cases tried out.	Cases convicted.	Percentage of cases tried to investigated.	Percentage of cases convicted to tried.	Percentage of cases convicted to cases reported.
1888	41,660	5,983	4,714	14·	79·	7·2
1889	46,622	6,643	5,251	14·	79·	7·2

Under this head fall crimes differing vastly in character and importance from the petty village theft committed by a local bad character to the organized professional burglary committed by a skilled city gang ; but in the opinion of the Inspector-General of Police burglaries of the worst kind are now far less frequent than they used to be, and receive careful attention : while doubtless much good may be expected to result in the less heinous class of cases, from the orders recently issued, which enforce the responsibility of both constables and chaukidárs within their respective beats and circles.

The figures for the offence of ordinary theft are—

	Cases investigated.	Cases tried.	Cases convicted.	Percentage of cases tried to investigated.	Percentage of cases convicted to tried.	Percentage of cases convicted to reported.
1888	36,698	19,633	16,244	53·	82·	24·
1889	36,211	19,559	16,361	54·	84·	23·

Fewer cases were investigated in 1889 ; concealment with regard to this crime is becoming less common and success in Court shows a slight improvement. The percentage of recoveries of stolen property was 34·59 in 1889 against 31·39 in 1888. The districts which showed most unfavourably in this respect were Aligarh in the North-Western Provinces, and Fyzabad, Lucknow, Sultanpur, Unao, and Sitapur in Oudh. Dehra, in which in 1888 the percentage was only 9, showed in 1889 a percentage of 49.

Fewer chaukidárs received rewards than in 1888, though the amount spent was considerably larger. The figures are—

	Number rewarded.	*Amount.* Rs.
1888	8,794	17,727
1889	8,587	19,682

So much stress had recently been laid on the advisability of giving adequate rewards to the rural police, that it was considered disappointing to find that this subject continued to be overlooked in the districts marginally indicated.

Bijnor. Pilibhít. Muttra. Etáwah. Hamírpur. Jaunpur. Lalitpur.

The figures for the last three years regarding heinous crime, show that convictions (except under the heads of robbery and poisoning) have fallen off :—

	Murder.		*Homicide.*		*Dakáiti.*		*Robbery.*		*Kidnapping.*		*Rape.*		*Poisoning.*		*Total.*		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Reported.	Convicted.	Reported.	Convicted.	Reported.	Convicted.	Reported.	Convicted.	Reported.	Convicted.	Reported.	Convicted.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage of convictions.
1887	406	172	282	177	118	36	511	199	170	100	241	70	24	7	...	...	...
1888	461	201	297	161	122	47	440	173	174	103	199	61	36	10	...	...	...
Six years' period ending 1888.	2,433	1,084	1,612	957	528	163	2,498	922	952	523	1,529	426	195	70	9,747	4,145	42·5
1889	478	190	275	145	135	45	531	250	168	96	209	59	39	15	1,835	800	43·6

During 1889 the total percentage of convictions for all these crimes is slightly better than that for the six years' period immediately preceding, but the mere statistics of that one year afford no basis for conclusions. The question of improving both the investigating and prosecuting agencies was after the close of the year referred for the consideration of the Police Committee, and it is hoped Government will shortly be in a position to adopt measures to improve the existing state of affairs and effect some real improvement in the method of dealing with these serious offences.

Turning to individual offences, it was noticed that the treatment of both murder and culpable homicide was less successful than in 1888. There was, however, a decrease in the number of cases of grievous hurt, and convictions for this offence were more numerous. This crime is common in the eastern portion of the Rohilkhand Division, in the adjoining Oudh districts, and in Allahabad. The offence of rioting remained still prevalent in Oudh: Bara Banki again headed the list of districts with 73 cases. There was a considerable increase in the number of robberies. In Sultanpur in only three cases out of 42 were convictions secured; while in Aligarh and Bulandshahr the police were also comparatively unsuccessful. Although 11 cases of mail robbery were reported, only one conviction was obtained: but the property lost was trifling, and this offence is not infrequently committed with the object, not of spoliation, but to get an enemy into trouble. Cases of vagrancy and bad livelihood were fewer than in the previous year (1,688 compared with 1,852); this was considered to have been due to the action of Magistrates, who ordered inquiry in only 386 cases against 532 in 1888. Police surveillance was exercised over 37,333 time-expired convicts. Of these, 2,147 were re-convicted during the year. The names of 6,014 were expunged from the registers, the number so removed being proportionately larger in Oudh than in the North-Western Provinces: 4,289 old offenders were re-convicted, and of these only 58 escaped identification before conviction. The importance of securing full information regarding such offenders is now everywhere receiving increased attention. The difference between this number (4,289) and the number under surveillance (2,147) pointed to the fact that many names might with advantage have been retained on the registers, the convicts being kept under surveillance: 239 absconded offenders were arrested, 52 of whom were arrested in Ballia—a fact creditable to the police of that district.

The number of punishments inflicted on members of the force was large, and showed a steady increase during the last three years. The figures are—

	Officers.		*Men.*	
	Sanctioned strength.	Punishments.	Sanctioned strength.	Punishments.
1887	4,696	950	20,687	1,717
1888	4,697	1,020	20,674	1,693
1889	4,695	1,155	20,692	1,741

Thus nearly one-fourth of the officers were subjected to punishment of one description or another. A comparison of the figures for both Provinces showed a variety of practice, the number of punishments being proportionately larger in the North-Western Provinces than in Oudh, as is evident from the following statistics:—

	Officers.			*Men.*		
	Sanctioned strength.	Punished.	Percentage punished to sanctioned strength.	Sanctioned strength.	Punished.	Percentage punished to sanctioned strength.
North-Western Provinces.	3,527	937	26·	15,303	1,350	8·
Oudh	1,078	192	17·	5,097	343	6·

Four cases of torture were judicially enquired into, but of these two were found to be false. In accordance with the orders contained in paragraph 3 of G. O. No. $\frac{309}{VIII-707}$, dated 2nd August 1888, a statement was submitted showing 17 cases, in which the procedure of the police was animadverted on by the Courts during 1889, the details of which are—

Bareilly 1	Etah 2	Jhánsi 1
Bijnor 1	Benares 3	Kheri 1
Etáwah 3	Gorakhpur ... 4	Sultanpur... ... 1

In accordance with the orders contained in G. O. No. $\frac{340}{VIII-707}$, dated 10th August 1888, a detailed statement was also furnished showing the number of station officers whose knowledge of law and procedure was tested during the year. The result is tabulated below:—

	Number of police stations.	Number of officers examined.								Number of officers who passed.
		Inspectors.		*Sub-Inspectors.*		*Head-constables.*		*Total.*		
		Total number in the force.	Examined.	Total number in the force.	Examined.	Total number in the force.	Examined.	Total number in the force.	Examined.	
North-Western Provinces.	713	147	...	521	329	2,715	390	3,383	719	556
Oudh ...	129	39	6	187	121	786	27	1,012	154	129
Total ...	842	186	6	708	450	3,501	417	4,395	873	685

As regards head-constables, in the North-Western Provinces, and more particularly in Oudh, examination seems to have been little more than nominal judging from the numbers concerned. This was considered by no means satisfactory. In Allahabad only 25 officers were examined, although there are 35 police-stations; in Jhánsi only 14 from 24.

The state of education in the force showed slight improvement. The following were shown as literate :—

	Sanctioned strength.						Literate.					
	Officers.			*Men.*			*Officers.*			*Men.*		
	North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	Total (including Government Railway Police).	North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	Total (including Government Railway Police).	North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	Total (including Government Railway Police).	North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	Total (including Government Railway Police).
1887	3,535	1,081	4,696	15,296	5,087	20,637	2,495	605	3,173	2,255	723	3,038
1888	3,534	1,082	4,697	15,299	5,114	20,674	2,593	747	3,413	2,189	740	2,983
1889	3,527	1,078	4,695	15,303	5,097	20,692	2,667	763	3,513	2,414	801	3,276

There was a gradual decrease in the number of members of over 10 years' service and a consequent increase in those who had served for less than that period: while the number of resignations rose gradually during the last three years as follows :—

	1887.	1888.	1889.
North-Western Provinces	405	473	576
Oudh	186	131	165
Total (including Government Railway Police) ...	605	615	750

The mounted police was in a state of transition, 211 men having been brought under reduction in order to admit of an increase to the foot armed reserve.

Inspections were carefully carried out during the year. In 16 districts it was found possible to raise the pay of municipal chaukidárs. Of the budget allotment of Rs. 63,67,000, only Rs. 63,36,026 were spent: the difference is accounted for chiefly by the fact that more than half the grant for the purchase of great-coats was allowed to lapse.

In the Kumaun Division regular police are only entertained in the Tarái district and in the settlement of Naini Tal. The administration in 1889 was distinguished by no peculiar features, save perhaps an absence of discretion in the Tarái in the matter of arrests, only 54·16 of the persons whose cases were tried out being prosecuted to conviction, against the provincial average of 75·29 for the North-Western Provinces.

The jurisdiction of the Government Railway Police, which remained under the management of Captain Ryves, was enlarged during the year by the extension of 461 miles of railway. Crime was stationary. The work, though on the whole good, was not quite as good as during 1888. Some important cases were successfully worked out, and a gang, the members of which manufactured forged currency notes, was broken up. There was one serious railway accident in which 17 persons were killed and 29 were injured. The pointsman-jamadár, through whose negligence the accident occurred, was prosecuted to conviction. The number of cases fo suicide on the railway increased from 8 to 21.

Special Crimes: Professional Dakáiti.—The figures shown in the statement appended to this section contrast the statistics of this crime during the last three years. With the exception that fewer dakáitis were committed during 1889, the result of police action compared most unfavourably with that for both of the preceding years. The value of property lost was Rs. 62,565, of which only Rs. 3,987 were recovered. Only 3·64 per cent. of persons concerned under class II and 3·33 under class III were convicted: while the proportion of cases tried out to cases reported was markedly inferior to the proportion in the two preceding years. This was considered to prove almost entire failure during the year on the part of the police in this very grave class of crime.

There were no attacks by organized gangs, but the number of offences committed by armed men on houses and enclosures increased from 18 to 30. In the Agra and Etáwah districts, however, where raids by armed proclaimed offenders from Native States across the British border had been frequent up to 1888, a decrease in crimes of this class was noticeable in 1889, and this was undoubtedly due to the effective measures taken for the protection of British territory, special police having been quartered in those districts; and also to the repressive measures taken by the Gwalior State, in the year under review. Several leaders of notorious gangs of dakáits, who had been concerned in such raids from native territory, had by the close of the year been either arrested or killed, *e.g.*: (1) Chatra, who was killed at the end of December 1888 by his own gang: (2) Mohan Lal, who died of cholera: and (3) Mohan Singh, who was captured by the police. Nawal Singh, also a resident of the Mainpuri district, who for the last five years had been living in Gwalior and thence pillaging villages in British territory, was killed by the Gwalior police after the close of the year. Several men of Mohan Lal's gang were also captured by the Gwalior police, ten of whom were transported for life. Of other notorious dakáits hitherto at large in these Provinces, Darab Shah was arrested by the Cawnpore police during the year. In the following districts the police appeared to have been more or less successful in coping with dakáiti: Agra, Meerut, Pilibhít, Mainpuri, Unao, and Sitapur. In other districts, notably Budaun, Fatehgarh, Fatehpur, and Bulandshahr, they appeared to have failed: while in Etah and Partabgarh they seemed to have shown a want of discretion in making arrests. The ten districts marginally indicated were responsible for 51 of the 118 dakáitis committed in 1889, and in these districts only four convictions were obtained in 17 cases tried out. The number of arrests (32) of men concerned in cases committed in former years was considerable: some of these were well-known dakáits, and doubtless such arrests helped to cause the decrease in the total number of dakáitis committed in 1889. Of the 136 persons convicted, only 17 had been previously convicted.

Saháranpur.	Bareilly.
Muzaffarnagar.	Fatehgarh.
Bulandshahr.	Etáwah.
Moradabad.	Fatehpur.
Budaun.	Bánda.

* Professional Dakáitis.

	Year.	*Cases reported and persons supposed to have been concerned.*							*Tried out.*							*Convicted.*							*Percentage of convictions to number dealt with.*						
		Class							Class							Class							Class						
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.
Cases ...	1887 ...	...	24	6	69	1	13	113	...	20	3	39	1	10	73	...	16	2	19	1	8	46	...	66·66	33·33	27·53	100·	61·53	40·70
	1888 ...	1	18	4	98	2	13	136	1	16	1	54	2	9	83	1	14	...	35	1	7	58	100·	77·77	...	35·71	50·00	53·84	42·64
	1889 ...	...	30	7	68	2	11	118	...	14	2	27	2	5	50	...	4	2	15	2	4	27	...	13·33	28·57	22·05	100·	36·36	22·88
Persons ...	1887 ...	...	512	57	586	5	131	1,291	...	153	25	217	5	71	471	...	83	17	66	5	45	216	...	16·21	29·82	11·26	100·	34·35	16·73
	1888 ...	40	376	39	971	26	138	1,590	10	113	1	305	10	54	493	9	57	...	146	3	37	252	22·50	15·15	...	15·03	11·53	26·81	15·84
	1889 ...	...	548	90	604	40	93	1,375	...	80	6	133	23	29	271	...	20	3	66	6	16	111	...	3·64	3·33	10·92	15·00	17·20	8·07

* "*Professional*," *i.e.*, committed by organized gangs.

Class I. Attacks by organized bands of outlaws.
" II. Do. on houses and enclosures by armed men.
" III. Do. on public vehicles and marriage processions.
" IV. Do. on private vehicles and foot-passengers.
" V. Do. on granaries and standing crops.
" VI. Do. Miscellaneous.

Professional Robbery.—The statement below shows the result of police action in respect of this class of crime. These figures show that the police, though more successful than in 1888, were not so successful as in 1887, when they had nearly the same number of cases to deal with. The decrease in the number of offences reported was mainly due to the exclusion of a larger number of technical cases from the returns. Two hundred and fifty-one cases of a technical description were recorded in 1889 against 120 in 1888; but there was no reason to believe that the number excluded was unduly swelled. Success in those cases which were classed as professional robbery, and were taken into Court, was also more marked than during the previous year, convictions having been obtained in 1889 in 85 per cent., compared with 72 per cent. in 1888. Of the 188 offences reported, 158 were attacks on private vehicles and foot-passengers. The largest number occurred in the Meerut, Agra, and Allahabad districts; but in these three districts, and in Mirzapur and Sitapur, the police were successful in dealing with them. On the other hand, in Budaun, Muzaffarnagar (both of them districts which showed badly under professional dakáiti), and in Cawnpore poor detective ability was displayed. Of the 175 persons convicted, 28 were found to be old offenders. Of the property stolen, Rs. 12,015 in value, only Rs. 1,973 were recovered.

* Professional Robberies.

	Year.	*Cases reported and persons supposed to have been concerned.*							*Tried.*							*Convicted.*							*Percentage of convictions to number dealt with.*						
		Class							Class							Class							Class						
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.
Cases	1887	...	2	1	120	6	54	183	...	1	1	82	6	49	139	...	1	1	64	5	45	116	...	50·	100·	53·33	83·33	83·33	63·38
	1888	...	1	1	152	1	94	249	...	1	1	94	...	70	166	...	1	...	62	...	58	121	...	100·	...	40·78	...	61·70	48·59
	1889	...	1	3	158	1	25	188	...	1	1	89	1	20	112	...	1	...	76	1	18	96	...	100·	...	48·10	100·	72·00	51·06
Persons	1887	...	6	4	349	25	115	499	...	1	2	176	19	82	280	...	1	2	121	17	72	213	...	16·66	50·	34·67	68·	62·60	42·68
	1888	...	4	3	405	4	197	613	...	1	2	175	...	134	312	...	1	1	108	...	106	216	...	25·	33·33	26·66	...	53·80	35·23
	1889	...	4	11	461	4	68	548	...	1	1	183	1	42	228	...	1	...	141	1	32	175	...	25·	...	30·58	25·	47·05	31·93

* "*Professional*," *i.e.*, other than those which are obviously petty, and not dangerous in the ordinary sense of the word.

Class I. Attacks by organized bands of outlaws.
" II. Do. on houses and enclosures by armed men.
" III. Do. on public vehicles and marriage processions.
" IV. Do. on private vehicles and foot-passengers.
" V. Do. on granaries and standing crops.
" VI. Do. Miscellaneous.

Professional Poisoning.—Twenty-one cases were reported against 15 in 1888 and 13 in 1887. Arrests were made by the police in 14 cases, and eight convictions were obtained during the year and one after its close. The crime does not seem now to be much practised: in Oudh there was only one case reported, in which the criminal was an inhabitant of Cawnpore. The largest number of cases in the North-Western Provinces were reported from Mainpuri (5) and Allahabad (4). The Muttra police were particularly successful in arresting during the year an old offender who had absconded in 1877 after drugging certain persons in the Agra district.

Cattle-theft.—In 1886 the present system of operations for the prevention of cattle-theft was re-organized, and attention was directed specially to those districts where the crime was considered to be rampant and most oppressive. The old rule, by which all strays not recovered within 15 days were recorded as thefts, was also resuscitated. It was anticipated that the result of these measures would be an increase in the number of thefts reported, a corresponding decrease in the number of strays, and a larger number of convictions. This anticipation was realized. A comparison of the figures for the triennial period ending with 1886 and for that ending with 1889 showed an increase of 15,125 recorded thefts, a decrease of 32,090 strays, and a rise of 1,922 in the number of convictions. Of the above increase in recorded thefts, 11,964 cases were transferred from "strays" to "thefts" under the rule above-mentioned: while 3,161 was the increase in the number of thefts originally reported as such. It was, however, stated in the report on the subject by the Inspector-General of Police that there was reason to believe that the 15 days' rule was not fully understood, and it is probable that the rule has been worked differently, not only in different districts in the same year, but in the same district in different years, and that more uniformity is desirable. In most districts the number of strays reported as such was considerably in excess of the number ultimately entered as thefts. A contrary result was noticeable in the following districts, in which doubtless the rule was more strictly adhered to:—

	Strays.	*Strays transferred to thefts.*
Etah	126	171
Etáwah	100	247
Mainpuri	265	323
Gházipur	145	163

The police in these Provinces were in active co-operation not only with each other, but with those of Bengal and the Panjáb, and with the authorities of Rámpur; and several meetings were held during the year at which information was exchanged and measures were concerted with a view to the prevention and detection of cattle-theft. More, however, remains to be done in this direction, especially on the Bhartpur, Dholpur, and Gwalior borders, and apparently in the Kheri and Bahraich districts. Adequate punishments are now commonly awarded by Subordinate Magistrates, though instances of the contrary were brought to notice in the Muzaffarnagar, Sháhjahánpur, and Gházipur districts. In Sessions Courts there were several instances in which offenders were severely dealt with. Rupees 2,454 were distributed as rewards to chaukidárs compared with Rs. 2,314 in 1888, though in Mainpuri, where cattle-theft of a bad type prevails, no rewards at all were given. In Etáwah also rewards were granted with too sparing a hand.

A comparison of the returns for the last three years showed the following result:—

	Thefts reported.	Strays.	Percentage of convictions to reported thefts.	Percentage of convictions to cases taken into Court.
1887	10,773	10,148	21·00	64·99
1888	8,970	8,393	21·09	61·67
1889	8,547	8,562	22·79	61·52

Success in Court has fallen off since 1887, but the number of persons against whom previous convictions were proved has risen from 268 to 287. In Etah, 68; in Moradabad, 72; in Budaun, 91; and in Fatehgarh, 110 persons were convicted under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code within the last four years. The decrease in reports was said to be due to the conviction within the last few years of several notorious cattle-lifters. This was probably only partially true. The falling off in reports was most marked in the following districts :—

	1887.	1889.
Aligarh	494	265
Bareilly	475	257
Moradabad	565	390
Budaun	696	458
Sháhjahánpur	355	199
Hardoi	343	169
Gorakhpur	625	440

Of these districts, in Aligarh and Sháhjahánpur the decrease was admittedly due to want of supervision over, and dishonest work on the part of, the police. In the latter the system of *languri* (blackmail) was reported to prevail extensively and the police to have failed to cope with it. In Budaun the good work commenced in 1887 was said not to have been carried on. In Gorakhpur there had been less activity in reporting, and none of the registered cattle-lifters were convicted.

The total number of convictions in 1889 (1,948) was much the same as that in the previous year (1,946); but comparing the convictions of thieves and receivers, the following satisfactory result was noticeable :—

	Convictions.				Percentage.	
	Theft.		*Section* 411, *Indian Penal Code.*		Cases.	Persons.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		
1887	876	1,116	1,387	1,798	62·	62·
1888	842	1,041	1,104	1,347	76·	77·
1889	897	1,139	1,051	1,394	85·	81·

The Ahírs, as might be expected, were (except in the Meerut Division) concerned in cattle-theft throughout the Provinces : the Chamárs, who mostly steal cattle for the sake of their hides, were convicted chiefly in the Benares Division : Muhammadans, who mostly steal to sell the flesh, were detected mainly in the Meerut and Rohilkhand Divisions : and Gújars carried on their operations in the districts of and adjoining the Meerut Division. It was remarkable that out of a total of 161 persons convicted in 31 cases in the Pilibhít district, 134 were Sansiahs, and that besides these, only two Sansiahs were convicted for cattle-theft in the year, whether in the North-Western Provinces or in Oudh.

Criminal Tribes.—The tribes dealt with under Act XXVII of 1871 were the same as those who were kept under surveillance during the previous year :—

(1) the Sanauriahs of Lalitpur;
(2) the Aheriahs and Haburahs of Etah;
(3) the Barwárs of Gonda.

The Sanauriahs.—They are not a distinct tribe, but a class or guild who resort chiefly to petty thieving, and travel long distances for the purpose. The registered population was 121 at the beginning of the year under report, and 112 at its close : the difference is accounted for by the fact that 17 persons died, the name of one person was expunged, and those of 9 were newly registered. The decrease in the number of absentees was satisfactory, *viz.*, from 36 to 22; 13 of last

year's deserters were arrested, 5 died, and of 7 men who absconded during the year, 6 were on leave when they absconded, and 3 were subsequently arrested. It was observed last year that there had been a steady decrease since 1884 in the number of families engaged in cultivation. In 1889 there was an increase from 61 to 67 in the number of persons engaged in cultivation, but a decrease in the area cultivated. The experiment of employing members of the guild as chaukidárs continued to work well. There were 24 convictions for breaches of the rules against 18 during the previous year.

The Aheriahs and Haburahs.—The year was uneventful. The population present at its close numbered 190 against 199 at its commencement. Only 7 persons were absent without passes, and 9 were punished for breaches of the rules. An attempt was made to settle some of the proclaimed families in a Court of Wards' village.

The Barwárs.—One thousand three hundred and thirty-seven males were present at the beginning, and 1,483 at the close of the year; 173 men absconded, *i.e.*, were absent without pass, during the year, compared with 151,488 and 506 respectively for the three previous years; and this implied a larger presence of members of the tribe at their homes. The absconding of these (173) Barwárs was attributed to three causes:—

(1) The fact that it had not yet been decided what measures should be taken with respect to the Nepal colony which forms a place of refuge for absconded Barwárs.

(2) The land question. The number of holdings taken by members of the tribe was only 18; this was but a small beginning, and the attention of the District authorities was called to the provisions of section 14 of the Act.

(3) The non-application of the system of roll-call to the women.

Further inquiries were directed regarding these points.

The number of Barwárs successfully prosecuted beyond the limits of the Gonda district rose from 179 to 207: in Gonda the number fell from 56 to 34. Men were identified as Barwárs both in Assam and the Central Provinces, and the District Superintendents of Police of Champáran and Dinagepur in Bengal rendered cordial assistance in securing a large number of convictions of members of the tribe. The majority of convictions were under the Criminal Tribes Act, and though it is to be regretted that light sentences were in some instances inflicted for substantive offences committed by Barwárs, the fact that the accused belonged to the tribe was most probably unknown to the Courts by which they were sentenced.

The experiment of utilizing the services of Barwárs as constables, which was partially successful last year, was this year attended with failure. Of the three Barwár constables employed, one was imprisoned and a second had to be dismissed. The number of passes granted fell from 1,771 to 674, and yet only five men were shown as having been absent on pass.

Though the Doms were not under the regular operation of the Act, the following facts regarding them are noted in this section:—

Doms.—During the 15 months ending the 31st March 1890, supervision was exercised over 1,349 Doms, who were scattered over 125 settlements, the great majority of which contained but a small population. Regarding the smaller colonies supervision was not effective; but considerable improvement took place in registration of members of the tribe. A complete census was taken, and a register is kept up showing the particulars of each case instituted against Doms. This enables the Magistrate to exercise stricter surveillance over the bad characters, and

to discriminate between them and those who may show a tendency to settle down to an agricultural life and reform.

Of Doms living or who had been living in the settlements, there were convicted during the period under report, 56 for offences against property, 63 under the bad livelihood sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, and 21 of other offences —making a total of 140 against 101 during 1888.

Eunuchs.—The following figures illustrate the result of the work of the year :—

	Originally registered.	On the register at the beginning of the year.	Added.	Struck off.	Resultant number.
North-Western Provinces...	1,096	451	107	36	522
Oudh	298	163	109	8	264
Total ...	1,394	614	216	44	786

The number of names added to the register during 1889 was large, but was in great part due to the orders of Government issued in 1887, in which District Officers were reminded of the danger of exempting eunuchs from surveillance merely on the ground of old age. Of the 216 names added 166 were re-registered for this reason. In Sultanpur and Fyzabad, however, the names of no such men were replaced on the list of registered eunuchs; but inquiries were made in those districts, and the Magistrates with whom the responsibility rests, appeared to have satisfied themselves that no reasonable suspicion attached to the men they declined to register. In Jhánsi several unregistered eunuchs were discovered, and steps were taken to bring their names on the register. In Basti the work of inspection was neglected. In Dehra, Hamírpur, and Lalitpur, as well as in Fyzabad and Sultanpur, no eunuchs are now registered.

No very large number of eunuchs migrated from or to any district, but surveillance over their movements was not sufficiently stringent: the total number shown as having removed from districts differed considerably from the total number of arrivals:—

	Removals.	*Arrivals.*
North-Western Provinces	229	146
Oudh	136	123
Total ...	365	269

The registered eunuchs as a rule were reported to be leading a quiet existence and earning their livelihood honestly. Only three minors lived with eunuchs and they were closely watched. In only five cases were prosecutions instituted. Of these one was in Lucknow and four in Sitapur: convictions were obtained in all, though on appeal in the Lucknow case the decision was set aside.

6.—Criminal Justice.

(a)—North-Western Provinces.

Cases "reported," "returned as true," and "brought to trial" for the last three years were as follows:—

	Cases reported.	*Returned as true.*	*Brought to trial.*
1887	167,930	123,410	108,224
1888	168,976	124,103	111,372
1889	154,607	113,802	110,484
Decrease in previous year	14,369	10,301	888

The figures in columns 2 and 3 of Judicial Statement No. 2 are still hardly altogether reliable, as a comparison of the district returns *inter se* raises doubts as to whether a uniform method of making the entries in column 2 has yet been obtained.

In an agricultural community trespass and mischief are apt to be combined, or the lines which separate them to be indefinite; setting off trespass against mischief, the broad features of the year, as shown by the cases brought to trial, are a considerable diminution in offences purely involving violence, a slight increase in offences against property, and considerable activity in enforcing sanitary rules, whether under the Indian Penal Code or under local laws.

Of the number of persons brought to trial, which was—

In 1887	187,729
„ 1888	189,719
„ 1889	186,560

a fraction over 49 per cent. were acquitted or discharged against 51 per cent. in the previous year, and 49 per cent. convicted against 47·6 per cent.

The number of persons convicted in each of these years was—

1887	90,966
1888	90,450
1889	91,360

If, however, the numbers convicted under the Code of Criminal Procedure and under local and special laws be deducted, there was in 1889 but little increase as compared with 1888 and fewer convictions than in 1887, thus—

	Persons convicted under the Penal Code.
1887	54,462
1888	53,629
1889	53,658

Prosecutions were most, and least successful under the same headings as usual; but under the main heads of theft and hurt, which account for over a third of the persons under trial, prosecutions seem not to have been so successful as in 1888, being—

	Percentage convicted.	
	1888.	1889.
Theft	71·9	71·3
Hurt	19·4	18·6

The work done by the different classes of Courts for the last three years was as follows:—

		Cases.
Benches of Magistrates	1887	14,561
	1888	17,669
	1889	15,410
Unpaid Magistrates sitting singly ...	1887	11,638
	1888	11,550
	1889	13,849
Stipendiary Magistrates	1887	81,134
	1888	81,284
	1889	80,626
Sessions Judges	1887	1,464
	1888	1,593
	1889	1,525
High Court	1887	3
	1888	10
	1889	12

District Magistrates disposed of 1,171 original cases against 1,227 in 1889 and of 895 referred cases against 638. The original work, though less than in the previous year by 56 cases, exceeded that of 1887 by 188 cases.

The referred cases were largely in excess of previous years.

The work of Honorary Magistrates, whether sitting in Benches or singly, continued to be highly spoken of. All Magistrates acknowledge their aid with thanks, and state that they exercise their powers discreetly and command respect.

The Benches in the following districts disposed of a large number of cases :—

Benares	4,011	Agra	1,816
Cawnpore	3,476	Allahabad	1,157
Bareilly	1,123		

The number of persons convicted by the different classes of Courts and the percentage they bore to the number tried is shown in the following table. Under the head of Magistrates, committals and references have been counted as convictions for the purpose of deducing the percentage—

	1887.		1888.		1889.	
	No.	*Percentage.*	*No.*	*Percentage.*	*No.*	*Percentage.*
Magistrates ...	91,886	49·	91,520	49	93,483	50·7
Courts of Session ...	1,681	67·	1,769	63	1,562	59·3
High Court ...	1	20·	10	66	8	66·

The number of persons convicted on summary trial showed a general tendency to decrease in all Courts, except those of Special Magistrates, being—

	Special Magistrates.	*Stipendiary Magistrates.*	*District Magistrates.*	*Benches.*
1887	11	9,326	376	2,259
1888	...	6,948	546	4,930
1889	705	6,141	395	4,534

The number of cases and persons remaining under trial at the close of the year as compared with the two previous years was—

		Cases.	*Persons.*
Courts of Sessions ...	1887	165	270
	1888	172	309
	1889	161	244
Courts of Magistrates ...	1887	1,153	2,157
	1888	1,241	2,343
	1889	1,390	2,769

showing a small, but regular, tendency to increase in the Courts of Magistrates. The average duration of cases is the same as in the three previous years in the Courts of Magistrates, namely, five days. In the Courts of Session it has fallen from 44 to 39 days.

The following table shows the number of witnesses who attended the Courts who were examined, who received their expenses, and the amount paid to them during three years :—

	Number of witnesses attended.			*Number of witnesses examined.*			*Number paid.*			*Amount paid.*		
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Courts of Magistrates ...	398,045	397,441	387,358	337,968	357,298	347,712	82,939	84,053	87,311	30,793	31,506	35,210
Courts of Session ...	17,067	18,768	16,698	13,120	13,638	11,975	12,603	13,634	11,640	9,706	10,862	9,353
High Court ...	45	149	123	32	125	78	45	149	100	446	2,486	2,257

In the Magistrial Court 344,566 witnesses, or 89 per cent. of those who attended against 88 per cent. in the preceding year, were discharged on the first day ; 32,835 on the second ; 7,502 on the third ; and 2,455 after the third day. Sixty-nine per cent., compared with 66 per cent. in the previous year, of witnesses who attended Courts of Session, were discharged on the first day. On the first day 11,560, on the second day 3,530, on the third day 927, and after the third day 681 witnesses were discharged, which is also a considerable improvement.

The proportion of witnesses who received expenses is steadily, but gradually, falling off in Courts of Sessions and increasing in the Magisterial Courts, being—

	Courts of Session.	*Magisterial Courts.*
1887	74 per cent.	21
1888	72 ditto	21
1889	69 ditto	22·5

The number of persons sentenced to death was 77 against 98 in the preceding year, and 66 in 1887. Sentences of transportation were fewer by 61, of whipping more by 420, and of imprisonment more by 1,092. Sentences of fine also rose by 872. The increase in sentences of imprisonment was entirely in sentences of over 15 days and under two years, and there was a decrease in the number of sentences of 15 days and under, and of above two years. Similarly, the increase in sentences of fine was confined to those of under Rs. 50, and there was a material decrease in those above Rs. 50.

The proportion of cases in which whippings were inflicted was 16 against 15 per cent. of the cases in which they might have been, but were not, inflicted.

Courts of Session continued to pay attention to granting compensation under section 545 of the Criminal Procedure Code; but there was a falling off in the Courts of Magistrates.

For the Provinces the comparative figures are—

	AMOUNT PAID AS COMPENSATION.		
	By Courts of Session.	*By Magistrates.*	*Total.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887	83	11,068	11,151
1888	465	12,808	13,273
1889	811	10,814	11,625

The following table gives an abstract of the appellate business of the Courts for 1887, 1888, and 1889:—

	APPEALS								
	Preferred.			*Disposed of.*			*Pending.*		
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Magistrates' Courts,	3,339	3,367	2,834	3,261	3,265	2,763	78	102	71
Courts of Session...	6,177	6,650	7,320	5,994	6,438	7,005	183	212	315
High Court ; ...	819	917	829	771	917	860	90	90	59

There is a steady growth in Courts of Session, but a material decrease in Courts of Magistrates.

Of the 15,489 persons who appealed, the cases of 14,821 were disposed of, with the following result:—

	APPEALS.			
	Disposed of.	*Summarily rejected.*	*Confirmed.*	*Percentage rejected and confirmed.*
Magistrates' Courts ...	... 4,907	361	2,911	66·7
Courts of Session ...	... 8,736	1,940	4,438	73
High Courts ...	... 1,178	106	814	78
Total	... 14,821	2,407	8,163	72

Of persons convicted in appealable cases, 21 per cent. appealed against 20 per cent. in 1888.

The duration of appeals showed a slight increase, except in appeals against acquittals. The figures for all Courts are—

		Days.		
		1887.	1888.	1889.
Magistrates' Courts		9	9	15
Courts of Session		14	15	19
High Court against ...	Convictions	31	28	30
	Acquittals	51	63	37
	Total ...	13	14	19

The following table exhibits the work relating to applications for revision for 1887, 1888, and 1889 :—

	Preferred.			*Disposed of.*			*Pending.*		
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Magistrates' Courts ...	996	1,277	1,265	978	1,245	1,236	18	32	29
Courts of Session ...	1,555	1,749	1,693	1,479	1,666	1,590	76	83	103
High Court ...	811	780	669	800	780	695	58	58	32
Total ...	3,362	3,806	3,627	3,257	3,691	3,521	152	173	164

Of the 7,247 accused persons concerned, the cases of 6,919 were disposed of with the following result :—

	Persons whose cases were			
	Disposed of.	*Summarily rejected.*	*Confirmed.*	*Percentage rejected and confirmed.*
Magistrates' Courts	2,453	948	833	73
Courts of Session	3,252	1,698	873	79
High Court	1,214	258	478	60
Total ...	6,919	2,904	2,184	

The work of the Lower Courts shows less favourably than in the preceding year, when the percentages of confirmation were 81, 86, and 73 respectively.

The average duration of such applications has increased. It was—

	Days.		
	1887.	1888.	1889.
Magistrates' Courts	9	8	15
Courts of Session	12	19	33
High Court	22	24	22
Average ...	13	16	25

The original business which came before the High Court in 1887, 1888, and 1889 was—

	Cases		
	For disposal.	*Disposed of.*	*Pending.*
1887	3	3	...
1888	13	10	3
1889	12	12	...

The number of cases in which sentence of death was passed by Sessions Judges and reference for confirmation under section 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure made to the High Court was as follows :—

	Cases		
	For disposal.	*Disposed of.*	*Pending.*
1887	76	70	6
1888	94	87	7
1889	86	79	7

The sentence of death was confirmed by the High Court in 55 cases.

There were 124 trials by jury in the Courts of Session against 122 in 1888. In 118 of these the Judge approved of the verdict of the jury. In five cases reference under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code, was made to the High Court, the verdict was reversed in two cases, upheld in two, and a new trial ordered in one case.

In 960 trials out of 1,253 tried in Sessions Courts with the aid of Assessors, the Sessions Judge agreed with them, and in 124 cases he totally disagreed with them.

Seventy-nine cases against European British subjects, involving 86 persons, were brought to trial, against 141 cases, involving 159 persons, in 1888 : 45 persons were convicted against 70, and six cases remained pending.

(b)—Oudh.

The number of offences reported, returned as true and brought to trial during the last three years were as follows :—

	Reported.	Returned as true.	Brought to trial.	Percentage of cases returned as true to cases reported.	Percentage of cases brought to trial to cases returned as true.	Number of reports to 10,000 of population.
1887	46,839	31,605	32,142	67·47	101·69	41·06
1888	47,508	32,110	32,683	67·58	101·78	41·64
1889	48,565	33,379	33,921	68·72	101·62	42·57

An increase of 2 per cent. took place in the number of offences reported, the increase being marked in the districts of Bara Banki and Hardoi. On the other hand reported cases fell off in Lucknow *(City)*, Gonda and Bahraich, the decrease in Gonda being mainly under the head of "Special and Local Laws." The resultant number of *true* cases is arrived at by deducting from the number reported *(a)* those which are declared by the Magistrate to be false, and *(b)* those complaints which are dismissed under section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. A large proportion of the cases reported under the heads of "mischief" (54 per cent.), "offences relating to marriage" (46 per cent.), "assault" (42 per cent.), and "hurt" (36 per cent.), were so deducted in 1889. District Magistrates seem to have exercised greater care in expunging cases from the crime register. The number so expunged was less than 5 per cent. of the number reported (2,083 against 2,280 in the former year). Compensation for frivolous and vexatious complaints was awarded to accused persons in 201 instances compared with 180 in 1888. In Kheri the number fell from 36 to 19: in the following districts the provisions of the law (section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code) were but sparingly resorted to—Lucknow and Sitapur (3 cases each): Bara Banki (4 cases) : Hardoi (8 cases).

In the year under report 33,921 cases were brought to trial as against 32,683 in 1888, an increase of 1,238. The increase was most marked in the districts of Hardoi, Bara Banki, and Sultanpur. In the two latter districts it was ascribed not to a real increase of crime, but to more faithful reporting. In Lucknow City there has been a steady decrease since 1885. In Gonda in 1888 prosecutions for offences against special and local laws were numerous, but in 1889 decreased considerably.

The number of persons called on to furnish security for keeping the peace fell from 2,756 in 1888 to 2,148 in 1889, and the percentage of convictions in such cases from 56· to 45·8. The fact that 71· per cent. of the persons so tried in Hardoi, and 92· per cent. in Rae Bareli, were discharged would seem to point to the fact that in those districts these special provisions of the law were too freely resorted to. As regards security for good behaviour, the total number of persons disclosed little variation: but, while in Bara Banki the number of persons called on to furnish such security rose from 14 to 116, in Gonda it fell from 126 to 37.

As regards convictions in Magisterial Courts generally, there appears to have been considerable variation in different districts. The percentage of persons convicted varied from 67· in Lucknow City to 34· in the Rae Bareli district. A considerable decrease in the percentage of convictions compared with 1888 was noticeable in both the Bahraich and Rae Bareli districts.

The figures for "assault" cases, in which only 19 per cent. of persons tried were punished, seem to show that the Courts can but seldom take sufficient trouble in examining complainants prior to the issue of process. The comparative failure of prosecutions for rape, in which the percentage of acquittals was 59·3, was possibly due to the fact that complaints of this crime were not subjected to the preliminary test of police investigation on the spot. In cases of robbery and dakáiti there was

improvement, save in the district of Sultanpur, where only 4 out of 15 persons charged were convicted. Convictions for cheating were more numerous: yet in Bara Banki not a single conviction resulted, though there were 17 complaints, and in Kheri the result of 60 complaints was the conviction of only two persons. In the cases of 37 persons who were tried in the Fyzabad and Gonda districts for offences relating to documents, no convictions were obtained. The large decrease in convictions for breaches of municipal bye-laws in Fyzabad (1,936 to 691) was ascribed by the Deputy Commissioner to activity shown in former years. This is probably only partially correct.

The following figures exhibit the amount of work done by the different classes of Courts during the last five years, and the percentage done by each :—

Magistracy.	Number of persons whose cases were disposed of.					Percentage to total number of persons whose cases were disposed of.				
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Unpaid ...	12,713	14,481	15,523	16,222	17,262	23	26	26	26	28
Native subordinate ...	30,866	30,836	33,820	35,866	37,229	58	57	58	60	61
European... ...	10,584	9,895	9,512	8,602	7,199	19	17	16	14	11
	54,163	55,212	58,855	60,690	61,690					

It is evident that the work done by European Magistrates has steadily, and latterly very markedly, decreased; this decrease has taken place entirely in the work of subordinate full-powered Magistrates, for which the figures are—

	Persons whose cases were disposed of.	Percentage disposed of to total number.
1885	9,049	16
1886	8,609	15
1887	7,630	12
1888	6,615	10
1889	5,105	8

On the other hand the work done by the District Magistrates has increased: the number of persons whose cases were disposed of having been 2,094 in 1889 against 1,535 in 1885. The increase in 1889 alone in the number of persons whose cases were disposed of in the exercise of the enhanced powers conferred on Deputy Commissioners under section 34 of the Code of Criminal Procedure was considerable (166).

Annexed are statistics showing for each class of Court the percentage of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of, and the average duration of cases for the last five years :—

	Percentage of convictions.					*Duration in days.*				
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Unpaid Honorary Magistrates ...	36	41	34	22	28	6·23	7·06	5·04	5·23	6·00
Benches of Honorary Magistrates	68	67	59	65	65	1·81	2·75	2·64	3·56	2·81
Subordinate paid Magistrates ...	41	37	38	35	35	5·82	5·40	4·40	5·17	6·29
Full-powered Native Magistrates,	47	51	50	48	46	8·02	7·65	7·69	7·68	8·31
Ditto European Magistrates,	50	54	58	54	56	6·40	6·21	7·19	5·62	6·30
Chief Magistrates	60	62	77	75	79	5·87	6·18	4·74	5·22	5·80
Deputy Commissioners, under enhanced powers under section 34.	67	72	69	61	75	10·81	9·87	10·65	11·01	9·70
Total Magistracy	59	51	50	48	46	6·06	7·15	5·93	6·02	6·50
Sessions Judges	69	55	60	61	65	21·41	40·21	49·77	42·82	55·46

The comparatively high percentage of convictions before Benches of Honorary Magistrates is undoubtedly due to the class of cases—chiefly local nuisances and breaches of municipal bye-laws—which they decide. The difference between the figures for the Courts of Native and of European full-powered Magistrates, both as regards the percentage of convictions and as regards the duration of cases, is marked.

The number of cases pending in Magisterial Courts rose from 492 to 581, the heaviest files being in the districts of Hardoi (78), Partabgarh (66), and Bara Banki (62).

The following abstract shows the various punishments (excepting death, transportation, and penal servitude) inflicted by the Courts :—

	Rigorous imprisonment.	Simple imprisonment.	Fine.	Whipping.	Total.	*Percentage to totals of number of punishments.*			
						Rigorous imprisonment.	Simple imprisonment.	Fine.	Whipping.
1885	7,160	312	18,003	1,402	26,877	26	1	68	5
1886	8,137	384	18,226	1,715	28,462	28	1	65	6
1887	9,006	354	18,686	1,998	30,044	29	1	64	6
1888	9,082	444	18,338	2,012	29,876	34	1	59	6
1889	9,376	453	18,554	1,808	30,191	31	1	62	6

Realizations of fines show an improvement: 84·7 per cent. of those imposed were realized against 81·5 in 1888. The district of Hardoi was conspicuous for its low percentage (64·6).

The amount of compensation paid to injured persons varies considerably from year to year. The figures are—

	Magistrates' Courts.		*Sessions Courts.*	
	Fines inflicted.	Compensation given.	Fines inflicted.	Compensation.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885	82,957	27,562	1,435	490
1886	90,768	12,512	2,581	92
1887	94,954	32,137	2,000	3
1888	1,00,055	16,696	2,182	540
1889	99,865	16,357	4,483	312

The number of witnesses examined by the Courts shows a steady increase during the last five years. The statistics are—

	Magisterial Courts.			*Sessions Courts.*		
	Total number of witnesses.	Discharged after first day.	Percentage so discharged.	Total number of witnesses.	Discharged after first day.	Percentage so discharged.
1885	84,625	4,284	5	3,645	962	26
1886	86,005	5,774	6	4,595	1,452	31
1887	94,535	6,322	6	4,150	1,517	36
1888	99,536	6,051	6	3,898	1,024	26
1889	101,340	5,188	5	4,578	1,444	31

This increase was accompanied by an increase in the number who received diet-money, and in this respect, as well as regards their detention, witnesses seem to have received sufficient consideration :—

	Percentage who received diet-money.	Percentage discharged after first day.
1887	49	6
1888	46	6
1889	52	5

Turning to the appellate and revision work of the Courts, the following are the results for the last three years :—

	Number of accused in whose cases appeal was made or revision applied for.			Those whose sentence was upheld.			Percentage upheld.		
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Appeals.									
To Chief Magistrates ...	1,180	1,221	1,313	681	750	818	57	61	62
„ Sessions Courts ...	2,720	2,933	2,835	2,219	2,473	2,411	81	84	85
„ Judicial Commissioner,	338	375	424	258	326	351	76	86	82
Total ...	4,238	4,529	4,572	3,158	3,549	3,580	74	78	78
Revision.									
By Chief Magistrates ...	770	927	1,089	601	740	781	78	84	71
„ Sessions Courts ...	241	280	411	219	225	341	90	80	83
„ Judicial Commissioner,	405	386	471	225	235	291	55	60	61
Total ...	1,416	1,593	1,971	1,045	1,200	1,413	73	75	71

These figures point to an increase of work of this description in each class of Court, but with improved results on the whole, as compared with 1887.

The duration in both classes of cases was as under :—

		Duration in days.
Appeals ...	1888	11·64
	1889	11·60
Revision cases ...	1888	13·88
	1889	12·96

The results for trial, whether by jury or with the aid of assessors, were—

	Jury trials.	Assessor trials.	Number in which Judge agreed with jury.	Percentage of agreements.	Number in which Judge agreed with assessors.	Percentage of agreements.
1888	29	266	29	100	213	80
1889	23	305	22	95·6	233	76

Thirty-two persons were sentenced to death by Sessions Judges: the sentences were confirmed in only 16 cases.

JAILS.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

In the report for 1888 it was noticed that the figures regarding jail population disclosed progressive increase from the year 1885 onwards. Those for 1889 indicate a still further increase, and compared with those for 1888 are—

	Convicts.		Under-trial.		Civil.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Remaining	19,558	21,328	1,459	1,492	254	92
Admitted	40,706	42,068	44,877	45,860	1,374	1,156
Total ...	60,264	63,396	46,336	47,352	1,628	1,248
Discharged	38,936	40,440	44,844	45,758	1,536	1,151
Remaining	21,328	22,956	1,492	1,594	92	97
Average	20,516·75	22,254·00	1,554·25	1,647·35	131·49	100·70

It was surmised that the chief cause of increase in 1888 was probably the progressive rise in prices, accompanied by increase of distress and a consequently greater amount of crime. In 17 districts there was, however, a decrease; and whatever causes may have been at work, the following figures show that, though the total number of convicts has increased, the number of admissions from the agricultural classes (if the classification may be relied upon) has during the last two years been on the decrease:—

	Admissions.	*Increase.*	*Admission from the agricultural classes.*
1885	32,969	...	19,025
1886	36,364	3,395	20,980
1887	39,978	3,614	23,158
1888	40,706	728	22,846
1889	42,068	1,362	22,434

The greater accuracy secured in the reporting of crime by the police, and the consequent increase in the number of crimes enquired into, and of criminals convicted, will in part account for the increase in admissions in the last four years. The increase of admissions chiefly occurred with regard to prisoners sentenced to terms varying from six months to two years: there was not in 1889 a proportionate increase in the number of under-trial prisoners, which only showed an advance of 983 on the figures of 1888, being 45,860 against 44,877 in 1888. From other provinces 901 prisoners were received, and of these 692 were Burmese.

Of the 42,068 convicts admitted to jail, 4,533 were found to be habitual offenders, and of these all but 184 were discovered to be such by the Courts before admission to jail. The only districts in which a considerable number of habituals escaped recognition by the Courts were Agra and Moradabad. In Allahabad 13 prisoners admitted they were habituals, but were not identified as such either by the Magistrates or the Jail authorities; this may have been due to the fact that they had been previously convicted in other districts.

Of the number of convicts discharged during the year (40,440), 2,943 were released under the mark system. The increase, compared with 1888, in the number released under the good conduct rule (2,943 against 2,434) was considered to be as much connected with the large increase in the number of prisoners since 1885 as with the disciplinary effects of the mark system.

Three hundred and ninety-seven juveniles were convicted in 1889 against 376 in 1888. Of the former number 74 were old offenders. There were considerable variations in different districts regarding under-trial prisoners: in some districts

prisoners were detained pending trial for a longer term than was necessary. The following figures exemplify this :—

Districts.	*Total number.*	*Average daily number.*
Mirzapur	1,771	36
Benares	1,651	91
Agra	1,553	40
Meerut	1,474	66
Fyzabad	948	28
Etah	953	51

The number of admissions of civil prisoners fell off considerably, doubtless owing to the continued operation of Act VI of 1886. The available accommodation for this class of prisoners (533) was considerably in excess of the daily average number confined (100). Taken as a whole, the accommodation in the jails of these Provinces was sufficient, though it was noticed that in the following jails the daily average number of prisoners of certain classes exceeded the number for which accommodation was available : (1) Lucknow Central Prison, (2) Agra District Jail (3) Hamirpur Jail.

	Daily average strength.	Accommodation.	Sick-rate.	Death-rate.
Provinces	24,002·05	32,760	31·47	28·03
Lucknow Central Prison	1,706·50	1,529	15·33	11·71
Agra District Jail	674·15	626	64·86	29·66
Hamirpur Jail	191·60	189	46·19	46·97

Last year, also, in the Lucknow Central Prison the average daily strength (1,593·75) was in excess of the accommodation. In Agra, similarly, the average daily strength was 647·28, the accommodation capacity 626 : in Hamirpur, 218·25 against 189.

In several other jails the population on one or more days during the year exceeded the number for whom accommodation existed, though the average daily strength for the year did not exceed that number ; but in all Central Jails other than Lucknow the accommodation capacity was very largely in excess of the average daily strength.

Twelve convicts escaped during 1889 and six under-trial prisoners : of the former, nine were re-captured. The following figures show the different offences committed by prisoners and the punishments inflicted during the last five years :—

Offences.

	Smoking.	Work.	Other offences.	Crimes.	Total.
1885	835	2,735	3,012	33	6,615
1886	856	2,777	2,758	38	6,429
1887	698	2,820	2,627	40	6,185
1888	685	2,076	2,548	21	5,330
1889	1,076	2,857	3,716	24	7,673

Punishments.

	Whipping.	Reduced diet.	Solitary confinement.	Reduced diet and solitary confinement.	Others.	By Courts.	Total.
1885	1,000	1,375	428	2,007	1,772	33	6,615
1886	834	1,280	387	2,060	1,830	38	6,429
1887	629	1,316	450	2,142	1,608	40	6,185
1888	431	926	600	1,799	1,553	21	5,330
1889	488	924	1,560	1,456	3,221	24	7,673

It is evident from these statistics that while the jail population has been steadily increasing, the number of offences, and consequently of punishments, were till 1888 steadily decreasing. There is reason to believe that in many instances a full record of offences used not to be kept, and that the main reason for the increase shown in 1889 was the greater strictness observed in reporting and recording jail offences. At the same time the outbreaks by the Burmese prisoners at Lucknow and Bareilly, and the riot at Bara Banki, which took place during the year, were answerable for a certain portion of the increase, as is apparent from the following figures :—

Offences.

	1888.	1889.	*Increase.*
Lucknow	192	473	281
Bareilly	409	487	78
Bara Banki	76	298	222
Total		...	581

The chief increase in punishments was under the heads of "other punishments" and "solitary confinement." Corporal punishment showed a marked diminution since 1885, as also "reduced diet," with or without solitary confinement. The largest number of whippings took place in 1889 in Central Prisons, at Agra (94), and in District Jails, at Bahraich (17) and Cawnpore (15).

An examination in detail of the figures for punishments and offences showed a marked variance between different jails; but it is impossible to expect perfect uniformity in this matter where so much depends on the idiosyncrasies of individual officers. Instances of such were noticeable in the Fatehgarh and Lucknow Central Prisons, where the number of the following classes of punishments was remarkably small. In the former there were only six cases of solitary confinement, three with, and three without reduced diet: in the latter there was only one case of reduced diet. The following figures for Central Prisons contrast the number of offences with the average population :—

	Total number of offences.	Average population.	Ratio.
Bareilly	487	1,593·25	30·56
Agra	950	1,859·00	51·10
Fatehgarh	227	1,370·00	16·56
Allahabad	736	1,596·25	46·10
Benares	686	1,384·00	49·56
Lucknow	473	1,706·50	27·71

The ratio for Fatehgarh was abnormally low, and would seem to point to the inference that offences were not fully recorded. That at Bareilly and Lucknow was also low. At Benares there was an abnormally large number of cases of smoking (252), which seemed to indicate that prisoners in this prison had not been regularly searched. The following jails were conspicuous for a large number of offences against discipline—Allahabad Central Prison (570), Bara Banki (209), Lucknow District Jail (123): and the following for offences relating to work—Agra Central Prison (415) and Unao (112). Those jails which showed a marked high ratio of punishments to the average number of convicts were Jaunpur (119), Etáwah (103), Bara Banki (90), the provincial ratio being 34. "Other punishments" were largely resorted to in the Agra and Allahabad Central Prisons, and at Bara Banki and Unao. It was noticed last year that the number of "warnings" formed the larger portion of such punishments. The number increased in 1889 from 872 to 1,692, the increase, however, being proportionate to the total increase in the number of other punishments from 1,553 to 3,221. Fetters for safe custody were imposed in 11,062 cases as compared with 12,380 cases in 1888, but the figures indicated considerable variety of practice in different jails: *e.g.*, Allahabad Central Prison showed six cases in the column "over 12 months" and Bareilly 702.

The daily average number of male convicts under instruction in 1888 was in Central Prisons 635 and in the Provinces 725: the corresponding figures for 1889 being 762 and 821 respectively. There is reason to believe that the education of convicts was carried out in a spirit of indifference. In most District Jails no attempt whatever was made to educate the prisoners, while in Central Prisons the figures for 1889 showed that the number under instruction varied from 17 in Fatehgarh to 423 in Allahabad. The number of convicts released who were able to read and write was smaller than in 1888.

The prison warder system continued to work successfully. In 1889, 4·82 per cent. of convicts were so employed in Central Prisons, and 1·83 per cent. in District Jails, and their conduct compared favourably with that of the paid warders. The scales of diet based on the experience of several years, continued to be found sufficient. Since the close of the year the orders introducing a reduced diet scale in the rains, were cancelled.

The total expenditure compared with that of the previous year was—

	1888.	1889.
	Rs.	Rs.
On convicts	9,16,161	9,41,110
On under-trial prisoners	19,374	19,711
Total ...	9,35,535	9,60,821

The cost per prisoner fell from Rs. 43-4-7 to Rs. 41-1-1, and was less under each sub-head of expenditure except "contingencies," which remained much the same. There was an increase of Rs. 24,739 under the head of "rations," but this was due to the increase in the number of prisoners. The cost under "rations" per prisoner fell from Rs. 17-12-0 to Rs. 17-7-3, and to a great extent this was due to further advance made in the system of storing grain, which had been extended to all the jails in the Provinces. The saving effected by the introduction of this system amounted to Rs. 17,683 in 1888 and Rs. 10,898 in 1889. It would, however, appear that of this latter amount Rs. 7,504 was saved in seven jails alone, and there seems every reason for believing that, from whatever cause, much success did not attend the measures taken in other jails to effect economy in this direction. The jails which showed an excessively high rate in respect of the cost of rations were Allahabad Central Prison (Rs. 20-4-0), Benares Central Prison (Rs. 20-1-0), Allahabad District Jail (Rs. 20-11-0), Gorakhpur (Rs. 23-12-0), Mirzapur (Rs. 22-10-0), and Almora (Rs. 20-11-0). The most economical jail was Hardoi, where the rate was only Rs. 13-11-0. As regards establishment, the savings amounted to Rs. 3,635, the rate being Rs. 18-11-0 per head of average strength. The incidence was abnormally high in the following jails, in some it was doubtless due to the fact that prisoners were largely transferred from them to other jails: Jaunpur (Rs. 45-2-0), Sultanpur, (Rs. 48-1-0), Dehra Dún (Rs. 61-2-0), Almora (Rs. 51-13-0), Muzaffarnagar (Rs. 41-5-0), Etáwah (Rs. 52).

Hospital charges must vary with the health of the prisoners, and on this account the jails at Bánda and Gorakhpur having been unhealthy, the amount of such charges in these jails was, as might have been expected, high. The expenditure, however, per head of the average number of sick in the following jails, which did not seem to have been particularly unhealthy, was abnormal, compared with the provincial average of Rs. 30-5-4:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cawnpore	75	12	7
Bahraich	60	6	3
Sultanpur	303	11	3
Jaunpur	102	5	8

Similarly, the Cawnpore and Almora Jails were conspicuous for a high rate under the head of "clothing," while Jhánsi, Mirzapur, Etáwah, and nearly all the 4th class jails showed excessive expenditure on "contingencies."

With reference to expenditure on Magistrates' lock-ups, it was noticed that the total cost per under-trial prisoner fell from Rs. 64-6-0 in 1888 to Rs. 60-15-0 in 1889. The most expensive lock-ups were those in cantonments, *e.g.*, the Chakráta lock-up accommodated an average of 0·25 prisoners, and cost (mainly owing to the charges under "Police guard") Rs. 1,948 per average head of strength. The hospital charges at Lucknow were also excessive (Rs. 557 per head of average sick): and it was pointed out that while the police guard at Gorakhpur, with an average number of 47 prisoners cost only Rs. 1,116; a guard costing Rs. 3,053 was maintained at Lucknow, where the average number of prisoners was 45. The lock-up at Karwi was required for but a small number of prisoners, and the expenditure there was abnormal.

Out of the daily average of 21,889 prisoners, 8,387 were employed on manufactures, and as the result of their labour they earned Rs. 1,63,692, or an average of Rs. 7-7-0 per head, compared with Rs. 7-9-0 for the previous year. The jails which showed most and least favourably were—

	Average earnings per head of population sentenced to labour.	*Average earnings per head of manufacturing population.*
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bareilly Central Prison	19 0 0	85 2 0
Hardoi	21 5 0	71 0 0
Dehra	30 2 0	58 3 0
Meerut	1 4 0	3 8 0
Allahabad District Jail	2 9 0	5 13 0
Partabgarh	2 9 0	6 14 0
Unao	2 15 0	5 8 0

The Orai Jail, which was unfavourably noticed last year, showed signs of improvement; but its earnings were very low, and differed little from those of the Partabgarh Jail.

Deducting the cash earnings from the cost of maintenance (Rs. 9,60,821), the net cost came to Rs. 7,97,128 and the net cost per head of average strength (Rs. 41-1-0) to Rs. 33-12-0. The value of manufactured stock fell in 1889 from Rs. 90,205 to Rs. 86,776, and the amount of outstanding debts due to the Jail Department from Rs. 22,217 to Rs. 20,105.

Out of a total daily average strength of 24,002 prisoners—this number including civil and under-trial prisoners—18,868 were admitted to hospital and 673 died. The ratio per mille of daily average sick was 31·47 and of deaths 28·03. The figures for the four preceding years are—

	Daily average sick.	*Deaths.*
1885	28·38 ...	21·84
1886	27·15 ...	22·85
1887	26·13 ...	27·64
1888	29·85 ...	28·33

The former rate thus disclosed a considerable increase, and the death-rate, though slightly lower than that for 1888, was for these Provinces high. In more than half of the following 11 jails in which the daily average number of sick was highest, the rate also exceeded 50 per mille of strength during the previous year:—

1. Bánda.
2. Etáwah.
3. Muzaffarnagar.
4. Orai.
5. Agra District Jail.
6. Bulandshahr.
7. Gorakhpur.
8. Lalitpur.
9. Etah.
10. Moradabad.
11. Meerut.

Six hundred and thirty-six cases of scurvy occurred in jail, nine of which were contracted there; one death was due to this complaint. The chief causes of jail mortality seem to have been dysentery and diarrhœa, which caused 223 deaths, while respiratory diseases accounted for 145 deaths. There were 44 deaths from cholera, which made its appearance in eight jails—in three in an epidemic form. Of these, 31 deaths occurred in the Allahabad Jail. Fevers, though they caused by far the largest number of admissions to hospital, were fatal in only 36 cases. The jails selected by the Inspector-General of Prisons on account of their abnormal death-rate, as having been particularly unhealthy, were—

Jail.	*Death-rate.*	*Jail.*	*Death-rate.*
Allahabad District Jail ...	102·26	Hamírpur District Jail ...	46·97
Etáwah ditto ...	93·17	Muttra ditto ...	46·23
Gorakhpur ditto ...	86·11	Fyzabad ditto ...	46·07
Almora ditto ...	70·56	Mirzapur ditto ...	45·65
Meerut ditto ...	60·74	Muzaffarnagar ditto ...	42·19
Bánda ditto ...	56·87	Cawnpore ditto ...	41·61
Orai ditto ...	53·21	Etah ditto ...	41·45
Fatehgarh ditto ...	49·31	Gonda ditto ...	39·28

The small average population in the Almora Jail helped to swell the death-rate; but the sick-rate was only 15·52 against a provincial rate of 31·47. In the following jails not shown in the above list, the sick-rate was high, though the death-rate was low :—

	Sick-rate.	*Death-rate.*
Agra District Jail	64·86 ...	29·66
Bulandshahr ditto	63·46 ...	10·83
Lalitpur ditto	51·73 ...	16·96
Moradabad ditto	50·64 ...	22·48

Sickness among under-trial prisoners was abnormally prevalent in the following districts :—

	Sick-rate.
Allahabad	82·67
Gonda	62·38
Gorakhpur	87·44
Orai	151·21

In some jails, owing to the population being small, the death-rate may carry less importance, but where an excessive sick-rate is combined with an abnormally high death-rate, although the population be small, it seems evident that remedial measures should at once be taken to improve the existing sanitary conditions. In the case of Etáwah the following rise in both the sick-rate and death-rate is noticeable :—

Sick-rate.		*Death-rate.*	
1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
56·74	71·74	76·88	93·17

For the other small jails noticed last year as being unhealthy the figures are—

	Sick-rate.		*Death-rate.*	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Mirzapur	33·99	41·04	50·17	45·65
Hamírpur	34·68	46·19	50·40	46·99
Muttra	65·76	49·71	77·31	46·23
Orai	59·19	65·06	66·58	53·21

Muttra alone showed improvement in both respects: in Hamírpur there was overcrowding. Of the five larger jails specially noticed last year as requiring consideration, Bánda continued to show a high death-rate and had the highest sick-rate in the Provinces, although it received careful attention during the year. At Cawnpore the death-rate fell from 51·11 to 41·61 and the sick-rate was considerably below the provincial average. The measures taken to improve the Aligarh Jail resulted in reduction of the death-rate below the provincial average, and its

sick-rate was only 35·54. At Meerut a Committee twice assembled to consider what remedies were possible. The increase in the death-rate at Fyzabad was mainly due to the transfer of sickly prisoners from Gorakhpur. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals called attention to the fact that the Fatehgarh District Jail used to be one of the healthiest in the Province: and that its death-rate had risen from 25·74 in 1887 to 49·31 in 1889.

In paragraph 18, page 107 of their report, the Jail Committee expressed an opinion that the weight test as applied usually in jails where short diets are given is unreliable, chiefly because it is the interest of those who record the weights to show that prisoners on short diet are maintaining their weights. A reference to the figures as to the weight test appended to the "Jail Administration Report for 1889 which indicated also a variety of practice, seems to confirm the correctness of their opinion. Thus at Basti where the sick-rate was 27·25 and the death-rate 17·37—both low—392 prisoners, or 55 per cent. of the number discharged during the year, were shown as having lost weight: while at Bánda a most unhealthy jail, only 30 per cent.; at Lucknow, with a death-rate of 11·71, 33 per cent.; and at Allahabad Central Prison, with a death-rate of 31·94, 21 per cent., were said to have lost weight on discharge.

The reformatory school at Bareilly was opened on the 1st April 1889. Eighty-eight boys were admitted to the school, 21 of whom having been sent there under a misapprehension of the rules laid down for the guidance of Magistrates in the exercise of their discretion in sending juvenile offenders to the reformatory, were sent back to jail. Of the 88 admissions 26 were those of boys confined in Central Prisons at the time of the opening of the reformatory and selected by Magistrates as suitable subjects for the school, while 62 were received from the Courts of Magistrates on conviction. Sixty-two boys remained in the school on 31st December. The health of the inmates was fairly good: one boy died who had been admitted in a very bad state of health; but the sick-rate was only 1·56 out of a daily average strength of 36·86. The average cost per head of average strength was Rs. 68-13-6, and the total cost Rs. 2,537-15-11, excluding factory charges. The trades which were taught in the institution were gardening, shoe-making, cane-work, and carpet-weaving and the work resulted in a profit of Rs. 53-6-4. The boys were on the whole well conducted, only 24 offences having been committed. There was one escape. The reformatory was twice visited by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner. The school contained accommodation for 100 boys, with separate sleeping accommodation for each boy; steps have, since the close of the year, been taken to provide additional accommodation.

6.—Civil Justice.

(a)—North-Western Provinces.

Institutions of original suits in Courts subordinate to the High Court, as shown by the following table, were 1,841 fewer in number than in 1888, but were still higher, though only by 68 suits, than in 1886. The number disposed of was smaller than in any of the previous three years, and the pending file, which increases year by year, was larger by 1,111 than in the previous year.

	Suits.			
	Instituted.	*Total for disposal, including Remands, Review, and Revivals.*	*Disposed of.*	*Pending.*
1887	100,374	109,920	101,698	8,222
1888	97,067	107,102	97,443	9,659
1889	95,226	106,831	96,061	10,770

Suits which came under the head of "Title, &c.," amounted to only 15,625, or 16·3 per cent. of the whole number instituted, against 20,059, or 20·6 per cent.

in the preceding year. A large portion of the decrease in such suits, however, is due to a change in classification by which, owing to a ruling of the High Court, many suits which formerly appeared among suits under the head of title have been transferred to "suits for money or moveable property."

The reason most commonly adduced for the decrease in litigation compared with the previous year, is the coming into force, in May 1889, of Act VII of 1889 (the Succession Certificate Act). Under the provisions of that Act no suit can be entertained for the recovery of a debt due to the estate of a person deceased, without the production of a certificate granted by the District Judge. Thus not only was the institution of many suits delayed until a certificate could be obtained, but creditors, rather than incur the expense and trouble of obtaining a certificate, prefer to come to terms, or to renew bonds, instead of filing suits. This explanation receives some confirmation from the fact that the decrease is confined to suits below Rs. 100 in value.

The values of the subject-matter in dispute were—

	Rs.
In 1887	2,27,48,290
„ 1888	2,47,55,647
„ 1889	2,76,81,497

or an increase of Rs. 29,25,850. The average value for suits rose from Rs. 255 to Rs. 296·9 in the year under report. There was a decrease in number in all suits not exceeding Rs. 100 in value, and an increase in all suits of higher valuations. In District Judges' Courts the value rose from Rs. 32,337 to Rs. 252,284.

The percentage of contested suits to suits disposed of was slightly lower than in 1888, but the same as in 1887, *viz.*—

1887	28·5
1888	28·9
1889	28·5

The proportion of suits decided in favour of plaintiffs was about the same as in the year preceding, namely, 58 per cent. The number decreed *ex parte* amounted to 27·5 per cent. against a fraction under 27 per cent.

In contested suits the average duration has steadily risen: in 1887 it was 59 days, in 1888 65 days, and in 1889 75 days.

The number of miscellaneous cases for disposal steadily increases year by year, and was—

	Cases.
In 1887	23,855
„ 1888	26,780
„ 1889	30,888

There were 937 more contested cases of this class disposed of and 770 more left pending than in 1888. There was a large increase in District Judges' Courts, due to the operation of Act VII of 1889; during that year only District Judges were empowered to receive applications for grant of succession certificates. The average duration of miscellaneous cases rose in contested cases from 34 to 44 days and in uncontested cases from 28 to 31 days.

The following figures exhibit the state of the appellate files of Courts subordinate to the High Court for the last three years:—

	CASES.		
	For disposal.	*Disposed of.*	*Pending.*
1887	14,248	9,858	4,390
1888	15,031	9,928	5,103
1889	15,445	9,888	5,557

Of the 9,888 appeals disposed of, District Judges themselves disposed of 4,824. The average number of appeals decided by Subordinate Judges hearing appeals

was only 280 as compared with 337 in 1888; but they disposed of 8,297 original suits in the exercise of regular Small Cause Court jurisdiction against 7,824 in 1888, of which 3,214 were contested as compared with 2,982.

The average duration of appeals was as follows:—

	Days.
1887	93
1888	117
1889	167

The figures for the different Courts are—

	Days.		
	1887.	1888.	1889.
Subordinate Judges	68	84	130
District Judges	126	160	204
Jhánsi Division	54	32	49

The duration is higher than it has been before and has risen in all Courts.

Results of appeals continued to be very similar to previous years, but were somewhat less favourable to the lower Courts:—

	Upheld.	*Modified.*	*Reversed.*	*Remanded.*
1886	63	13	18	7
1887	60	14	19	7
1888	60·2	14·8	17	8
1889	60·1	14·4	18·5	7

The figures for the last three years for miscellaneous appeals are—

	APPEALS.		
	For disposal.	*Disposed of.*	*Pending.*
1887	1,149	885	264
1888	1,354	961	393
1889	1,793	1,397	396

The duration shows a very great falling off in the Courts of Subordinate Judges, and a slight improvement in the Jhánsi Division and District Judges' Courts:—

	Days.		
	1887.	1888.	1889.
Subordinate Judges	56	44	89
District Judges	80	114	103
Jhánsi Division	30	30	29
Average ...	78	103	99

The figures for execution of decrees are as follows:—

	DECREES.		
	For disposal.	*Disposed of.*	*Pending.*
1887	117,270	1,04,641	12,629
1888	111,291	95,374	15,917
1889	111,644	95,759	15,885

The tendency to decrease in applications for execution of decrees is probably in part due to the High Court's ruling in Sarju Parshad *versus* Sita Ram, to the effect that section 373, Civil Procedure Code, applies to execution of decrees, and that a case withdrawn without permission to take fresh proceedings cannot again be instituted. Applications are in consequence more fully prosecuted and satisfaction is obtained on fewer applications.

Rupees 35,38,283 were realized with process and Rs. 8,04,932 without process. The proportion of applications wholly or in part fructuous has steadily progressed from 32 per cent. in 1887 to 34·2 per cent. in 1888 and 35·7 per cent. in 1889. The number of judgment-debtors arrested fell from 2,237 to 1,741, and of those imprisoned from 489 to 321. Sales of movable property increased by 261, and of immovable property by 994.

The number of witnesses summoned in original suits was—

	No. of witnesses.
1887	250,353
1888	246,083
1889	243,432

The number of parties and witnesses examined by the Courts during the same years was—

	Number.		
	1887.	1888.	1889.
Parties	23,303	21,032	20,789
Witnesses	125,004	116,592	116,133

The amount of diet-money paid to witnesses was as follows :—

	Rs.	*Average per witness.*
1887	... 1,22,839	... 7 annas 10 pies.
1888	... 1,23,551	... 8 annas.
1889	... 1,27,395	... 8 annas 3 pies.

The following table shows the average amount of work of each sort done by the different Courts, excluding Courts of Small Causes :—

DISTRICT JUDGES.

	Miscellaneous.		*Appeals.*				
Original suits.	Execution of decrees.	Judicial.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Sessions cases.	Criminal appeals.	Criminal revisions.
3	15	131	247	57	78	350	79

SUBORDINATE JUDGES.

Suits.				*Miscellaneous cases.*		*Appeals.*	
Withdrawn.	Ex-parte.	Contested.	Total.	Execution of decrees.	Judicial.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.
75	50	121	246	413	219	280	13

MUNSIFS.

Suits.				*Miscellaneous.*	
Withdrawn.	Ex-parte.	Contested.	Total.	Execution of decrees.	Judicial.
416	284	315	1,015	1,117	274

Six Subordinate Judges and 11 Munsifs in the exercise of Small Cause Court powers also disposed of the following average amount of work :—

	Subordinate Judges.	*Munsifs.*
Suits	624	652
Execution of decrees	366	217
Miscellaneous Judicial	41	32

During the whole or part of 1889 there were the following additional officers in the districts noted below :—

Aligarh.—An additional Subordinate Judge (deputed from Agra).
Allahabad.—An additional Munsif (deputed from Mirzapur).
Ghazipur.—An additional Judge and an additional Subordinate Judge.
Gorakhpur.—An additional Subordinate Judge.

The following figures disclose the state of the work which came before the High Court during 1888 and 1889 respectively :—

	Pending.		Instituted.		Total.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
(1) Original suits	2	4	2	5	4	9	1	4	3	5
(2) Miscellaneous cases (Judicial).	76	85	293	309	369	394	284	304	85	90
(3) First appeals in suits ...	264	340	232	237	496	577	156	228	340	349
(4) Second appeals in suits ...	2,278	2,621	1,852	1,475	4,130	4,096	1,509	2,010	2,621	2,086
(5) Appeals under section 10, Letters Patent.	10	28	52	31	62	59	34	41	28	18
(6) First appeals from orders ...	59	68	201	148	260	216	192	150	68	66

Second appeals showed a considerable decrease in institutions. The increase in appeals under section 10 of the Letters Patent did not continue. Of contested cases in first appeals 70·5 per cent. were confirmed as against 62 per cent. in 1888, and in second appeals 77·3 per cent. against a fraction under 77 per cent.

The average duration of cases from date of institution to date of decision calculated in days for 1887–89 was as follows :—

		1887.	1888.	1889.
Head 2	Contested	64	126	159
	Uncontested	66	44	71
„ 3	... ...	379	457	422
„ 4	... ...	309	318	361
„ 6	... ...	88	89	135

These figures show a longer duration under every head, except first appeals, but particularly under uncontested miscellaneous cases and first appeals from orders.

Decrees confirmed under section 551, Civil Procedure Code, were 435 in number against 113 in 1888.

The following statement shows the figures regarding applications presented to the Court for leave to appeal to Her Majesty in Privy Council during the year 1889 :—

Pending at the beginning of the year.	Received during the year.	Total for disposal.	*Disposed of during the year.*				Pending at the close of the year.
			Admitted.	Rejected.	Dismissed for default, withdrawn, compromised or struck off for non-payment of security, &c.	Total.	
9	30	39	7	13	1	21	18

During 1889 the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council decided on appeal four cases from this High Court, in two of which the judgments of this Court were confirmed and in two reversed.

The following are the figures showing the total income of the Civil Courts of these Provinces :—

Year.	Rs.
1887	24,85,213
1888	24,55,912
1889	24,91,772

There was a decrease in 1889 in the total amount of expenditure, as compared with the previous year, under every head except that of process-serving establishment. The net result for the Provinces, after deduction of the total expenditure from the total income, gives for the years 1887–89 a gain to Government as follows :—

Year.	Rs. a. p.
1887	8,95,102 13 0
1888	8,72,361 15 11
1889	9,22,906 11 9

which is higher than in any previous year.

(b)—Oudh.

The number of suits instituted for each of the last three years was—

		1887.	1888.	1889.
	Small Cause Court	20,071	23,358	24,875
	Ordinary	42,664	39,535	38,148
	Total	62,735	62,893	63,023
Percentage ...	Small Cause Court	32	37	40
	Ordinary	68	63	60

Ordinary litigation thus exhibited a tendency to decrease, but the decrease under this head was more than counterbalanced by the increase under suits which were disposed of under Small Cause Court jurisdiction, the chief increase under this class being in suits for "contracts." Details for ordinary litigation in the different classes of Courts are—

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Unpaid tribunals	2,804	3,474	3,151
Paid Subordinate tribunals	39,762	35,945	34,856
District Courts	98	116	141

Compared with 1887 an increase in the work done by unpaid tribunals was noticeable, which was mainly due to the restoration of the powers of the Rája of Nánpára: and a perceptible increase in the work of District Judges took place. Details of the number of suits instituted, their value, and their number per head of population are—

		1887.	1888.	1889.
Suits ...	Below Rs. 10	19,233	19,567	17,591
	Ditto Rs. 50	27,925	28,660	29,723
	Above Rs. 50	15,577	14,666	15,664
	Total number	62,735	62,893	62,978
	Total value ... ... Rs.	94,34,051	1,01,22,938	85,00,984
	Value per suit ... Rs.	150	160	134
	Population per suit ...	180	181	181
	Percentage of suits below Rs. 50 in value to total number.	75	76	75

The following figures tabulate the results of the work done by the different classes of Courts, and show the state of the pending files for the last three years:—

	For disposal.			*Pending.*			*Percentage pending.*		
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Unpaid Courts	3,065	3,904	3,652	240	384	321	7	9	8
Paid Subordinate District Courts ...	36,961	36,074	34,140	5,447	3,745	3,701	14	10	10
Small Cause Courts	21,238	24,953	27,497	1,709	2,266	2,249	8	9	8
District Courts (other than Chief Courts),	9,200	8,663	8,099	2,007	2,519	2,244	21	29	27 *
Chief Courts of districts	140	192	236	78	98	133	55	51	56 †
Total, including pending ...	70,604	73,786	73,624	9,481	9,012	8,648	13	12	11

* Subordinate Judges. † District Judges.

The Courts appear on the whole to have been able to cope with the increased work they had to dispose of, for with the exception of the pending files of the Courts of Subordinate and District Judges, the number of undecided cases was not such as to create apprehension. Though there has not been any material increase in the percentage of cases undisposed of, there has been a considerable increase not only

in the average duration, but in the number of suits which remained pending over three months, which rose from 276 in 1886 to 2,973 in 1889. The following statement shows the average duration of both contested and uncontested suits in the different classes of Courts :—

Courts.	Duration in days of—					
	Contested cases.			Uncontested cases.		
I.—Civil Courts.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Unpaid tribunals	58	68	85	25	56	54
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	75	76	77	33	44	38
Small Cause Courts	32	37	38	26	34	37
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts.	74	119	129	53	70	74
Chief Courts of districts	212	313	361	89	84	124
Total ...	63	72	71	32	43	38

The manner in which the cases for disposal were decided is shown by the following figures :—

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Without trial	13,630	14,252	13,123
Without contest	26,066	28,818	28,634
Arbitration	406	351	258
With contest	21,024	21,353	22,961
Pending	9,481	9,012	8,648
Total ...	70,604	73,786	73,624
Decided *ex parte*	9,124	9,272	9,479
Percentage contested	29	28	31
Do. decided *ex parte*	12	12	12
Do. without trial	19	19	17

No marked change is apparent, save that less resort to arbitration is observable.

The results for ordinary civil appellate work were—

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Appeals disposed of without hearing	243	346	275
Ditto upheld	1,889	2,181	2,299
Ditto not upheld	1,059	1,200	1,328
Ditto pending	1,222	1,140	921
Total ...	4,413	4,867	4,823
Pending over three months	478	467	422
Percentage of pending to total	27	23	19
Percentage on total decided of—			
Appeals upheld	60	59	59
Do. not upheld	33	32	34
Do. decided without trial	7	9	

Little variation is noticeable.

The duration (in days) of appeals was—

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Subordinate Judges' Courts	60	87	64
District Judges' Court	128	133	139

It exhibited a steady increase in the latter Courts, and the state of affairs at Fyzabad was abnormal: for out of 728 appeals which remained pending at the close of 1889, in the Courts of the four District Judges in Oudh, 295 belonged to that Judgeship and 14 of these were instituted in the year 1887 and 252 in 1888, while the average duration reached 200 days. The duration in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Bahraich also was abnormal, and reached 124 days. The question of affording additional aid to this officer is under consideration.

The state of the miscellaneous appellate files showed an improvement. The number of appeals pending fell from 104 to 57, and the duration from 79 to 65 days and from 65 to 55 days in Judges' and Subordinate Judges' Courts respectively.

The result of applications for execution of decrees is apparent from the following figures:—

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Infructuous	13,991	16,412	16,895
Satisfied wholly or partly	17,050	18,774	20,033
Pending	4,937	4,787	5,882
Total ...	35,978	39,973	42,810
Pending over three months	1,220	1,408	1,705
Percentage of decrees executed which were infructuous,	45	46	45

	Amount recovered.	
	With issue of process.	Without issue of process.
	Rs.	Rs.
1887	10,85,334	1,01,364
1888	16,98,296	66,929
1889	9,21,350	87,487

On the whole, the Courts appear to have been as successful in 1889 as in former years in executing decrees. The number of applications pending at the close of the year was proportionately larger in the Courts of Subordinate and District Judges than elsewhere.

The number of witnesses examined and discharged was as follows:—

		1887.	1888.	1889.
Ordinary jurisdiction.	Discharged on first day ...	52,293	55,240	56,043
	Do. on second do. ...	1,408	1,518	1,061
	Do. after second do. ...	350	498	352
	Total ...	54,051	57,256	57,456
Small Cause Court jurisdiction.	Discharged on first day ...	3,409	2,918	3,053
	Do. after first do. ...	122	81	67
	Total ...	3,531	2,999	3,120

It is creditable to the Courts that there was little, if any, unnecessary detention of witnesses.

Institutions under the Rent Act (XXII of 1886) show a progressive rise since the introduction of the Act. The figures for the last three years are—

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Unpaid tribunals	230	559	575
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	26,562	27,269	32,032
District Courts	5	17	7
Total ...	26,797	27,845	32,614
Total value ... ... Rs.	9,08,513	9,43,520	10,98,113
Value per suit ... ... „	33	33	33

The increase during the past year was most marked in the Rae Bareli and in a less degree in the Sultanpur district. In the latter district it was ascribed to the removal of certain restrictions imposed on Tahsíldars' Courts. These restrictions were probably due to orders passed by the District Officer under section 121 of the Act, who was doubtless guided by his personal knowledge of the qualifications of his Tahsíldárs. The cause of the increase in Rae Bareli, which was more marked, would appear to call for more detailed inquiry.

The following figures from the year 1886 seem to show that, though on the introduction of the Act in that year institutions received a check, the work in both the unpaid and the paid local tribunals has since steadily increased:—

For disposal.	*Regular.*				*Miscellaneous.*			
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Unpaid tribunals ...	167	237	633	617	13	9	51	21
Paid sub-divisional tribunals...	10,146	12,028	12,016	14,672	9,869	2,306	3,708	7,981
Subordinate Courts ...	24,673	16,769	18,174	20,551	9,397	3,200	2,823	3,492
District Courts ...	41	7	23	10	38	187	614	1,266
Total ...	35,027	29,041	30,846	35,850	19,317	5,702	7,196	12,760

The marked increase in the last two years in miscellaneous cases was partly real and partly due to instructions issued to the Courts to include in the statements certain applications which had formerly been excluded. Details regarding the manner in which the cases for disposal were decided are—

	Regular.			*Miscellaneous.*		
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Without trial	4,006	3,818	4,194	769	990	848
Without contest	11,199	11,270	14,038	2,317	3,134	6,887
Contested	11,597	13,205	14,066	2,414	2,865	4,272
Arbitration	27	68	19	...	...	...
Pending	2,212	2,485	3,533	202	207	753
Total ...	29,041	30,846	35,850	5,702	7,196	12,760
Ex parte	6,442	6,731	8,207	1,984	2,502	5,917
Duration in days.						
Contested	32	31	31	26	20	24
Uncontested	24	21	21	19	12	13
Pending over three months ...	47	44	25	4	8	2
Percentage contested ...	43	46	43			
Ditto decided without contest,	41	39	43	Calculated on total *minus* pending.		
Ditto ditto on arbitration,	...	...	...			
Ditto ditto without trial,	16	15	14			

No material increase in the duration is noticeable: the proportion of regular cases which remained pending over three months to the total number undisposed of was very small. It is remarkable that in the following Courts the duration in contested was returned as less than in uncontested cases:—

SUITS.

	Contested. Days.	*Uncontested.* Days.
Unpaid local tribunals	27	28
Paid subordinate tribunals	17	25
District Courts	111	116

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

Unpaid local tribunals	18	42
District Courts	25	32

Turning to appellate rent work in the Courts of Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners, the following are the results:—

	Regular.			*Miscellaneous.*		
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Decided without trial	185	105	187	25	26	13
Confirmed	1,555	1,361	1,569	127	109	81
Not confirmed	1,010	817	999	114	59	55
Pending	330	620	521	7	20	20
Total ...	3,080	2,903	3,276	273	214	169
Pending over three months	8	247	166	...	7	8
Duration in days	103	69	90	65	30	36
Percentage upheld	56	59	56	Calculated on total *minus* pending.		
Ditto not upheld	38	37	38			
Ditto decided without trial	6	4	6			

A little more than half the decisions of Subordinate Courts were upheld. The duration in Deputy Commissioners' Courts increased considerably:—

	Duration in days.		
	1887.	1888.	1889.
Deputy Commissioners	35	34	83
Commissioners	93	89	95

In Gonda it reached 208 days, and was due to the Commissioner having transferred 257 appeals after they had remained pending in his Court for some time.

The figures for execution of rent decrees for the last three years are—

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Partly or wholly satisfied	9,398	9,905	9,810
Infructuous	4,212	4,247	4,512
Pending	1,210	993	1,304
Total	14,820	15,145	15,626
Percentage of decrees executed which were infructuous,	30	30	31

This class of work shows a steady tendency to increase, but the proportion of infructuous applications was much smaller than in Civil Courts (31 against 45).

Seventeen thousand six hundred and ninety witnesses were examined, only 267 being detained more than one day.

The total receipts of the Courts amounted to Rs. 6,84,125, and the expenditure to Rs. 4,72,119, leaving a surplus of Rs. 2,12,006. The corresponding figures for 1888 are Rs. 6,25,107, Rs. 4,63,828, and Rs. 1,61,279 respectively, and thus the surplus increased in 1889 by 31 per cent. The average number of processes served by Courts in Oudh varied from 617 in Fyzabad to 296 in Sitapur, the corresponding figures for 1888 being 718 and 267. A deficit amounting to Rs. 428 was again noticed in the districts of Sitapur and Hardoi, though this amount was considerably less than it was in 1888 (Rs. 1,041). Sitapur was the only district in which the average number of processes served fell below the prescribed number (350). The total number of processes served there was only 3,558 against an average of 14,420 per district for the Province.

Details of the work in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner are—

	Civil Appeals						Rent Appeals		
	From original decrees.			*From appellate decrees.*			*From appellate decrees.*		
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Uncontested (including *ex parte*) ...	1	1	8	17	11	45	106	101	81
Contested	36	32	48	258	274	180	340	250	144
Pending	33	70	100	244	321	547	196	177	279
Of these over three months ...	22	54	81	149	225	456	155	131	180
Duration (in days)	204	317	423	200	295	374	142	231	211

The increase in the number of first appeals decided in 1889 was counterbalanced by a falling off in the number of contested second appeals, both civil and rent, disposed of: the pending files were heavier, and the number of those of over three months' standing, together with the average duration, exhibited a material increase. Miscellaneous appeals were much fewer in number. The percentage of decisions confirmed in regular civil appeal was 60 against 63 in 1888: 62 per cent. of decisions in rent cases were upheld in 1889: in 1887 the percentage was only 49. Applications for revision under section 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure numbered 310 against 258 in 188: 203 were disposed of, with the result that in only 17 instances was interference considered necessary.

(c)—Kumaun.

Five thousand one hundred and eighty-six regular suits were instituted in the Division during 1889 as against 5,517 during the previous year, or a decrease of 331 suits. In the Garhwál district alone there was a decrease of 353 cases, attributed by the District authorities to the prevalence of cholera in July and August last. The number of institutions in that district was even less than in 1887 (1,372), when there was also an epidemic of that disease. In Kumaun there was a decrease of 42 suits, and in the Tarái an increase of 62.

The number of regular cases disposed of fell from 5,614 in 1888 to 5,126 in 1889, which to a certain extent was due to the fact of fewer cases having been instituted; but, notwithstanding this, the number of pending suits rose from 387 to 447. For this increase the Kumaun Courts were responsible to the extent of 54

suits and the Tarái Courts of 31; while in Garhwál the number pending was reduced by 25. The Courts in which the increase was marked were—

	Pending.	
	1888.	1889.
Deputy Collector, Almora	19	64
Ditto, Bhábar	39	109

The proportion of cases decided on their merits to the total number decided was 36·16, compared with 39·38 for 1888 and 35·10 for 1887. The similar proportion for the Civil Courts in the North-Western Provinces for 1888 was 28·9.

There was a slight increase in the number of miscellaneous cases which took place chiefly in Kumaun. The total figures for the years 1888 and 1889 are—

	For disposal.	*Disposed of.*	*Pending.*
1888	496	467	29
1889	549	507	42

The number of applications for execution of decrees was in both years almost identical (2,947 in 1889 compared with 2,948), but the number pending was during 1889 reduced from 679 to 585. Of these 192 had remained pending for over three months at the close of the year, of which 107 were in the Kumaun Courts. The reason of the delay in the Kumaun cases was that the pay of several Government servants who go down to the plains in the winter had to remain under attachment.

The number of appeals for disposal was 410, a slightly larger number than in 1888; more were disposed of, and only 36 remained pending at the close of the year. The percentage of decisions which were reversed to disposals was 20, compared with 17·50 in 1888.

The average duration of cases for the last three years was—

	1887.	1888.	1889.
	Days.	Days.	Days.
Kumaun	49	48	50
Garhwál	24	30	39
Tarái	37	45	55

Last year it was noticed that there had been no improvement in this respect, and a further general increase in duration, especially in Garhwál and the Tarái, took place, which was brought to the notice of the Courts responsible for the delay.

The total value at stake in litigation during the year was Rs. 4,34,876 compared with Rs. 4,55,379 in 1888. The income from process fees fell from Rs. 11,808 to Rs. 10,704, very nearly the amount realized in 1887. There was a net loss to Government of Rs. 14,949 compared with Rs. 16,741 in 1888, the cost of establishment being assumed to be Rs. 51,722 calculated on the proportion which is considered to be fairly debitable to Civil Justice.

7.—Infanticide.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

In the report for 1888-89 it was stated that a detailed census of the clans in the North-Western Provinces suspected of practising the crime had been taken. The report on the census so taken was submitted in July 1889; but the record of the action taken thereon belongs to the year 1890.

During 1889 no steps were taken as regards infanticide in Oudh; the subject has, however, since the close of the year been brought under consideration.

8.—Litigation to which Government was a party.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Original Civil Suits to which the State was a party were in number 72, the number for the previous year having been 107. Of the 39 claims made by

Government, 22 were decided during the year, in 19 of which success was obtained. Of the 33 suits brought against Government, 17 were decided, and the result was unsuccessful, so far as Government was concerned, in only one case.

The value of the 39 original suits decided was Rs. 21,505-15-1, of which amount the State, as plaintiff, obtained decrees for Rs. 4,179-11-3, or in 34 per cent. of its claims, and was unsuccessful, as defendant, in respect of Rs. 3,247, or 35 per cent. This, however, was in a case instituted against the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, before it became a State Railway.

In Appellate Courts the success was even more marked. The 13 appeals decided in District Courts were all decided in favour of Government, as were the two appeals decided in the High Court, to which the Government was a party. The value of the claims thus successfully preferred or defended on appeal was Rs. 39,974-3-9 in District Courts and Rs. 50,000 in the High Court.

The total amount for realization by Government was Rs. 24,501-12-10, of which Rs. 5,201-14-0, or 21 per cent., were realized against 38 per cent. during the previous year. Details of these recoveries were, compared with the previous year, for both Provinces, as follows :—

	N.-W. Provinces.		*Oudh.*	
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Demand ...	25,240-5-10	23,379-4-10	9,923-8-8	1,122-3-0
Recoveries ...	3,916-1-10	4,505-8-0	9,289-6-10	696-6-0
	15 per cent.	19 per cent.	93 per cent.	62 per cent.

The net balance shown at the close of the year after deducting remissions (Rs. 19,277-1-10) was slightly less than that at the commencement of the year (Rs. 21,084-1-3), the total amount classed as recoverable being—

	Rs.	a.	p.
North-Western Provinces	14,011	3	1
Oudh	426	2	0
Total ...	14,437	5	1

Municipal litigation.

Municipal Boards in the United Provinces were parties to 37 original suits, 29 of which were decided during the year. Of the 12 claims made by them and decided, only one was lost, and it has been carried into appeal. As defendants the Boards were not so successful: they lost 7 out of 17 cases. The value of the 29 original suits decided was Rs. 4,888-12-8. Of claims amounting to Rs. 3,024-5-8 the Boards obtained decrees for Rs. 1,618-5-8, or 53 per cent., while they as defendants lost only Rs. 381-9-9 out of Rs. 1,864-7-0, or 20 per cent.

In Appellate Courts the Boards were concerned in 12 cases which were decided. In District Courts they lost 2 cases out of 10. In the High Court one case was gained and one was lost. In first appeal the amount decreed in favour of the Boards was Rs. 610 out of 811, or 75 per cent.; the amount lost Rs. 860 out of Rs. 1,117-7-3, or 76 per cent.

During the year only Rs. 138-1-0 was realized out of a total of Rs. 3,790-2-0 entered as recoverable; and the opening balance shown as Rs. 403-7-0 rose to Rs. 3,627-15-5 at the close of the year—an unsatisfactory result. Similarly, while Rs. 1,393-14-0 were expended on litigation, and the value of the claims successfully contested was Rs. 4,270-5-8, only Rs. 118-3-0 were actually credited in the treasury.

Court of Wards' litigation.

The Court of Wards was engaged in 346 suits in Courts of first instance, of which the details were—

	As plaintiff.	*As defendant.*
North-Western Provinces	90	45
Oudh	142	69
Total ...	232	114

In the previous year the figures were—

	As plaintiff.	*As defendant.*
North-Western Provinces	71	19
Oudh	153	74
Total ...	224	93

Of these 346 suits, 228 were decided, and the following were the details :—

	DECREES.			
	In favour of.	*Against.*	*Total.*	*Per cent. won.*
North-Western Provinces ...	73	8	81	90
Oudh	124	23	147	84

Of the 8 in the North-Western Provinces decided against the Court, 5 were satisfactorily accounted for, one of which was subsequently successfully contested, and another remained pending, on appeal. In Oudh the explanations regarding 11 of the 23 cases lost were satisfactory. The cases lost in which the Court was plaintiff were all insignificant in value.

The value of the 228 original suits decided amounted to Rs. 8,92,035-5-8. As plaintiff the Court of Wards was successful in obtaining decrees for Rs. 1,61,231-3-9, or 95 per cent. of the total amount of the claims (Rs. 1,67,727-5-0). As defendant, in the North-Western Provinces, the Court only lost cases valued at Rs. 22,968-10-6, or 4 per cent. of the claims (Rs. 5,60,426-13-1), while in Oudh the similar percentage was 84, the amount lost being Rs. 1,38,124-12-2 out of Rs. 1,63,881-3-7. Of Rs. 1,38,124-12-2, however, the litigation in the Surajpur estate was responsible for the greater portion, the amount lost in four of the seven cases which had been commenced before the estate was taken under the management of the Court and which were decided against it being Rs. 1,18,098-0-7.

Thirty-eight appeals to which the Court of Wards was a party were decided in District Courts and nine in higher Courts. None of the latter were lost, and only nine of the former, six belonging to Oudh. Two were carried into second appeal, of which one was remanded by the High Court. In the North-Western Provinces 48 per cent. of the claims were recovered in first appeal, in Oudh 73 per cent., the amount being Rs. 1,905-3-0 out of Rs. 2,588-5-0. As respondent the Court lost 30 per cent. of the amount claimed in the North-Western Provinces : in Oudh, only Rs. 181 of Rs. 3,562-4-0, or 5 per cent.

The opening balance of money still to be recovered was Rs. 1,09,507-5-3. Recoveries amounted to Rs. 25,840-13-11, or 15 per cent., the details of which were—

	Rs. a. p.	
North-Western Provinces	15,929 4 5	or 13 per cent.
Oudh	9,911 9 6	or 22 ditto.

It was estimated that 35 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces and 53 per cent. in Oudh of the total sum to be recovered was capable of realization ; of this only 13 and 22 per cent. respectively were realized—an unsatisfactory result.

The amount expended on and recovered in Court of Wards' litigation was as follows :—

	Expended.	*Recovered.*
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces	14,148 12 11	7,111 13 7
Oudh	74,420 14 5	3,283 2 2
Total ...	88,569 11 4	10,394 15 9

A large proportion of the expenditure in Oudh (Rs. 65,186-8-7) was on account of the cases connected with the Surajpur estate, already referred to.

Out of a total of Rs. 50,942 due to Government in pauper suits, Rs. 8,734, or 17 per cent., were recovered, and Rs. 14,465, or 28 per cent., were written off as irrecoverable. This latter amount was above the average, but to that extent recovery was reported to be hopeless.

9.—Registration.

The number of offices open and officers employed on the work of registration during the triennial period ending 31st March 1890 was—

Offices.			*Officers.*			
1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.		1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
345	347	347	*Ex-officio*—			
			Registrars ...	25	26	26
			Sub-Registrars (Tahsíldárs, N.-W. P.) ...	172	172	137
			Non-official—			
			Registrars (Oudh) ...	4	4	4
			Sub-Registrars (Oudh),	102	102	102
			Special ditto ...	9	9	8
			Departmental ditto (N.-W. P.) ...	14	15	50
			Total ...	326	328	327

Thus during 1889-90 there were 20 more offices open than officers employed: the charge of two offices having been entrusted to one officer in 20 instances. Considerable advance was made in replacing the agency of the Tahsíldár in the North-Western Provinces by Departmental Sub-Registrars, in accordance with the orders passed in 1885, the total number of non-officials now employed in the Department being 164, or 50 per cent.

The following figures tabulate the results of the working of the Department during the last triennial period compared with that immediately preceding it:—

Year.	*Number of documents registered.*				Miscellaneous work.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Book I, immovable property.	Book IV, movable property.	Book III, wills, &c.	Total number of documents registered.				
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85 ...	137,657	40,623	965	179,245	40,506	3,39,652	1,95,502	1,44,150
1885-86 ...	142,618	43,419	1,055	187,092	41,195	3,48,730	1,93,318	1,55,412
1886-87 ...	137,988	40,830	1,036	179,854	40,694	3,43,480	1,87,365	1,56,115
Total ...	418,263	124,872	3,056	546,191	122,395	10,31,862	5,76,185	4,55,677
1887-88 ...	148,534	42,989	1,136	192,659	44,745	3,68,249	1,93,443	1,74,806
1888-89 ...	152,636	41,350	1,212	195,198	47,480	3,78,454	1,95,580	1,82,874
1889-90 ...	155,320	41,168	1,280	197,768	60,158	3,90,334	1,98,401	1,91,933
Total ...	456,490	125,507	3,628	585,625	152,383	11,37,037	5,87,424	5,49,613

There was an increase under each head, and the amount of work done was larger by about 10 per cent. than that performed during the former triennial period. Expenditure showed an increase of only 1·9 per cent: receipts kept pace with the increase in the work, while the surplus exhibited a rise of 20 per cent.—a fact which testified to the economical working of the Department. As regards optional registration, it was noticed that while there was an increase under this head, the percentage of optional to compulsory registrations fell off during the last three years in both Provinces, though in Oudh the public seem to have placed

more value on optional registration than in the North-Western Provinces. The statistics bearing on this are—

		Number of deeds registered.		*Ratio of optional to compulsory registrations, taking compulsory at* 100.	
		Triennial period ending 1886-87.	Triennial period ending 1889-90.	Triennial period ending 1886-87.	Triennial period ending 1889-90.
North-Western Provinces ...	Optional	157,621	159,878	62	57
	Compulsory	252,426	278,605	100	100
Oudh ...	Optional	65,378	67,690	96	89
	Compulsory	67,710	75,824	100	100

The number of searches increased by 33 per cent., or from 66,318 in the former triennial period to 88,435 in that under review. Refusals to register showed an increase. Appeals were filed in 1889-90 in 110 of such cases, 76 being successful.

The following is an abstract of the expenditure incurred under each head:—

Year.	Salaries.	Fees to registering officers.	Establishment.	Travelling allowance.	Furniture and house-rent.	Postage.	Printing and stationery.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85 ...	75,705	46,616	56,602	1,989	5,968	2,149	2,869	3,601	1,95,502
1885-86 ...	74,542	49,195	57,323	1,561	1,360	2,221	2,726	4,387	1,93,318
1886-87 ...	70,487	48,832	56,509	1,876	714	2,234	2,624	4,085	1,87,365
Total ...	2,20,734	1,44,643	1,70,434	5,426	8,042	6,604	8,219	12,073	5,76,185
1887-88 ...	71,968	54,647	55,745	1,285	640	2,420	2,675	4,060	1,93,443
1888-89 ...	69,264	57,813	55,031	1,780	2,315	2,536	2,654	4,183	1,95,580
1889-90 ...	69,923	62,327	55,230	1,315	746	2,581	2,488	3,786	1,98,401
Total ...	2,11,155	1,74,787	1,66,006	4,380	3,701	7,537	7,817	12,029	5,87,424

Note.—The discrepancies in the total figures are due to the omission of annas and pies.

The chief increase took place on account of fees paid to departmental Sub-Registrars, who now receive a percentage on receipts, whereas the Tahsíldárs, whom they had replaced, formerly received fixed salaries. The increase under this head more than counterbalanced the decrease noticeable under all the other heads, excepting that of "postage." Of the offices which during the three years were worked at a loss, the districts of Bánda and Bahraich contributed the majority. In 1889-90, however, in only the following four offices did the expenditure exceed the income:—

District.	*Office.*	*Deficit.* Rs. a. p.
Bareilly	Mirganj	139 15 0
Cawnpore	Rasulabad	50 5 6
Bánda	Girwan	42 6 6
Allahabad	Bara	86 3 0

The number of documents discredited by the Courts and of prosecutions was small. The figures are—

Documents discredited.			*Prosecutions.*		
1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
9	0	6	16	4	6

Inspections of offices were on the whole carried out in accordance with the standing orders; but this duty was more or less neglected by the district staff in

Muttra, Sitapur, Benares, Mirzapur, and Bareilly; and in 13 out of 30 districts the Registrar failed to inspect all the offices subordinate to him, as required by the existing rules.

On a consideration of the statistics of registration in the light of the economic condition of the Provinces, it was noticed that while the operations of the Department increased both in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the number of transactions in the latter Province showed a more rapid increase, and the inhabitants of that Province transferred in proportion a much larger amount of movable property in comparison with those of the former. This latter result may have been partially due to the readier resort in Oudh to optional registration, already noticed; but the fact that the average value of each deed, whether affecting movable or immovable property, was higher in Oudh would seem to point to other causes. The statistics are—

		Triennial period				Value per deed.	
		Ending 1886-87.		*Ending* 1889-90.			
		Number of deeds.	Value of property concerned.	Number of deeds.	Value of property concerned.	1884-87.	1887-90.
			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Immovable ...	North-Western Provinces.	326,734	14,69,65,619	354,705	15,87,80,738	449	447
	Oudh	91,529	4,46,87,560	101,785	5,52,60,761	488	542
	Total ...	418,263	19,16,53,179	456,490	21,40,41,499	458	468
Movable ...	North-Western Provinces.	83,313	1,82,45,636	83,778	1,72,61,165	219	206
	Oudh	41,559	1,03,03,600	41,729	1,19,77,811	247	287
	Total ...	124,872	2,85,49,236	125,507	2,92,38,976	228	232

Turning to the figures for sales and mortgages, the following increased results were observed in the period under review compared with the former triennial period:—

		Triennial period				Value per deed.		Increase.	
		Ending 1886-87.		*Ending* 1889-90.					
		Number of deeds.	Value of property concerned.	Number of deeds.	Value of property concerned.	1884-87.	1887-90.	Number of deeds.	Value of property concerned.
			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Sales over Rs. 100.	N.-W. P....	58,003	4,68,30,048	65,433	5,13,37,638	807	784	7,430	45,07,590
	Oudh ...	9,611	78,39,001	11,391	1,04,22,171	815	914	1,780	25,83,170
Mortgages over Rs. 100.	N.-W. P....	101,477	6,08,88,343	109,389	6,25,94,818	600	572	7,912	17,06,475
	Oudh ...	34,157	2,24,69,898	39,578	2,84,40,797	659	718	5,421	59,70,899
Sales under Rs. 100.	N.-W. P....	32,708	18,84,243	36,534	21,51,591	57	58	3,826	2,67,348
	Oudh ...	8,603	3,89,117	9,291	4,57,193	45	49	688	68,076
Mortgages under Rs. 100.	N.-W. P....	52,284	35,19,567	53,703	36,95,297	67	68	1,419	1,75,730
	Oudh ...	20,335	10,42,816	23,282	13,19,420	51	50	2,947	2,76,604

The rate of increase in the case of sales was proportionately less in Oudh; in the case of mortgages the reverse was most marked. In Oudh there was a large increase in the value of the deeds registered of higher values: and the proportionate number of sales to mortgages was less than in the sister provinces.

The figures for leases are—

Class of lease.	Provinces.	Triennial period				Value per lease.	
		Ending 1886-87.		*Ending* 1889-90.			
		Number of leases.	Value of property concerned.	Number of leases.	Value of property concerned.	1884-87.	1887-90.
			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Perpetual ...	North-Western Provinces.	3,853	1,13,356	4,370	1,48,247	29	33
	Oudh ...	1,010	69,234	1,009	62,065	68	61
For a term of years.	North-Western Provinces.	33,250	61,59,514	37,760	60,72,715	185	160
	Oudh ...	8,660	54,04,507	7,469	48,10,022	624	643
For one year or less.	North-Western Provinces.	10,971	7,68,131	9,277	8,33,370	70	89
	Oudh ...	1,126	2,08,004	887	2,33,050	184	262

There was a decrease in perpetual leases in Oudh, and in the value of leases for a term in both Provinces, and the average value of leases of all descriptions was in Oudh much higher than in the North-Western Provinces. As regards miscellaneous registrations relating to immovable property, which amounted to 12,521, it was remarkable that the four districts of Agra, Mainpuri, Bareilly, and Gonda should have contributed 5,449.

The following figures show the value of property transferred per head of population during the last six years:—

	North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	United Provinces.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85	1·7	1·5	1·6
1885-86	1·6	1·6	1·6
1886-87	1·7	1·5	1·6
1887-88	1·7	1·8	1·7
1888-89	1·8	2·0	1·8
1889-90	1·8	2·0	1·9

The increase in Oudh was considerable, but to a great extent was due to the larger number of transactions reported from the Lucknow district, regarding which inquiry was ordered, and for which the statistics are—

	Total amount transferred (last column of Appendix VIII).	Amount per head of population.
	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85	31,88,928	4·5
1885-86	33,54,063	4·8
1886-87	32,12,159	4·6
1887-88	34,55,039	4·9
1888-89	44,58,399	6·3
1889-90	60,84,080	8·7

The districts in the North-Western Provinces which showed a high value of property transferred per head of population were: Dehra Rs. (5-3-0), Aligarh (Rs. 3-3-0), Benares, Meerut, Moradabad, and Bareilly (Rs. 2-8-0 each).

10.—MUNICIPAL.

No alterations were made during the year in the Laws (Acts XV of 1873 and XV of 1883) which regulate the working of municipalities in these Provinces.

During the year the provisions of Act XV of 1883 were withdrawn from the town of Dhaurehra in the Kheri district. This left the total number of municipalities at 108. Of these 102 were administered under Act XV of 1883, while the following six were under Act XV of 1873:—

Jhánsi.	Kunch.	Naini Tal.
Kálpi.	Lalitpur.	Orai.

The following were the four oldest municipalities in these Provinces, with the dates of their establishment:—

Naini Tal,	established	3rd October 1850.
Mussoorie,	ditto	8th November 1850.
Dehra,	ditto	3rd November 1857.
Bareilly,	ditto	24th June 1858.

The number of municipalities in each Division, as will be seen from the following list, remained as in the previous year, except in the case of the Sitapur Division, where, owing to the abolition of Dhaurehra, the number was reduced to 12.

Meerut	Division	26
Agra	ditto	15
Rohilkhand	ditto	18
Allahabad	ditto	5
Benares	ditto	7
Jhánsi	ditto	6
Kumaun	ditto	3
Lucknow	ditto	4
Sitapur	ditto	12
Fyzabad	ditto	9
Rae Bareli	ditto	3
	Total ...	108

Of the 108 municipalities, six had a population of over 100,000, 10 of between 50,000 and 100,000, and 60 of between 10,000 and 50,000. The total population was according to the last census, 3,140,991. The number of registered electors in the various municipalities was 52,704. As the population of the municipalities in which the elective system was in force was 3,033,205, the percentage of registered electors to population was 1·74. This excludes the towns of Biswan and Bilgram where, in anticipation of the withdrawal of Act XV of 1883, no elections were held.

The elective system was in force in all the municipalities of these Provinces except the following seven:—

Jhánsi	Under Act XV of 1873.
Lalitpur	
Naini Tal	
Newalganj-Máharájganj ...	Small towns under Act XV of 1883.
Bela-Partabgarh	
Bilsi	
Fatehpur-Sikri	

Elections were held in 76 municipalities during the year. Of the persons entitled to vote in the various wards where elections took place an average number of 33·2 per cent., all round, actually voted, as against 46·5 per cent., in the preceding year's general elections. The municipalities in which, so far as can be judged from figures, the competition was greatest were—

Nawábganj, where ... 96·2 per cent. of electors voted.	Hardwár Union where ... 86·6 per cent. of electors voted.
Jalesar where ... 89·1 per cent. of electors voted.	Dhampur Union where ... 86 per cent. of electors voted.
Kairana where ... 88·5 per cent. of electors voted.	Deoband where ... 82·1 per cent. of electors voted.

On the other hand, the public interest in the elections appears to have been less keen in—

Gorakhpur, where only ...	9·1 per cent. of electors voted.	Etáwah, where ...	16·1 per cent. of electors voted.
Fatehgarh *cum* Farukhabad, where	14·5 ditto.	Kálpi, where ...	19·1 per cent. of electors voted.
Muhamdi, where ...	14·5 ditto.		

Under provision *(b)* to section 18, Act XV of 1883, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has appointed the District Officer to be Chairman *ex-officio* in the following six municipalities :—

Allahabad.	Benares.	Bareilly.
Lucknow.	Agra.	Moradabad.

In all the other municipalities to which this Act applied, the Municipal Boards elected their own Chairmen, under the provisions of section 18. The following municipalities had non-official Chairmen :—

Bilsi.	Nánpára.	Muhamdi.
Fatehpur.	Bhinga.	Fyzabad.

The constitution of the boards and committees of the various municipalities, as they actually existed at the close of the year 1889-90, is shown (divisionally) below :—

Division.	*Ex-officio.*	Nominated.	Elected.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans.	Natives.	Total number of members.
Meerut	...	36	265	46	255	38	263	301
Agra	1	45	192	37	201	19	219	238
Rohilkhand	2	42	226	30	240	12	258	270
Allahabad	1	16	84	15	86	12	89	101
Benares	1	16	98	16	99	9	106	115
Jhánsi	20	31	42	23	70	13	80	93
Kumaun	3	7	18	5	23	7	21	28
Lucknow	1	24	52	12	65	9	68	77
Sitapur	...	16	130	24	122	11	135	146
Fyzabad	...	19	122	21	120	5	136	141
Rae Bareli	...	19	33	10	42	4	48	52
Total ...	29	271	1,362	239	1,323	139	1,423	1,562

The following municipal boards held the largest number of meetings during the year :—

	Special meetings.	*Ordinary meetings.*	*Total.*
Mallawan	(Not stated.)	(Not stated.)	42
Cawnpore	26	14	40
Allahabad	21	17	38
Bareilly	12	18	30
Fyzabad	15	15	30

In the following municipalities the number of meetings held was small :—

	Special meetings.	*Ordinary meetings.*	*Total.*
Etah	(Not stated.)	(Not stated.)	7
Kashipur	Ditto.	Ditto.	7
Orai	Ditto.	Ditto.	8
Gorakhpur	Ditto.	Ditto.	9
Almora	Ditto.	Ditto.	9
Newalganj-Mahárájganj	Ditto.	Ditto.	9

The average number of meetings held in each municipality was 18·2. Out of a total number of members averaging 14·4 per municipality, the average attendance at each meeting that was held amounted to 9·1. Thus the average attendance

throughout the United Provinces was 63·2 per cent. of the total number of members. The best-attended meetings were held at—

Kálpi, where there was an average attendance of	...	90·6	per cent. of the members.
Dhampur,	ditto	... 81·2	ditto.
Meerut,	ditto	... 80	ditto.
Mowana,	ditto	... 80	ditto.
Kosi,	ditto	... 80	ditto.
Káshipur,	ditto	... 80	ditto.

The lowest figures are shown in—

Gorakhpur, where there was an average attendance of only	...	24	per cent. of the members.
Tilhar,	ditto	... 30·7	ditto.
Sambhal,	ditto	... 33·3	ditto.

Upon the whole there is reason to be satisfied with the general attendance.

The octroi schedules of the following municipalities were more or less revised during the year :—

Pilibhít.	Orai.	Jhánsi.
Allahabad.	Kosi.	Budaun.
Nawábganj.	Benares.	Bela (Partabgarh).
Agra.	Chunár.	Mirzapur.
	Jaunpur.	

The most important revisions were (1) in Allahabad, where provision had to be made for enhanced income to meet the cost of the new water-works; (2) in Kosi, where an increasd annual income was necessary with a view to carry out various municipal improvements; and (3) in Mirzapur, where there had been for some years previously a steady decline in receipts from octroi. In Nawábganj the duty on cloth, and in Kosi that on sugar, was again imposed. Octroi was levied for the first time in Chunár on oil-seeds (except linseed); and in Orai on copper, brass, and iron, and on vessels made of these metals. In Bela (Partabgarh) octroi was re-introduced in lieu of the house-tax.

The tax on trades and professions was abolished in the Dhámpur Municipality. Sugar-refiners were assessed to a special tax in the Bareilly Municipality, and at Allahabad, a similar measure was adopted in regard to butchers. The tax on weighmen in the Kúnch Municipality was reduced; while weighmen were taxed for the first time in Sandi and Muhamdi. In Allahabad horses and ponies, and in Benares horses and conveyances, when not licensed under the Hackney Carriage Rules, were taxed for the first time during the year under review. In Benares also a sewerage rate of Rs. 3-2-0 per cent. on annual rental of all occupied houses and buildings was introduced in view of the new water-supply and drainage schemes. Changes in, and additions to, the rules and bye-laws of the following municipalities were sanctioned :—

Koil (Aligarh).	Jaunpur.	Sitapur.
Brindaban.	Mirzapur.	Hardoi.
Agra.	Benares.	Lakhimpur.
Bijnor.	Gházipur.	Muhamdi.
Sháhjahánpur.	Kúnch.	Fyzabad.
Pilibhít.	Lalitpur.	Gonda.
Cawnpore.	Naini Tal.	Bela (Partabgarh).
Allahabad.		

Rules framed under the Wild Birds Protection Act (XX of 1887) were extended, with certain modifications to meet local circumstances, to all the municipalities in the United Provinces. Fifty-two municipalities adopted a rule (which was originally sanctioned for Cawnpore), making punishable the selling or wilful touching, when exposed for sale by others, of articles of food or drink by persons afflicted with a contagious, infectious, or loathsome disease.

Under section 55, Act XV of 1883, rules were made by the following municipalities :—

Koil (Aligarh), for the better control of the sale of poisons.
Mirzapur, for the closing of the connections of cess-pools with underground drains.
Hardoi, for the protection of peafowl throughout the year.
Mallawan, for report of the occurrence of small-pox or cholera in the houses of residents.

The boundaries of Dehra, Kándhla, Sikandra Rao, Kosi, Jhánsi, and Lalitpur were revised during the year.

The income, expenditure, and the opening and closing balances of municipalities during 1889-90 are shown (divisionally) in the following table :—

Division.	Opening balance.	Normal income of the year.	Loans contracted during the year.	Total funds available for disposal.	Normal expenditure.	Expenditure on special projects (water-supply, &c.).	Total expenditure of all kinds.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut ...	1,07,577	5,35,954	17,205	6,60,736	5,14,506	17,205	5,40,047	1,20,689
Agra ...	40,694	4,65,150	6,74,000	11,79,844	4,24,608	6,05,524	10,45,025	1,34,819
Rohilkhand	57,194	4,23,311	...	4,80,505	4,26,245	...	4,30,595	49,910
Allahabad ...	26,190	5,10,949	4,91,000	9,38,139	4,54,454	3,64,681	8,91,199	46,940
Benares ...	51,941	3,64,278	50,000	4,66,219	3,49,291	18,316	3,82,707	83,516
Jhánsi ...	13,192	89,052	...	1,02,244	88,218	...	88,218	14,026
Kumaun ...	25,729	79,988	...	1,05,717	73,902	...	83,771	21,946
Lucknow ...	21,877	3,10,058	1,500	3,33,435	2,81,227	17,635	2,98,862	34,573
Sitapur ...	18,142	87,006	...	1,05,148	86,474	...	87,084	18,064
Fyzabad ...	49,605	1,59,564	...	2,09,169	1,60,618	...	1,61,062	48,107
Rae Bareli...	6,195	38,414	...	44,609	35,159	...	35,420	9,189
Total ...	4,18,336	30,63,724	11,43,705	46,25,765	28,94,702	10,23,361	40,43,990	5,81,779

The following five municipalities had the largest balances at credit at the commencement of the year :—

	Rs.		Rs.
Fyzabad ...	... 29,481	Benares ...	... 23,157
Agra ...	... 23,766	Naini Tal ...	... 23,023
	Lucknow ...	... 20,634	

The total income amounted to Rs. 42,07,429 against Rs. 29,65,689 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 12,41,740. The figures of 1889-90 include, however, the loans raised during the year in connection with water-supply and drainage schemes. Excluding the total amount (Rs. 11,43,705) obtained on loan, the normal increase as compared with the previous year's figures was Rs. 98,035. Including the opening balance and the loan funds the total assets were Rs. 46,25,765. The year's income was derived from the following sources :—

	Rs.
Taxation	23,44,121
Realizations under Special Acts	76,159
Proceeds of lands, &c.	22,732
Income from markets...	57,293
Conservancy and road cleaning	75,240
Municipal fines	23,223
Premium on loans	28
Payment for municipal services rendered to individuals	4,045
Grant-in-aid from Provincial or Local Funds	56,198
Sundries (rent of nazúl lands, receipts from public gardens, &c.)	3,60,725
Loans for water-supply and drainage schemes	11,43,705
Deposits	43,532
Advances	428
Total ...	42,07,429

The principal form of taxation was octroi, which was in force in 83 towns. The other kinds of taxation were as follows :—

Conservancy tax in	2 towns.	Tax on vehicles in	11 towns.
Tax on professions and trades in...	20 do.	Tax on animals and servants in...	4 do.
Compound or site tax in ...	26 do.	Tolls, &c., in	4 do.
Tax according to circumstances and property in	12 do.	Hackney carriage tax in ...	28 do.
Tax on houses and lands in ...	12 do.	Tax on quarries in	1 do.
		Tax on stalls in	1 town.

The total gross income from octroi was Rs. 24,89,036 as compared with Rs. 23,61,343 of the preceding year. The total net income from the same source amounted to Rs. 20,01,947 against Rs. 19,01,569 in 1888-89 as under :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
Class I	11,11,807	11,48,225
„ II	77,461	76,623
„ III	1,29,920	1,27,939
„ IV	1,01,202	1,18,446
„ V	1,12,844	1,28,586
„ VI	52,796	64,072
„ VII	2,55,377	2,67,571
„ VIII	60,162	70,487
Total ...	19,01,569	20,01,947

There was thus a total increase during the year of Rs. 1,00,378, as compared with the net octroi realizations in 1888-89. This was due partly to the enhanced octroi rates adopted by several municipalities with a view to providing additional means wherewith to meet the cost of local improvements (water-supply, drainage, lighting, &c.) and partly to the natural expansion of the octroi revenue under classes I, IV, V, VI, VII, and VIII.

The following figures show the amount of refund given to the amount of gross imports in the more important articles :—

		(a) *Amount or value of gross imports.*	*(b)* *Amount or value on which refunds were given.*	*(c)* *Percentage of (b) on (a).*
		Mds.	Mds.	
Grain ...	1888-89 ...	2,09,18,883	34,67,746	16·5
	1889-90 ...	2,14,70,060	38,68,793	18
Refined sugar,	1888-89 ...	8,13,284	3,65,248	44·9
	1889-90 ...	8,06,756	3,32,505	41·2
		Rs.	Rs.	
Cloth ...	1888-89 ...	2,29,55,864	39,78,472	17·3
	1889-90 ...	2,32,55,027	39,45,725	16·9
Metals ...	1888-89 ...	47,76,258	9,39,555	19·6
	1889-90 ...	62,15,930	15,58,781	25

The net average consumption per head of population of the following articles stood as follows :—

		Mds. s. c.
Grain ...	1888-89	6 17 9
	1889-90	6 7 12
	Government standard	7 0 0
Refined sugar ...	1888-89	0 6 9
	1889-90	0 8 4
	Government standard	0 6 0
Unrefined sugar ...	1888-89	0 21 8
	1889-90	0 24 11
	Government standard	0 15 0
		Rs. a. p.
Cloth	1888-89	6 15 8
	1889-90	7 7 1
	Government standard	6 0 0
Metals	1888-89	1 6 6
	1889-90	1 13 2
	Government standard	2 0 0

The Government standards were again exceeded in several municipalities. The more marked cases of excess consumption of grain were—

	Actual figures.	*Government standard.*
	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
(1) Najíbabad	9 31 12	7 0 0
(2) Jhánsi	9 24 15	
(3) Lalitpur	9 23 13	
(4) Dhámpur	9 20 7	
(5) Hápur	9 8 10	
(6) Háthras	9 3 6	

In no instance, however, was the consumption so much in excess of the Government standard as in the preceding year.

The following were the principal instances of over-consumption in cloth :—

		Government standard.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(1) Nawábganj (Bara Banki)	30 9 5	6 0 0
(2) Etah	20 13 9	
(3) Firozabad	15 14 4	
(4) Muzaffarnagar	15 12 6	
(5) Sultanpur	15 11 11	
(6) Chandausi	15 1 2	8 0 0
(7) Etáwah	13 15 2	6 0 0
(8) Gonda	13 4 1	
(9) Tilhar	12 12 3	
(10) Sitapur	12 2 3	

These figures were due in some cases to careless administration—in regard to which improvement was promised—and in others to the fact of the places being mere country towns, where the purchases made were as a rule in such small quantities as not to make it worth while to apply for refunds. The Nawábganj Municipal Board was required, as a preliminary measure, to dispense in future with the necessity for any proof of payment of octroi duty prior to the grant of refund. In the case of Etah, the expediency of abolishing octroi was seriously considered; but action in this direction has been postponed for a period of a year, at the end of which time the results of the revised system, recently introduced by the Board, will in a great measure determine whether or not this form of taxation will be allowed to continue. As regards the other towns which showed a high incidence of consumption in regard to cloth, stringent orders were issued to the respective Municipal Boards to afford all possible facilities for the ready grant of refunds.

In regard to the income from other heads of taxation, there were increases as compared with the figures for the preceding year, in the receipts from (1) tax on professions and trades, (2) tax on houses and lands, (3) compound or site tax, (4) tax on animals and servants, (5) tolls, and (6) tax on stalls; while, on the other hand, the receipts from (1) conservancy tax, (2) tax according to circumstances and property, (3) tax on vehicles, and (4) tax on quarries showed decreases. The following is a comparative table of the receipts from taxation other than octroi for the years 1888-89 and 1889-90 :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.
Conservancy tax	15,818	15,640
Tax on professions and trades	1,17,428	1,20,676
Do. houses and lands	72,087	73,264
Tax according to circumstances and property	48,300	37,050
Compound or site tax	26,753	35,705
Tax on vehicles	20,280	19,570
Do. animals and servants	3,851	4,245
Tolls	24,378	26,713
Hackney carriage tax	...	8,918
Tax on quarries	122	109
Do. stalls	265	284
Total ...	3,29,282	3,42,174

The total income from taxation was Rs. 23,44,121 against Rs. 22,30,851 in the previous year. The incidence of taxation per head of the population within municipal limits was thus eleven annas and eleven pies, as compared with eleven annas and one pie, the incidence in the preceding year. It was highest in the municipalities of Naini Tal and Mussoorie, where it fell at the rate of Rs. 5-3-11 and Rs. 5-3-1 respectively, and lowest in Biswan, where it was two annas seven pies only, as in the previous year.

As regards receipts derived from sources other than taxation, the following table compares the figures of the year with those for 1888-89:—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.	*Difference.* Rs.
Realizations under Special Acts (other than Act XIV of 1879, Hackney Carriages) ...	73,576	76,159	+2,583
Proceeds of lands, &c.	15,174	22,732	+7,558
Income from markets (rents, fees, sale of refuse, &c.)	50,693	57,293	+6,600
Conservancy and road cleaning (fees, sale proceeds of night-soil, &c.)	68,727	75,240	+6,513
Municipal fines	21,124	23,223	+2,099
Premium on loans	...	28	+28
Payment for municipal services rendered to individuals	3,969	4,045	+76
Grant-in-aid from Provincial and Local funds	76,711	56,198	—20,513
Sundries (rent of nazúl lands, receipts from public gardens, &c.)	4,16,603	3,60,725	—55,878
Loans	...	11,43,705	+11,43,705
Deposits	2,927	43,532	+40,605
Advances	5,334	428	—4,906
Total ...	7,34,838	18,63,308	11,28,470

Loans to the extent of Rs. 11,43,705 were contracted during the year, as has already been stated, in connection chiefly with the water-supply schemes. The municipalities that borrowed most largely were Agra (Rs. 6,74,000) and Allahabad (Rs. 4,01,000). Grants, aggregating Rs. 59,580, were made to several municipalities from Provincial or Local Funds, chiefly for purposes connected with intra-municipal roads, Provincial and Local.

The total normal expenditure amounted to Rs. 28,94,702, against Rs. 29,58,804 in 1888-89; while the outlay on the water-works and drainage schemes and other important local improvements reached the sum of Rs. 10,23,361. The grand total of expenditure (including Rs. 1,25,927 spent in the liquidation of debts, &c.) was thus Rs. 40,43,990. The credit balance at the close of the year, together with the residue (Rs. 1,20,344,) of the amount borrowed and not expended, was Rs. 5,81,779.

The following statement shows the percentage of normal municipal revenue spent under the principal heads of expenditure during 1889-90:—

Division.	Normal income during the year.	*Percentage of income spent on*				
		Establishment.	Public safety.	Public health (exclusive of outlay on water-supply and drainage projects.)	Public instruction.	Public convenience, including contribution to the District Board.
	Rs.					
Meerut	5,35,954	12·1	17·6	36·1	3·9	29·2
Agra	4,65,150	13·4	18·2	33·9	3·4	21·1
Rohilkhand	4,23,311	14·9	19·4	34·9	6·2	25
Allahabad	5,10,949	9·1	13·2	41·1	2·3	22·2
Benares	3,64,278	12·8	18·9	40·7	4·2	21·5
Jhánsi	89,052	14·5	18·1	35·8	3·1	26·8
Kumaun	79,988	8·3	12·1	38·5	1·4	31·8
Lucknow	3,10,058	11·9	20·2	37·1	5·2	13·5
Sitapur	87,006	16	15·5	44·7	2·5	20·9
Fyzabad	1,59,564	17·7	18·1	32·9	2·5	28·7
Rae Bareli ...	38,414	18·2	12·1	34·6	2·8	22·6
Total ...	30,63,724	Average 13·5	16·6	37·3	3·4	23·9

The following abstract shows the chief heads of expenditure:—

		Rs.
General Establishment.		
Office establishment, &c.		1,03,268
Collection of taxes, &c.		2,90,362
Public Safety.		
Lighting		1,07,861
Police		4,26,163
Public Health.		
Erection of buildings		1,83,353
Repairs to do.		43,076
Maintenance of medical institutions		85,586
Vaccination		14,706
Water-works ...	Capital outlay	9,97,458
	Establishment repairs	36,556
Road watering		51,376
Road cleaning		1,38,210
Conservancy		4,81,714
Drainage works		32,102
Public gardens		48,452
Public Instruction.		
Contribution to schools		1,18,573
Public Convenience.		
Public works ...	Establishment	32,864
	New works	1,45,991
	Repairs	3,44,288
Other charges (printing, rewards, &c.)		32,169
Contributions		56,436
Contributions paid to the District Board		1,09,366

The chief differences in expenditure, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, were the following:—

Increase.	Rs.	*Decrease.*	Rs.
Collection of taxes	10,608	Erection of buildings	88,497
Police establishment	9,186	Repairs to do.	12,772
Water-works	10,19,414		
Conservancy establishment	46,936		

The preliminary arrangements, alluded to in the report for 1888-89, in connection with the water-supply and drainage schemes for the municipalities of Agra and Allahabad, were completed in the early part of the year, and the work of construction was vigorously taken in hand under the superintendence of Mr. A. J. Hughes, M.I.C.E., Supervising Engineer, Municipal Water-Works, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. At Benares, however, the combined water-supply and drainage scheme had not advanced beyond the initial stage of acquiring land for the site of the water-works, and of laying the foundation-stone—which was done by His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor.

As regards the water-works at Agra, the report by the Chairman of the Municipal Board on the working of the municipality for 1889-90, showed that sufficient progress had been made, up to the close of the year, to justify the belief that the project would practically be completed by the close of the current calendar year.

A contract was entered into by the Allahabad Municipality, in September 1889, with Messrs. Walsh and Lovett of Calcutta, to construct the water-works in a period of eighteen months from that date, at a cost of Rs. 10,34,832, and with Messrs. Easton and Anderson of London, to supply the engines, pumps, &c., at a cost (delivered on the Thames) of £13,600. The progress made during the year with these water-works was satisfactory.

At Cawnpore the necessity for an improved water-supply and an adequate drainage scheme had long been generally admitted, and towards the close of the year the question of how these requirements could best be met engaged the attention of Government.

Boring in connection with the experimental artesian well at Lucknow was carried to a depth of 1,240 feet towards the close of the year, when operations had to be suspended, pending the arrival of additional piping. Since then, however, owing to mechanical difficulties, the work of sinking the shaft has had to be abandoned. The question of resuming the experiment was referred to Government, and is still under consideration. The total expenditure on this artesian well during 1889-90 amounted to Rs. 17,635.

The following is a statement of the sums spent for sanitary purposes during the year by 1st and 2nd class municipalities, *i.e.*, towns having a population of over 1,00,000, and between 50,000 and 1,00,000 respectively:

At *Agra*, a sum of Rs. 6,73,176 was spent on purposes connected with the public health, of which amount Rs. 6,05,524 represent the outlay incurred on the construction of the water-works project, and Rs. 34,349, the cost of the conservancy establishment.

At *Allahabad*, the expenditure for sanitary purposes amounted to Rs. 4,87,771. Included in this sum are Rs. 3,64,681, spent on the water-works project, and Rs. 56,941 on the conservancy establishment.

At *Bareilly*, Rs. 28,078 were spent for sanitary purposes.

At *Cawnpore*, the expenditure connected with the public health amounted to Rs. 64,976. A project for a light tramway to convey the night-soil and other refuse to a distance of about five miles from the city was under consideration during the year; but eventually the idea was abandoned in view of the proposed more elaborate system of drainage. The Municipal Board decided to effect improvements in the existing conservancy arrangements, which had been the subject of stricture by responsible Sanitary authorities.

At *Allahabad*, the sum spent for sanitary purposes was Rs. 4,87,771: of which Rs. 3,64,681 represent the outlay for the year on the new water-works, and Rs. 56,941, the sum expended on the pay, &c., of the conservancy establishment.

At *Benares*, the expenditure on matters connected with the public health was Rs. 78,888. Of this sum Rs. 9,618 was the cost of the preliminary measures connected with the projected water-supply and drainage scheme, while the conservancy establishment cost Rs. 25,464.

At *Lucknow*, the total expenditure for sanitary purposes amounted to Rs. 1,15,013. In this amount is included the outlay (Rs. 17,635) incurred on the experimental artesian well, and Rs. 47,941, the pay and other expenses connected with the conservancy establishment.

At *Saháranpur*, the expenditure for sanitary purposes amounted to Rs. 22,585, the cost of the conservancy establishment having been Rs. 10,913.

At *Meerut*, Rs. 36,610 were spent on matters connected with the public health, including Rs. 7,777 expended on the maintenance of the conservancy establishment.

At *Koil* (Aligarh) an expenditure of Rs. 17,908 was incurred for sanitary purposes.

At *Muttra*, the outlay on the maintenance of the conservancy establishment was Rs. 11,422, while the total expenditure on matters connected with the public health was Rs. 18,953.

At *Fatehgarh cum* Farukhabad, Rs. 19,183 were spent for sanitary purposes.

At *Moradabad*, Rs. 22,785 were expended on the pay of the conservancy establishment, the erection and repair of latrines, &c., and other matters on which the public health depends.

At *Sháhjahánpur*, the expenditure for sanitary purposes was Rs. 23,426, the cost of the conservancy establishment having been Rs. 10,859.

At *Mirzapur*, Rs. 26,395 represents the total outlay for purposes connected with the public health. The cost of the conservancy establishment was Rs. 19,790.

At *Gorakhpur*, the sum spent for sanitary purposes was Rs. 20,337, the cost of the conservancy establishment having been Rs. 5,586.

At *Fyzabad*, the conservancy establishment cost Rs. 6,860, while the total expenditure on matters connected with the public health was Rs. 23,883.

As regards the two hill stations in these Provinces, the outlay for sanitary purposes at Mussoorie was Rs. 18,346, of which sum Rs. 14,150 represents the cost of the conservancy establishment; while at Naini Tal the total expenditure on sanitary work amounted to Rs. 21,854, the conservancy establishment costing Rs. 13,601. The Municipal Committee of Naini Tal had under consideration towards the close of the year several important measures for the improvement of the existing conservancy arrangements.

11.—Towns under Act XX of 1856.

During the year 1889-90, 331 towns were administered under Act XX of 1856, against 329 in the preceding year. The Act was extended to the towns of Shergarh in the Agra district, Dariabad and Zaidpur, in the Lucknow district, and Dhaurehra in the Sitapur district; and withdrawn from the Jhánsi Cantonment, and the town of Mohanlalganj; in the Lucknow district. The population of all the towns under the Act was 1,675,688, and the number of houses assessed to taxation was 208,807. The gross realizations from the tax amounted to Rs. 3,07,650; while the incidence of taxation was Re. 0-2-11 per head of population, and Re. 1-7-6 per assessed house. The total income, including miscellaneous receipts and the balance from the preceding year, was Rs. 4,14,384; the total expenditure was Rs. 3,49,307; leaving a balance of Rs. 65,077 at the credit of the towns at the close of the year.

12.—District Boards, 1889-90.

District Boards have been constituted in nearly all the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, under section 4 of the Act XIV of 1883. The only exceptions are—

(1) Kumaun;
(2) Garhwál;
(3) Tarái;
(4) Jhánsi;
(5) Lalitpur;
(6) Scheduled portions of Mirzapur;
(7) Pargana Jaunsár-Báwar of Dehra Dún.

In the first five of these tracts the Local Rates Committees have been allowed, under section 55 of the Act of 1883, to retain as District Committees the same amount of control over the administration of the district as they possessed before the passing of that Act. The position of (6) and (7)—both of which are remote tracts—remained unaltered.

No change in the law as regards District Boards was made in the course of the year.

The total number of District Boards in the combined Provinces was 44, while there were five District Committees under section 55—in all 49. The Boards consisted of 1,559 members; of whom 276 only were nominated by Government, while 1,283 were elected under the rules framed for that purpose. Two hundred and sixty-nine Government officials were members of the various Boards. The number of European members was 53. The average number of members on each Board was 35·4. In all districts except Agra, Farukhabad, and Etáwah, every member of the various Local Boards was at the same time a member of the District Board. The office of Chairman was held in every case by the Magistrate of the district, under section 14 of the Act.

The five District Committees had 55 members appointed by Government on the nomination of the Magistrate, while 26 were members *ex-officio*—in all 81 members, or an average of 16·2 to each Committee. Of these: 33 were Government officials, 18 were Europeans, while the remaining 63 were natives of India.

A local board exists at the head-quarters of each tahsíl in all districts to which the Act has been extended. The only exceptions are tahsíls Robertsganj in Mirzapur and Dehra in Dehra Dún, which are each divided into two sub-districts. The number of these Local Boards was 208, with an average memberage of 8·04.

The average number of meetings held by the District Boards was 11·4, the average attendance being 12·07. The average number of meetings held by the District Committees was 7·6: attended by 7·4 members.

The following statement shows (in even tens) the income and expenditure of the District Boards and Committees during the year 1889-90:—

	Receipts.	*Expenditure.*
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Education	1,50,290	11,70,400
(2) Medical	1,31,200	3,85,350
(3) Vaccination	3,100	62,600
(4) Public Works, *viz.*:—		
(a) Normal allotments	...	16,68,900
(b) Special grants...	...	93,940
(5) Arboriculture	48,920	71,060
(6) Miscellaneous	1,09,370	5,590
(7) Administration	1,94,870	71,360
(8) Local rates Assignment	20,66,180	...
(9) Provincial Assignment	8,25,270	...
Total ...	35,29,200	35,29,200

These figures include the whole of the receipts and expenditure which actually passed through the books of the Boards. More detailed figures will be found in the report on the administration of District Boards in these Provinces for the year 1889-90.

Looking first at receipts: the most important source of income of the District Boards was the assignment (item 8 above) from the Local Rates levied under Acts III and IV of 1878. The sum credited to the Boards was the total of these Rates, less certain sums reserved by the Local Government for the maintenance of the Rural Police in the North-Western Provinces, and of the District Post and Traffic Registration in the United Provinces. Deductions were also made for Inspection of Schools, Normal Schools, Direction and Accounts, Commissioners' Local Funds Establishment, and District Sanitation (*vide* Resolution No. 301C of 1885). The assignment is practically a fixed sum, being materially affected only by a revision of settlement. (This has recently occurred in some districts; and the figures are now in course of general revision.) Taken along with the other sources of income to be explained below, this sum proved from the beginning to be insufficient for the necessities of the Boards. This led to assignments being made from Provincial Revenues (item 9) in order to enable District Boards to balance their expenditure. These assignments vary from year to year, and are larger or smaller according to circumstances. This necessity for supplementing the District Fund in the manner described is an important feature in the financing of District Boards in these Provinces, and explains the absence of a closing balance to be carried over from one year to another.

The main receipts under Education were derived from—

(a) School Fees; and

(b) Municipal Contributions.

The contributions are paid to the credit of the District Boards by Municipal Boards in lieu of the relief afforded them by Government from all Police charges other than those connected with watch and ward. The sums thus paid were intended to assist in the maintenance of intra-municipal schools and dispensaries formerly supported by, or aided from, the local funds, and now included in the budget of the District Boards. As the receipts under this head are divided between Education and Medical, it is not possible to state how much was appropriated to each head. They are therefore lumped together under the head "Miscellaneous."

As to the fees: these constituted a comparatively new source of additional income to the Boards, due to the gradual introduction of a higher scale of fees in the tahsíli schools and of fees in village schools under the control of the Boards. The fee income from these schools increased from Rs. 15,015 in 1883-84 to Rs. 53,687 in the year 1889-90. The difference between these two sums was lately under the orders of Government made over to the Boards for expenditure on matters likely to promote the usefulness of these schools. This additional income is of course open to re-consideration at the next financial contract: as also is the proportion of Zila School fees similarly made over by Government Order.

The chief heads of medical income are—

(a) Local subscriptions from private persons.
(b) Municipal contributions,
(c) Grants from Government.

Item *(b)* has already been referred to above. As regards *(a)*, it has been for many years the practice in these Provinces to make certain grants from Provincial Revenues to Dispensaries on the fulfilment of certain antecedent conditions with regard *(inter alia)* to a minimum guaranteed local income. These grants and conditions are shortly as follows:—

(1) *First Class Dispensaries.*—On condition that a sum of not less than Rs. 840 per annum is guaranteed locally, Government permits sufficient provision to be made in the Board's budget, at the cost of Provincial funds, to meet the following items:—

(1) Pay of an Assistant Surgeon;
(2) Pay of a Compounder;
(3) Pay of a Dresser;
(4) Cost of a suitable supply of European medicines and instruments.

(2) *Second Class Dispensaries.*—On condition of the existence of an annual income of not less than Rs. 300 guaranteed from purely local sources, a similar grant is made to cover—

(1) Pay of a Hospital Assistant;
(2) Cost of a suitable supply of European medicines and instruments.

Registers and Forms are also supplied, free of cost, to both classes of Dispensary.

It was ascertained during the year of report that 32 dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces had failed to work up to the required local guarantee. Each case was separately enquired into and discussed; and it was impressed upon the Boards concerned that, unless the small annual income from local sources was fully made up, Government would be obliged to withdraw its aid. Efforts were also made to apply the principles above referred to more strictly to districts in Oudh, where, in the past, considerable laxity had existed.

As regards the small sum shown under "Vaccination" this represents contributions from private persons for the extension of vaccination.

The recipts under "Arboriculture" represent the sale proceeds of grass, &c., on local roads under the control of Boards, and in groves in camping-grounds under their charge.

The purport of the heading "Miscellaneous" on the receipt side has been already explained.

Under the head "Administration" have been grouped the various other local sources of income made over to the Boards by Government. They consist of the following—

(a) Staging Bungalows;
(b) Saráis, Paráos, and Camping-Grounds;
(c) Surplus Pound income; the actual expenditure and the money needed to meet it appearing in the Provincial accounts.

The income of the District Boards may therefore conveniently be said to consist broadly of the receipts from the following three sources:—

(1) Local rates;
(2) Municipal contributions;
(3) Revenue of transferred services:

supplemented by—

(4) Assignments from Provincial Revenues.

Expenditure.—It now remains to consider the heads under which the income was expended.

All expenditure connected with local schools is passed through the accounts of the Boards, and also all expenditure in connection with local dispensaries and with vaccination.

The finances of the Boards have also to meet the cost of the maintenance of all roads and buildings handed over to their charge, and of miscellaneous public improvements of a local character, or of original works of that nature.

The establishment and contingencies of each Board's offices are also met from the funds at the Board's disposal.

Under the orders of Government District Boards had the control of all local schools, except those specially exempted, up to and exclusive of (except from the budget standpoint) zila schools. They have no power to interfere with the direction of studies or the examination of results. As regards zila schools the Boards are in the position of official visitors. They control all local Medical and Sanitary institutions except such as have been specifically excepted; but this does not extend to the appointment, transfer, promotion, or dismissal of the higher class of officials in connection with these institutions. All local roads and buildings, except a few kept under departmental control for special reasons, and all such miscellaneous public improvements as are of a local character, are under the jurisdiction of the District Boards. To carry out these works the Boards have at their disposal a small establishment wholly subject to their control.

All the arboricultural operations of the district are, as far as possible, under the management of the Boards, subject to the general supervision of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. Encamping-grounds, saráis, paráos—except when used for military or other special purposes—are under the control of the Boards. All wells and tanks connected with such places are looked after by the District Boards concerned.

13.—Military.

Volunteer Movement.

Owing to the decrease of the European residents at Aligarh, and the absence from the station of many of the members during the drill season, the Aligarh company of the Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps was disestablished. The question of the separation of the Dehra Dún Mounted Rifles from the 2nd Administrative

tive Battalion owing to the objection of the members of that corps to be subordinated to the orders of the Battalion Commandant, was under the consideration of the Government during the year, and their separation has since been sanctioned. The strength of the active forces, Cavalry and Infantry, rose from 2,358 to 2,564 excluding the reserves; and the percentage of extra-efficients rose from 69·56 and 61·23 (Cavalry and Infantry respectively) to 76·62 and 65·00, and the number of marksmen, from 423 in 1888-89 to 432 in 1889-90. The Mussoorie corps continues to show a small number of marksmen owing to the want of a proper range which makes it impossible for the members of the companies at Mussoorie to fire the complete annual course of musketry. This difficulty, it is hoped, will now be removed as arrangements are being made for the acquisition of land for a 600 yards range. The financial condition of the several corps is sound, and Bands have been started at Mussoorie and Cawnpore.

Statement B shows the figures relating to the Reserve force. By the end of the year there were, in addition to the reserve corps at Allahabad and Lucknow, reserve companies attached to the Naini Tal, Rohilkhand, Mussoorie, Agra, and Cawnpore Volunteer corps. The total strength is 617 as compared with 351, the combined strength of the Oudh and Allahabad Volunteer Reserve corps which were formed during 1888-89. This number has been largely increased since the close of the year, and endeavours are being made through local officers to induce every male throughout the Provinces capable of bearing arms, to join either the active or the reserve branch of the Volunteer force.

STATEMENT A.—VOLUNTEERS, 1889-90.

Corps.	Detachments.	Number of companies.				Enrolled strength.												Average attendance.		Qualification for capitation.								
						Cavalry.				Infantry.				Total.						Cavalry.				Infantry.			Total.	
		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cadets.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Extra efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Extra efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Extra efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.
I Administrative Battalion.																												
Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	10	15	326	351	10	15	326	351	...	30·84	...	...	...	138	78	135	138	78	135
Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Bareilly, Budaun, Káthgodám, Moradabad, Hardwár, Saháranpur, Aligarh, Roorkee, Chandausi, Rosa, Sháhjahánpur.	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	9	7	101	117	9	7	101	117	...	14·18	...	...	...	92	17	8	92	17	8
Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Sitapur, Rae Bareli, Kheri, Bara Banki, Unao, Hardoi, Sultanpur, Fyzabad, Gosaingaaj, Bahraich, Gonda.	1	6	1	8	5	7	29	41	20	41	346	407	25	48	375	448	19·00	23·42	37	4	...	321	85	1	358	89	1
Oudh Light Horse ...																												
II Administrative Battalion.																												
Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Dehra and Meerut ...	...	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	18	27	251	296	18	27	251	296	...	...	...	...	...	150	131	15	150	131	15
Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps,	Ditto	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	8	38	156	202	8	38	156	202	...	21·19	...	...	...	189	5	8	189	5	8
Thomason College Rifle Volunteer Corps.	Ditto	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	26	31	1	4	26	31	...	29·30	...	...	...	13	17	1	13	17	1
Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles,	Ditto	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	6	37	46	3	6	37	46	...	32·36	...	...	...	39	1	6	39	1	6
III Administrative Battalion.																												
Allahabad Light Horse ...	Partabgarh, Bánda, and Fatehpur.	1	3	1	5	5	7	50	62	17	32	322	371	22	39	372	433	26·26	20·35	52	...	10	272	96	3	324	96	13
Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.																												
Cawnpore Light Horse ...	Hamirpur and Orai ...	1	3	1	5	5	5	34	44	13	25	227	265	18	30	261	309	12·15	21·38	32	2	10	147	68	50	179	70	60
Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Jhánsi																											
IV Administrative Battalion.																												
Gházipur Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Azamgarh, Benares, Jaunpur, Mirzapur, Lehra, Basti and Sonepur, and Chunár.	3	6	...	9	13	14	87	114	16	19	182	217	29	33	269	331	36·00	10·00	79	16	19	136	32	49	215	48	68
Gházipur Light Horse ...																												
Gorakhpur Light Horse ...																												
	GRAND TOTAL ...	6	28	10	44	28	33	200	261	115	214	1,974	2,303	143	247	2,174	2,564	...	...	200	22	39	1,497	530	276	1,697	552	315

STATEMENT A.—VOLUNTEERS, 1890-91—*(concluded)*.

Corps.	Detachments.	Musketry qualifications.						Receipts.			Expenditure.	Remarks.
		Figure of merit.		*Percentage of extra efficients.*		*Number of marksmen.*						
		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Balance of previous year.	Receipts of the year.	Total.		
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
I Administrative Battalion.			152·77									
Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...		...	39·66	...	48	310 5 7	6,418 3 5	6,728 9 0	6,873 14 8	
Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Bareilly, Budaun, Káthgodám, Moradabad, Hardwár, Saháranpur, Aligarh, Roorkee, Chandausi, Rosa, Sháhjahánpur.	...	171·64	...	78·63	...	22	2,003 14 10	3,544 0 0	5,547 14 10	2,491 2 6	
Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps...	Sitapur, Rae Bareli, Kheri, Bara Banki, Unao, Hardoi, Sultanpur, Fyzabad, Gosainganj, Bahraich, Gonda.	157·76	164·43	90·24	79·90	9	41	4,933 9 4	15,200 0 0	20,133 9 4	18,359 0 4	
Oudh Light Horse ...												
II Administrative Battalion.												
Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Dehra and Meerut ...	...	253·11	...	50·69	...	6	5,504 8 6	10,736 0 3	16,261 8 9	11,642 12 1	
Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps...	Ditto ...	...	181·24	...	90·09	...	43	...	...	...	...	
Thomason College Rifle Volunteer Corps.	Ditto ...	...	130·65	...	41·96	...	4	591 5 6	165 8 0	757 0 6	510 5 0	
Dehra Dún Mounted Rifles ...	Ditto ...	...	191·57	...	82·60	...	18	637 0 0	1,020 14 7	1,657 14 7	1,963 3 0	
III Administrative Battalion.												
Allahabad Light Horse ...	Partabgarh, Bánda, and Fatehpur.	199·49	182·80	83·87	73·31	24	94	4,157 14 5	12,178 11 0	16,336 9 5	11,537 12 9	
Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps												
Cawnpore Light Horse ...	Hamírpur and Orai ...	180·64		77·27	55·40	16	46	1,344 15 6	6,301 12 0	7,646 11 6	7,287 10 7	
Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps	Jhánsi											
IV Administrative Battalion.												
Gházipur Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Azamgarh, Benares, Jaunpur, Mirzapur, Lehra, Basti and Sonepur, and Chunar.	...	...	69·29	62·67	31	30	...	8,539 8 9	8,539 8 9	9,036 0 11	
Gházipur Light Horse ...												
Gorakhpur Light Horse ...												
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	76·62	65·00	80	352	19,483 9 8	64,104 10 0	83,609 6 8	69,701 13 10	

STATEMENT B—RESERVISTS.

Names of Corps or Companies.	Detachment.	Number of companies.	Enrolled strength. — Infantry.				Qualification for capitation.		Receipts.			Expenditure.
		Infantry.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Balance of previous year.	Receipts of the year.	Total.	
I Administrative Battalion.									Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Naini Tal Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Throughout Kumaun	1	...	...	24	24	18	6	...	...	145 5 8 Balance Dr.	...
Rohilkhand Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Bijnor, Budaun, Chandausi, Káthgodám, Miranpur Katra, Moradabad, and Pilibhít.	1	...	...	48	48	34	14	...	...	...	...
Oudh Volunteer Reserve Corps ...	Lucknow, Bara Banki, Unao, Fyzabad, Gonda, Rairámpur, Łakarmandi, Bahraich, Bhinga.	2	6	2	72	80	56	24	...	370 0 0	370 0 0	106 4 0
II Administrative Battalion.												
Mussoorie Volunteer Reserve Companies ...	Mussoorie, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, and Roorkee.	3	8	12	102	122	103	19	...	1,030 0 0	1,030 0 0	146 8 0
Dehra Dún Mounted Rifles ...	...	1	3	6	37	46	40	6	637 0 0	1,020 14 7	1,657 14 7	1,963 3 1
Agra Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Etáwah, Etah, Mainpuri, Muttra, Fatehgarh, and Agra.	1	3	9	39	51	37	14	...	...	...	...
III Administrative Battalion.												
Allahabad Volunteer Reserve Corps ...	*Nil.*	2	7	15	154	176	126	50	...	1,150 11 3	1,150 11 3	481 7 6
Cawnpore Volunteer Reserve Company ...	...	1	3	6	61	70	54	16	...	540 0 0	540 0 0	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	12	30	50	537	617	468	149	637 0 0	4,111 9 10	4,893 15 6	2,697 6 7

14.—MARINE.

Blank.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(1)—*Village Records.*

Strength of establishment.—The chief addition to the staff during 1888-89 was the appointment of three more Inspectors, thus raising the number of Inspectors for the North-Western Provinces to 5. Revisions of patwári circles in the several districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, sanctioned during the year, effected a reduction of 113 patwáris.

Annual examination for kanúngo ships.—Examinations were duly held at the head-quarters of each Division of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh excluding Kumaun, with the following results :—

	North-Western Provinces.				*Oudh.*			
	Appeared.	Passed in full.	Passed in part.	Failed.	Appeared.	Passed in full.	Passed in part.	Failed.
Kanúngos	11	9	1	1	7	6	...	1
Assistant kanúngos ...	12	7	5	...	4	3	...	1
Patwári teachers ...	5	4	1	...	3	...	3	...
Candidates	113	41	53	19	76	30	27	19
Patwári Fund muharrirs ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Patwáris	8	6	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	151	67	64	20	90	39	30	21

Patwári schools.—In the North-Western Provinces patwári schools were maintained in every district except Kumaun and Garhwál. Excluding the patwáris in these two districts the total number of patwáris in the districts in which schools are established is 21,712. Of these 17,376 have either passed or been exempted, leaving 4,336 still to pass or 20 per cent. against 25 per cent. of the previous year. In addition to patwáris and assistants a large number of candidates were educated in these schools. The total number of persons attending the schools was 3,534, of whom 2,132 passed during the year. The receipts on the whole exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 2,301-10-4. The best patwári school in the Province is unquestionably the Gorakhpur school. It was started by the Survey Department with the object of giving the patwáris such instruction in surveying and other matters that the excellent maps and records given to the district by the recent survey and settlement may be kept up with accuracy. The school is now managed by the District authorities; the case of every patwári in the district is individually brought under review and provision made for training the heirs of all patwáris whose personal attendance at the school by reason of age or infirmity would be useless. The school is on a comparatively large scale, and has a staff capable of affording daily instruction to at least 100 pupils. The cost of the school is covered by the fee receipts and the advantage which it is already conferring on the district is incontestable. There is a special class for kanúngos and candidates for kanúngoships, and arrangements have been made to train there the kanúngos of the Azamgarh district who are reported to be exceptionally deficient in the knowledge of their duties. A school on similar lines and of similar size has been opened in the Basti district.

In Oudh patwári schools were maintained in 10 out of the 12 districts during 1888-89. Bahraich and Lucknow were without schools. In the former district one

has now been opened. The total number of patwaris (exclusive of assistants) in Oudh is 8,373, of whom 8,048 have either passed through a patwári school or have been exempted. The schools are doing good work in educating patwáris' heirs and other candidates. The Hardoi school is exceptionally large and well-conducted. The Bara Banki and Fyzabad schools are also creditable and have done much to raise the attainments of the patwáris of those districts. The total receipts from the schools in Oudh amounted to Rs. 2,343 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,666.

Residence of patwáris.—The following statement shows the percentage of patwáris residing in their circles in each Division of the North-Western Provinces for the last three years :—

Divisions.	Percentage of residence to total number of patwáris.		
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Meerut	91	91	89
Agra	86	90	94
Rohilkhand	89	91	91
Allahabad	85	88	91
Benares	74	76	75
Jhánsi	91	94	91
Tarái	100	100	100
Total ...	84	86	86

Settlement operations in the districts of Bulandshahr, Saháranpur, and Muzaffarnagar are reported to be the cause of the slight falling off in the Meerut Division. The slight decrease in the Benares Division is said to be temporary and due to the destruction of patwáris' houses by unusually heavy rains. Improvement is seen in the Allahabad and Agra Divisions.

In Oudh, 2,049 patwáris and assistants are returned as not residing within their circles out of a total staff of 8,590. Attention is being paid in all districts to the matter of residence. In many cases the patwári, though counted as non-resident, lives within one or two miles of his circle. In some districts the probability that a general revision of circles accompanied by the absorption of small ones is inevitable prevents the Divisional Commissioner from enforcing residence when such enforcement means the building of a house by the patwári or by the zamíndár.

Filing of patwáris' papers.—It is satisfactory to observe that the improvement in the filing of patwáris' papers noticed in the preceding year has been sustained in the year under report. The following statement shows the total number of each paper, the number filed in time, and the number filed within one month. Of the total number of papers which remained to be filed after one month more than half belonged to Gorakhpur where the settlement is still a disturbing element :—

Paper.	Total number.	Number filed in time.	Number filed within one month.	Number remaining to be filed one month after date.	Number remaining to be filed after one month in Gorakhpur.
Milán khasras	71,518	53,979	14,481	3,058	2,334
Kharíf crop statements ...	71,753	52,077	15,055	4,621	3,220
Rabi crop statements	71,753	54,820	16,162	771	...
Jamabandis	102,213	56,530	37,530	8,153	3,135

In Oudh 82 per cent. of the patwári's papers were filed on or before the prescribed dates; of the remainder 16 per cent. were filed within one month after date. These results are good. The Hardoi district deserves special credit, as every jamabandi in that district was filed in time. Sitapur and Partabgarh also show good results.

Inspection of districts.—During the cold weather of 1888-89, the Inspectors newly appointed, were engaged in testing the accuracy of the settlement maps in those districts of the North-Western Provinces which have not been cadastrally surveyed. After the completion of this special work the Inspectors were engaged in explaining the new forms of khâtauni khasra to kanúngos and patwáris and in making district inspections. Their reports have from time to time been submitted to the Board. By means of the present staff of Inspectors it is now possible to bring the work of every kanúngo in every tahsíl in the Provinces under some sort of review by the Central Office during the year. Of the 37 districts in the North-Western Provinces 22 were inspected during the year under report. Of these latter 13 were inspected by Inspectors and 9 by the Director and Assistant Director.

Every district in Oudh was visited during the year by an Inspector of the Department of Land Records, who examined the work of kanúngos and patwáris at the tahsíls and in the field and submitted notes of his inspection to the Director. The notes were communicated to the Deputy Commissioner for information and for orders, and a summary in each case was submitted to Government in the Oudh Revenue Department. These periodical inspections bring to light irregularities and defects of practice and make the Director acquainted with the character of the work in each district. An inspection of the Sultanpur district drew attention to the incorrectness of the revenue registers in that district, and measures to correct them have now been taken.

Supply of forms.—It was reported last year that considerable savings had been effected under this head by centralising the printing of patwáris' forms. Further savings to the amount of nearly Rs. 10,000 were effected in the year under report, by the introduction of the khatauni-khasra, which has enabled the size of jamabandis and bahi-khátas to be reduced by one-half.

Revision of patwáris' circles and their pay.—Rearrangement of patwáris' circles and revision of salaries with a view to introduce a uniform standard of pay, and to secure in all districts a minimum rate of Rs. 7 per mensem and an average rate of Rs. 8 per mensem, have been in steady progress in the districts of the North-Western Provinces during the year under report. Final scales have been now sanctioned for a good many districts, and are being gradually worked up to as vacancies occur: the principle observed in all cases of reduction being to respect the rights of existing incumbents.

The creation of a special Patwári Rate Fund and the direct payment of patwáris by the State had led to considerable simplification of the schedules of patwáris' pay in Oudh. In districts of the North-Western Provinces patwáris are placed in four or five grades of pay. In some of the Oudh districts forty or fifty different rates existed up to September last, and in most cases the monthly salary instead of being in even rupees ran into annas and pies. This was due to the former practice of determining the stipend of each patwári with reference to the land revenue assessed on the village or villages served by him. As these numerous rates made audit very difficult, a revised grading has now been adopted in every district which has greatly diminished this difficulty. Briefly the plan adopted was to make the monthly salary consist of even rupees or of rupees and half rupees. Thus salaries of Rs. 7-12-3, Rs. 7-15-6, and Rs. 8-3-9 were placed in the grade of Rs. 8, and salaries of Rs. 8-4-1, Rs. 8-10-0, and Rs. 8-11-9 in the grade of Rs. 8-8-0. Some patwáris lost while others gained; but the gain or loss in no case exceeded four annas a month, and usually was only half this. The Oudh patwári schedules have thus been greatly simplified.

Revision of settlement.—The two districts of Unao and Partabgarh were examined in the cold weather of 1888-89 with the object of ascertaining the state of the maps and records, and of estimating the increase of revenue obtainable on the expiry of the present settlement. It was decided that a re-survey was not required as the maps and records were sufficient for administrative purposes and could be made the basis of a re-settlement. As the settlement of Unao first expires,

a special Deputy Collector with the necessary staff has been appointed to the district to revise the maps and records through the agency of the kanúngos and patwáris. For this reason the procedure preliminary to re-settlement followed in Bulandshahr and other recently-settled districts of the North-Western Provinces is being gradually followed. Rules for the guidance of the special officer and his subordinates have been framed and provisionally sanctioned. It has also been decided that the settlement is to be made by the Deputy Commissioner and not by a separate Settlement Officer. In Partabgarh the preliminary work of map and record correction will not commence till the cold weather of 1890-91.

Amendments to rules.—Of the amendments and rulings sanctioned during the year the following may be noticed:—

(1) A register has been prescribed for recording reports made by patwáris to registrar kanúngos of transfers of proprietary rights.

(2) The patwári is now required, when reporting the deaths of proprietors, to report also the names of their successors.

(3) Khewats of the year 1848, or the oldest khewats which are still extant in the permanently-settled districts, are to be preserved as a permanent record for the purposes of tracing ancestral property in execution of decrees of civil suits.

(4) The patwári is to report to the supervisor kanúngos and the latter are to verify all transfers and mutations under section 102, Act XIX of 1873.

(5) Clear and explicit instructions for recording Government property in registers A, B, and C, have been issued.

(6) The duty of the patwári to provide himself with a clean tracing of the village map, for the purpose of entering corrections of field boundaries, has been more clearly defined.

(7) The form of the kanúngo's register of field testings has been modified, and the rule requiring him to mark on a map of the village the fields tested by him has been rescinded.

(8) A rule has been sanctioned to meet the case of map corrections in alluvial mahálsi coming periodically under revision of settlement.

(9) A new patwári form called the khatauni-khasra has been introduced, thereby materially facilitating the preparation of the *jamabandi* and *bahí-khatá*. Consequent alterations have also been made in the two latter forms.

(2)—*Agricultural Fairs.*

As remarked last year these shows continue to grow in popular favour, and several new ones have lately been started in districts where they were formerly unknown. The Department of Land Records and Agriculture contributed to every show a collection of improved agricultural implements, one or two trained apprentices being deputed to work them. The more important shows were visited by the Director or Assistant Director. The shows of Aligarh, Meerut, Saháranpur, Etáwah, and Muttra were most successful. The Government contributions for cattle prizes aggregated Rs. 1,123.

(3)—*Agricultural Journal.*

The experimental issue of the journal in Hindi not proving financially successful, it was discontinued. The journal is now published in Urdu only. The total issue is now over 200 a month. The matter is partly original and partly translations from English agricultural journals.

(4)—*Forecasts of Crops.*

In addition to the forecasts of wheat, oil-seeds, and cotton crops, two forecasts were prepared during the year for the indigo crop of the Province. Bulletins

concerning each crop were regularly received from the members of the Agricultural Association and other principal zamíndárs of the Province, who have enrolled themselves as correspondents.

(5)—*Cawnpore Agricultural Station.*

No change occurred during the year under report in the area or working of this farm. Of the kharíf experiments it may be briefly said that the season was exceptionally bad, owing to the continuous and protracted rains, and that the experiments more or less failed; sugarcane alone was good. In indigo the chief experiments were (1) with gypsum as a manure, (2) early *versus* late sowing. The crop was poor on all the plots, but there was evidence that early sowing and gypsum are both beneficial. The rabi experiments were chiefly restricted to wheat, but potatoes, barley, peas, and gram have lately been added. Besides the permanent experiments on the Rothamstead principle a number of other experiments were prosecuted with different varieties of wheat, with miscellaneous substances as manures, with green soiling, and with deep ploughing. The value of gypsum was also tried with gram and peas, both being leguminous crops, and several manure experiments were conducted with potatoes. Huskless barleys were also grown, as they have attracted attention in England for malting purposes, and a considerable quantity of Muzaffarnagar wheat was grown for distribution to agriculturists. Visitors from long distances come to see the farm; each of them takes away with him some good and new idea from the place, and people often apply to hire or borrow the services of the farm apprentices and of the labourers for teaching their own men at their own homes. During the year under report the services of one apprentice was lent to the Rámpur State. One man was sent to the Central Provinces to teach the people there the art of gúr and ráb making. His services were much appreciated, and he has now been sent for again. Two apprentices came to the farm from the native state of Rámpur: they resided on it during the rabi and kharíf seasons, and learnt every detail of management.

(6)—*Demonstration Farm.*

This farm was started in 1885 and maintained by the agricultural department for the first three years. As it did not pay, it was resolved to give it up; but Chaudhri Debi Singh, now Rai Bahádur, offered to maintain it at his own expense. This was acceded to. The farm has this year been under his management. It was visited by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, and was found well maintained.

(7)—*Enclosure of waste land.*

Ten plots were under observation and experimental treatment during the year; six under the Irrigation Department in the districts of Aligarh and Etáwah, and four under the Agricultural Department in Cawnpore and Aligarh. Of the plots under the Irrigation Department the three in the Aligarh district are worked as plantations, one of them having been 15 years under culture, the second eight years, and the third five years. The result cannot be considered satisfactory. The land bears a fair crop of grass and trees thrive to a certain age; but a blight, probably due to the roots reaching a substratum of kankar (nodulated limestone), strikes them before they reach maturity. The three plots in the Etáwah district are attempted to be worked as arable land by means of depositing silt from the canal on their surface and sluicing them, after embarkment, with canal water. Two of the plots may now be considered to have been fairly well reclaimed, the larger of the two having been let at a low rent for five years, and the third, which has only been two years under treatment, is progressing favourably. The weak point in all these experiments is their financial result.

Of the plots under the Agricultural Department the Juhi plot, a large enclosure of 102 acres, has been under observation and experiment for seven years. The grasses have distinctly improved, and some success has been obtained in plant-

ing babúl and other hardy trees. But the process is very slow, and it is questionable whether, even if a good fuel and fodder reserve be ultimately established, the revenue resulting from it will yield a fair interest on the capital. The method followed on the second úsar plot at Amramau in the Cawnpore district, attempts a more practical solution of the question. The 52 acres comprised in this block were first enclosed for two or three years with the object of encouraging the growth of vegetation and the formation of a fertile overcovering of humus. A cattle station was then formed on it in order to obtain manure, the cattle partly paying their way by the sale proceeds of milk. Fields were marked out, and embanked in order to hold up several inches of water in the rains. On the ground being sufficiently softened, it was ploughed up, manured, and sown with rice. If the rice took, a winter crop followed. The field might then be regarded as reclaimed and could be let to a tenant. Over half the area is now held by tenants paying a rent of Rs. 164, and it is hoped that in the next rains tenants will be found for most of the remaining area. In that case the 52 acres of what was once unpromising úsar acquired by Government for Re. 1 per acre will represent a farm of some value.

The plots in the Aligarh district are worked as fuel and fodder reserves much on the same lines as the Juhi block in Cawnpore and with much the same results as regards the gradual improvement of the grasses and the progress of the planted trees. The exception to this statement is that half the Cherat block has recently been divided off, and a commencement made to reclaim it in the form of arable land by the method adopted at Amramau.

(8)—*Selection and distribution of wheat seed.*

During the year 39,769lbs. of Muzaffarnagar wheat were distributed from the Government Farm, Cawnpore, against 29,602lbs. distributed in the preceding year. Besides this several members of the Agricultural Association maintain large stocks of this seed, which they advance to cultivators on reasonable terms of repayment at harvest time. The seed supplied by the Government Farm at Cawnpore is undoubtedly purer, as more care is taken in its selection. But the cost of carriage to different parts of the Province makes it desirable to associate local agriculturists in the work of distribution.

(9)—*Ploughing Fair.*

It was mentioned last year that the practice of sending out ploughmen to selected districts to give instruction to cultivators in the use of the Watts' and other improved ploughs had been discontinued from motives of economy. Ploughs and other implements are now exhibited at agricultural shows either by the Assistant Director or by an apprentice, and occasionally men are deputed for a similar purpose from the farm to estates of native gentlemen at the request of the owners. During the year a good many ploughs, pumps, harrows, and the like were loaned out to private persons from the farm.

(10)—*Boring Apparatus.*

Apprentices were employed in six districts in the Province and took a number of borings. The Department also lent boring tools to native gentlemen and others on favourable conditions, and some of the more enterprising landlords have had employés of their own trained to use the implements.

(11)—*Museum.*

The administration of the Lucknow Museum by the Managing Committee has been satisfactory. Its collections have been increased by 1,952 new specimens, one of the most important additions being the inscribed silver-copper seal of Kumargupta, which gives a genealogy of the early Gupta dynasty. The total number of visitors during the year was 182,454 against 206,128 in the preceding year, and the sales of artware amounted to Rs. 3,798 against Rs. 5,413 in the year before.

(12)—*Sahâranpur Gardens.*

The cash receipts of the gardens amounted to Rs. 18,729 against Rs. 16,120 in the previous year; and if the cost of seeds and plants supplied to the soldiers' gardens be added, the present year's receipts amount to Rs. 20,148 against an expenditure of Rs. 20,404, which leaves Rs. 256 only as the net cost during the year. The object with which these gardens were originally instituted has since 1886 been modified. They were in their origin gardens of botanical research and scientific observation, they have now become plant and seed nurseries on a large scale, and the cultivation of exotic species and varieties is mainly confined to fruit-bearing trees and edible plants. Great attention is paid to the cultivation of acclimatised vegetable and flower seeds, to keeping up the stock of fruit-tree grafts, and to increasing the varieties of peaches, oranges, mangoes, &c., by importations from abroad or from other parts of India. The distribution of flower and vegetable seed to the public has nearly doubled during the last three years.

(13)—*Lucknow Gardens.*

The total cash receipts amounted to Rs. 12,646 against Rs. 12,236 in the previous year, and the total expenditure was Rs. 14,500. The demand for acclimatised vegetable and flower seeds continues to increase. The number of plants, cuttings, &c., of fruit and ornamental trees sent out by the garden has nearly doubled within five years. The continued ill-success of the Arabian date palm and its liability to be attacked and destroyed by a grub show that the climate of Lucknow is unsuitable for it. The point of most interest under the head of exotic plantation is the testimony of the Railway Locomotive Superintendents to the value of the leaves of the eucalyptus tree for cleaning engine boilers.

(14)—*Manufactures.*

An Inspector attached to the Department of Land Records and Agriculture was sent to the districts of Meerut, Agra, Rohilkhand, Allahabad, and Jhânsi Divisions to make inquiries into the state of the principal indigenous handicrafts carried on in those districts: and interesting information was collected as to the number of persons thus employed, their average earnings, and the character of the markets which they supply.

(15)—*Arboriculture.*

Avenues.—The total length of roads under avenues at the close of 1888-89 was 4,583 miles, to which 316 miles were added during the year under report, making a total of 4,899 miles. The largest additions were in the districts of Bara Banki, Lalitpur, Moradabad, Jaunpur, and Gorakhpur.

The number of miles under avenues and the number of trees planted in each Division during 1889-90 were as follows:—

Division.	Length of avenues under operation during 1889-90.	Total length of avenues at the end of 1888-89.	Length of avenues planted during 1889-90.	Total length of avenues at the close of 1889-90.	Total number of trees planted during 1889-90.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Meerut	423	484	17	501	15,474
Agra	393	467	15	482	13,185
Rohilkhand...	469	827	55	882	9,598
Allahabad	540	683	33	716	11,704
Benares	324	647	46	693	11,200
Jhânsi	352	335	48	383	6,376
Kumaun	31	69	...	69	831
Lucknow	136	326	70	396	8,873
Sitapur	321	220	7	227	3,382
Fyzabad	218	344	19	363	4,754
Rae Bareli	74	181	6	187	1,695
Total ...	3,281	4,583	316	4,899	87,072

The number of miles planted in previous years and under operation in 1889-90 was 2,964: showing a decrease of 337 miles as compared with 1888-89. But the number of miles planted with trees in 1889-90 shows an increase of 47 miles, making the total number of miles under operation during the year under report 3,281 against 3,570 miles in the preceding year.

The operations in the Aligarh, Meerut, Muttra, Mainpuri, Agra, Etáwah, Etáh, Bánda, Pilibhít, Allahabad, Fatehpur, Mirzapur, Benares, Gházipur, Jalaun, Lucknow, Unao, Sitapur, Kheri, Fyzabad, and Rae Bareli districts were mainly confined to maintenance of avenues planted in previous years.

The number of trees planted in 1889-90 was 87,072 against 87,063 of 1888-89.

The total expenditure was Rs. 57,137 against Rs. 53,008 in the preceding year, about two-thirds of which amount was spent in maintaining avenues planted in previous years and the remainder in planting trees on new roads.

The native gentry of Benares, Jaunpur, Fatehpur, Bánda, Cawnpore, Bijnor, Etáwah, Hardoi, and Bara Banki districts are reported to have taken interest in planting trees and maintaining avenues on public roads.

Groves.—The number of groves in 1889-90 was 75 againt 71 of 1888-89. This shows an increase of four groves; but the area under the groves shows a decrease of eight acres as compared with the figures of 1888-89.

The expenditure under "Groves" was Rs. 2,373 against Rs. 2,222 in the preceding year.

Nurseries.—The number of trees left in the nurseries at the close of the year 1888-89 was 301,418, to which 153,330 were added during the year, making a total of 454,748 trees, of which 146,250 were planted out during the year, leaving a balance of 308,498 at the close of the year.

The number of nurseries maintained was 197 against 189 during previous year.

The expenditure under this head was Rs. 10,295, showing an increase of Rs. 410 against 1888-89.

Financial résumé.—The receipts and charges of each Division were as follows:—

Division.	*Receipts.*			*Charges.*			
	Loppings and fellings.	Fruits, grass, &c.	Total.	Avenues.	Groves and nurseries.	Loppings and fellings.	Total.
Meerut ,, ,...	13,431	701	14,132	12,037	2,173	273	14,483
Agra	4,485	1,904	6,389	8,384	1,816	180	10,380
Rohilkhand ...	3,442	4,160	7,602	6,950	695	7	7,652
Allahabad... ...	5,189	976	6,165	8,244	2,429	380	11,053
Benares	1,910	2,608	4,518	4,617	1,110	356	6,083
Jhánsi	495	379	874	8,702	868	30	9,600
Kumaun	...	...	...	208	858	...	1,066
Lucknow	1,311	926	2,237	2,291	1,417	94	3,802
Sitapur	1,614	165	1,779	1,832	683	129	2,644
Fyzabad	1,158	463	1,621	1,906	275	25	2,206
Rae Bareli... ...	753	390	1,143	1,966	344	34	2,344
Transferred by Accountant-General from Public Works Department.	...	...	374	...	...	...	...
Total ...	33,788	12,672	46,834	57,137	12,668	1,508	71,313

The receipts for the year were estimated at Rs. 39,000, but the actuals amounted to Rs. 46,834, of which Rs. 33,788 was derived from loppings and fellings and Rs. 12,672 from sale of fruits and grass.

These compared with 1888-89 show a decrease of Rs. 250,

The receipts of the Meerut, Bulandshahr, Pilibhít, Cawnpore, Jaunpur, Benares, Hardoi, Bijnor, Moradabad, and Partabgarh districts more than cover their expenditure.

The charges under all heads amounted to Rs. 71,313 or Rs. 4,324 in excess of the previous year. More than three-fourths of this amount was spent on avenues and the remainder on nurseries, groves, and loppings and fellings.

(16)—*Tea.*

The area under tea since 1876 has been nearly doubled, being now 8,314 acres instead of 4,363, and the output has been more than doubled amounting to 18, instead of 7 lakhs of pounds.

Forests.

Area.—The areas of the reserved forests in square miles at the beginning and the end of the year are compared in the margin. In the Central Circle 81 square miles were added during the year and 87 square miles were excluded. The decrease was almost entirely due to the revision of areas by the Forest Survey Branch. The increase was due partly to revision and partly to fresh areas having been gazetted reserved forests during the year; in the latter were included the Gagar-Ninglat forests with an area of 37 square miles: 109 square miles in the Dhabka, Dechauri, Fatehpur, and Khurpa Tal forests were not gazetted reserved forests till the year under report, but they had already been included in the forest areas of previous years. In addition, notifications had issued preparatory to the reservation of 141 square miles, and the settlements were progressing. The most important of the new reserves were the Kaludanda forests, the reservation of which had been rendered necessary by their neighbourhood to the new cantonment, and 87 square miles in the Bánda Division, which had hitherto remained unclassed. The Airideo forest, which had been placed in the charge of the District Officer, has since the close of the year reverted to the management of the Forest Department to assist the fuel supply of the Ránikhet Cantonment. There has been no change in the area of the Oudh Circle, but proposals were under consideration for further consolidating the Government forests, and by means of exchanges to completely separate the Government forests from those belonging to private owners. The area in square miles of the reserved forests, including leased forests in the School Circle, remained practically unchanged, there being only a nominal increase of 423 acres due to a re-calculation of the area of the Ranigadh forest.

Circles.	1st April 1889.	31st March 1890.
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.
Central	1,591	1,585
Oudh	1,203	1,203
School	801	802

Besides the reserved forests, there were in the Central Circle 67 square miles of protected forsts in Naini Tal and Lalitpur, and 118 miles of unclassed State forests in the Bánda district. In the School Circle there were also 13 square miles of unclassed State forests.

Boundaries.—Rupees 6,106 were expended on the maintenance of boundary lines. In the Central Circle the charges under this head amounted to Rs. 2,250. The boundaries were said to be in good order. The expenditure was heaviest in the Jhánsi Division, where temporary pillars were erected and boundaries corrected, to facilitate the progress of the Survey Department at work there. In the Oudh Circle Rs. 2,523 were expended; nearly 46 miles of new ditching was completed, and all the boundaries were inspected and cleared. The Nepál authorities had again failed to clear the natural strip on their side of the boundary where it adjoins the Bahraich and Gonda districts; and the Government forests remains in considerable danger, the spreading of fires from the Nepál forests having now become a matter of annual recurrence. The matter has formed the subject of further correspondence with the Government of India. In the School Circle there was an expenditure of

Rs. 1,333 on the maintenance of the forest boundary lines. In the Jaunsár Division there were several disputes pending, concerning the boundary between the Government forests and the Native States of Jubal and Taroche: the disputed points were, with the concurrence of the Panjáb Government referred to a joint commission, consisting of the Superintendent of Dehra Dún and the Superintendent of Hill States; after much delay they submitted their report, which was under the consideration of the Local Government.

Surveys, Working Plans, &c.—The expenditure under this head during the past and previous years is shown in the marginal statement. In the Central Circle the survey of the forests in the Jhánsi Division was undertaken by Colonel Sandeman of the Survey of India, who also carried out a traverse survey of 144 square miles of forest in the Lalitpur Division; it was anticipated that the areas determined by this survey would show a large increase over the estimates which had previously been accepted. In the School Circle the expenditure of Rs. 3,272 included Rs. 1,551 for the survey of the Tehri-Garhwál leased forests. In the Central Circle there were five permanent working plans in addition to three temporary plans; the only plan in this Circle under preparation during the year was that for the Kothri forest. It had been completed and the work of the year regulated by it; but it was delayed in the Press, and had not been submitted for orders. In this Circle there still remained considerable areas of forests for which working plans would be most advantageous; but the Divisional Officer, with his yearly increasing work, had not sufficient leisure to devote to their preparation, and an officer was to be specially deputed to the Circle for the completion of plans in the Garhwál forests. The excellent results of the closure of a portion of the bamboo forests in the Central Circle, and of the improvement thinnings started in the Horai sál forests, showed that a more systematic working of the forests, on lines to be laid down in carefully worked out plans, would result in improving both the forests and the revenue. In the Oudh Circle the necessity of a special officer was proved by the inability of Captain Wood to complete the Kheri and Gorakhpur plans, which had been a very long time under preparation. The Kheri plan, which, it was said last year, had been completed, was returned by the Inspector-General of Forests, and was undergoing considerable modifications. In the School Circle no new plans were under preparation, but that for the Jaunsár chír forests was sanctioned during the year. There were deviations from the Deoban plan, due to short demand and to seed not being available for plantation work. The Tehri-Garhwál deodár forests yielded more trees than had been estimated, and consequently fellings were limited to a smaller area than had been laid down.

Circle.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.
Central	230	1,786
Oudh	7,676	624
School	276	3,272

In the Central Circle there were considerable deviations from the work prescribed for 1889-90. Much had to be postponed owing to the press of other and more urgent work. The necessity of elasticity in these plans was insisted upon last year, and the experience gained during the past year shows how essential it is that the plans should be so framed that, while the scientific and systematic working of the forests is not deranged, modifications of the general scheme should be practicable according to the varying demands of an uncertain market, or the occasional pressure of more urgent work.

Establishments.—In the Central Circle the Range Officers were generally well reported on by their Divisional Officers, though in one instance a Forester had to be reduced and transferred.

In the Oudh Circle the strength of the staff of Sub-Assistant Conservators was, after the close of the year, strengthened by the addition of two appointments in that class. During the year sanction was obtained to an increase in the

subordinate establishment, costing Rs. 4,920; but the Conservator's anticipations, that even the revised establishment would prove too weak unless the superior staff were strengthened were verified, and it had to be supplemented by the appointment of temporary Forest Guards. Two apprentices from the Forest School were provided with Rangerships.

In the establishment of the School Circle, two men held the Ranger's certificate with honors, two had obtained the ordinary Ranger's certificate, and eight the Forester's certificate; there were in addition two men employed on special duty, holding the Forester's certificates. The subordinate staff in this Circle was generally well spoken of, and some were highly commended: though in the Jaunsár Division two Guards were convicted of taking bribes, and one was dismissed on a similar charge.

Breaches of Forest Law.—The chief details are given in the table below :—

Prosecutions for breaches of Forest Law.

Circle.	Cases before the Courts.	Prosecutions.				*Cases compounded.*	
		Convictions.		*Acquittals.*		Number of persons.	Amount received in compensation.
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		
							Rs.
Central	32	22	31	5	18	805	2,181
Oudh	69	63	115	6	16	264	1,071
School	10	10	23	...	2	249	1,001
Total ...	111	95	169	11	36	1,318	4,253
Total for 1888-89 ...	132	118	270	18	73	1,323	4,636

The decrease both in the number of cases before the Courts and in the number of cases compounded, noticed last years was more than maintained during the year under report. The Oudh Circle alone maintained its large number of cases, the number last year being 74 and this year 69. In the Central Circle, where the number of persons involved in prosecutions decreased from 171 to 49, the most important case was the conviction of a Forest Guard for embezzlement in Kumaun: he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. In the Oudh Circle by far the largest number of cases were reported from the Bahraich and Gonda Divisions, where illicit grazing and unauthorized fellings still continued, whereas the majority of the cases compounded (70 out of 84) were in the Gorakhpur Division, where owing to the absence of any three-mile privileges, there were many petty offences. In the School Circle the prosecutions were mainly for misappropriation of forest produce, but there were also 15 cases of incendiarism against 12 of the previous year. The large and maintained decrease in the number of prosecutions was very satisfactory, as evidencing not only an improvement in the relations between Forest subordinates and their village neighbours, but also that the latter were acquiescing in the restrictions imposed by the introduction of the Forest Act.

Forest Fires.—The following statement compares the fire conservancy operations of the year with those of 1889 :—

Circle.	Area attempted to be protected.	Area actually protected.	Failures.	Percentage of failure.	Cost during the year.	Cost per acre.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Rs.	Pies.
Central ... 1888-89 ...	422,881	420,284	2,597	0·61	18,819	8·54
Central ... 1889-90 ...	512,175	480,757	31,418	6·13	18,797	7·04
Oudh ... 1888-89 ...	487,919	437,213	50,706	10·39	11,525	4·49
Oudh ... 1889-90 ...	495,341	466,513	28,828	5·82	13,082	5·38
School ... 1888-89 ...	399,660	368,020	31,640	8·59	6,727	3·50
School ... 1889-90 ...	400,265	381,246	19,019	4·98	6,218	3·20
Total ... 1888-89 ...	1,310,460	1,225,517	84,943	6·48	36,851	6·39
Total ... 1889-90 ...	1,407,781	1,328,516	79,265	5·63	38,097	5·19

The figures were very satisfactory. The year was an unfavourable one: the dryness of the winter and the great heat in May rendered protection very difficult; but although the area that was attempted to be protected increased from 1,310,460

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acres to 1,407,781 acres, the total area of the failures decreased. In the Central Circle only was there an increase in the area burnt over; but here also there was a larger area actually protected, additions amounting to 89,294 acres having been added during the year to the areas attempted to be protected. In this Circle only one fire extending over 663 acres was with confidence put down to incendiarism. In the Kumaun Division there were fires extending over 5,735 acres, of which 10 occurred when the fire-lines were cleared or the outer forest burnt,—evidence apparently of much carelessness in the burning of the forest lines. In the Lalitpur Division a fire burning over 6,827 acres spread from a zamíndári forest. The rules to be framed under the recent amendments of the Forest Act, and which were under the consideration of Government, should lessen this danger. In the Oudh Circle somewhat better results were shown than in the previous year. The cost per acre of protection from fire had increased by 0·89 pies, owing to extended fire conservancy operations and the additional precautions rendered necessary by the dryness of the season. The results, however, justified the extra expenditure, and the percentage of failures showed a considerable decrease. The cost per acre in Pilibhít was 11·94 pies, and was far too high. Notwithstanding the dryness of the season, the results in the School Circle were very good. The percentage of total forest area under protection amounted to 76·77 per cent. of the total area, and the cost of protection decreased from 3·50 to 3·20 pies per acre: while the percentage of failures amounted to 4·98 only. It was satisfactory to note that there was a decrease in incendiarism in Saháranpur, three fires over an area of 7,172 acres only being put down to this cause. In this Circle, however, a large area, 8,009 acres, was burnt, due to causes which might have been prevented, such as careless firing of forest lines or badly burnt outer lines.

Grazing.—The total receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 96,724 against Rs. 1,02,728 of the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 5,066 in the Central Circle was owing to the non-realization within the official year of all the grazing dues. In the Kumaun Division 58·24 per cent. of the total area was closed to grazing. The highest percentage was in the Ganges Division, where the area closed to grazing amounted to 90·85 per cent. of the total area. In the Gorakhpur Division of the Oudh Circle the number of cattle grazed had increased, and grazing was becoming scarce. New grazing rules for the Oudh forests were introduced on the 1st of October 1889. Generally speaking, they had worked well. In the School Circle there had only been a very slight increase in the area closed to grazing, certain areas having been closed in the Jaunsár Division to be worked as a coppice. The grazing receipts amounted to Rs. 27,782 against Rs. 28,664 of the previous year. The rules for the collection of grazing dues were working smoothly in the Saháranpur Division, and had been introduced into Dehra Dún.

Natural Reproduction.—The mild winter and the absence of frost were most favourable to natural reproduction. Sál seeded freely in all the Circles, but there was a marked absence of chír seed. Deodárs seeded only to a very small extent, and in the Jaunsár Division the blue pine, spruce, and silver fir were said to have borne no seed. The effect of fire protection had again been very noticeable, and Mr. Bagshawe, who had returned to the School Circle after an absence of many years, saw a very marked improvement in the growth of the Jaunsár forests. In the submontane forests of the Central Circle protection had resulted in such a perfect overhead cover, that until the forests were thinned further reproduction was impossible. Generally speaking, the reproduction was very good in fire and cattle-protected areas, though in some divisions of the Oudh Circle the seed rotted owing to excessive rainfall. But in heavily-grazed forests the young seedlings rapidly disappeared. The habit of firing the open forests to remove the old crop of grass, leaves the young growth little or no chance of existence.

The difficulty of successfully protecting chír forests, owing to the highly inflammable nature of the fallen fir leaves, engaged attention both in the Central and School Circles, and in both experiments were being carried on, in which the forests

are periodically fired in the early part of the season when the fire can be kept under control. Little damage is done to anything but seedlings, and subsequent protection is rendered a comparatively easy matter.

Artificial Reproduction.—The expenditure on artificial reproduction during the past two years is compared in the margin. The Oudh Circle alone showed an increase. In the Central Circle there was a considerable decrease, and it was satisfactory to notice that the deficit in the accounts of previous years of the Chaubattia nursery had this year been converted into a surplus of Rs. 405. In this Circle operations were mainly confined to the hill forests, and in the School Circle the plantations in the Saháranpur and Dehra Dún divisions did not show satisfactory results: the expenditure on them averaged Rs. 45 and Rs. 69 per acre, and the work was to be stopped. Even in the Jaunsár forests the results were not all that could have been desired, and the necessity of the plantations was said not to be proved, as natural reproduction, aided by careful protection, was largely in excess of the fellings, and it was not anticipated that the plantations would repay the money expended on them. In the Central Circle a large number of trees were planted out, but many of them died from drought owing to the failure of the winter rains. The bamboo plantations did well in Kheri, but failed in Gonda. With the exception of the plantation at Sakhwi, the Sissu plantations in the Oudh Circle did not thrive, owing to the plants having in some instances been swamped when young, and others having been attacked by insects. In last year's report it was said that the cultivation of vegetables in the Chakráta garden would be discontinued, and in view of the remarks in the Review of 1887-88 it was not understood why it had been resumed. The accounts again showed a deficit of Rs. 353. The cultivation of vegetables is altogether outside the province of the Forest Department, and was ordered to be discontinued.

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.
Central Circle	3,050	2,520
Oudh Circle	2,502	3,746
School Circle	1,735	1,692
Total ...	7,287	7,958

Climber cutting in the Central Circle extended over 18 square miles. The rate, however, was high, being Rs. 61 per square mile. This was owing to the size and great number of the climbers in the forests worked over in the Ganges Division which had not been interfered with since the introduction of fire conservancy. In the Oudh Circle more attention was devoted to the improvement thinnings, which had been found to greatly benefit the forests. Climber cutting and removal of inferior trees was carried on in the School Circle in accordance with the working plans; but in Jaunsár the work was said to have suffered from want of supervision due to press of other work.

From the Central Circle only was there any record of experiments carried on during the year. The measurements of the growth of sál trees showed that the annual increase in the girth of these trees in the thinned areas was about double that of the trees in unthinned areas. Experimental *kaththa* boiling proved that the trees selected by manufacturers yielded nearly 30 per cent. more extract than those rejected by them, and were also much richer in catechu.

Communications and Buildings.—The expenditure incurred on communications and buildings during the year is given in the statement below :—

Circle.	Roads and bridges.	Buildings.	Other works.	Total.	Percentage on gross expenditure of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Central	34,624	17,204	597	52,425	20·4
Oudh	11,359	14,287	1,446	27,092	6·2
School	10,170	7,899	505	18,574	6·8
Total ...	56,153	39,390	2,548	98,091	10·2
Total, 1888-89 ...	58,151	42,695	1,740	1,02,586	12·2

In the Central Circle the expenditure remained very high: 137 miles of new roads were made at a cost of Rs. 10,245, of which Rs. 6,974 represented the cost of 30 miles of cart-road; 1,650 miles of existing roads were repaired at a cost of Rs. 24,379; 27 new buildings were erected, and 92 existing buildings were improved and repaired: the largest amount being expended in the Kumaun Division, for access to the new forests, the produce of which was being brought on the market.

The expenditure in the Oudh Circle included Rs. 3,687, the charges for the maintenance of the bridge-of-boats over the Sarda River, which was more than repaid by the tolls. Only 44½ miles of new roads were made during the year against 147½ miles in the previous year, and the expenditure on roads and bridges was reduced from Rs. 16,493 to Rs. 11,359. The expenditure on buildings, however, showed an increase of nearly Rs. 2,000. The new buildings included an office at Mahofe in the Pilibhít Division, a first class rest-house at Janakpur in the Gonda Division, and three second class rest-houses in the Kheri, Bahraich, and Gonda Divisions. In the School Circle the most important work of the year was the Thadiar sledge road, 1½ miles long, which was built at a cost of Rs. 4,843, to replace the sleeper slide which was destroyed by floods in August 1889. Head-quarter buildings for all ranges and most of the rest-houses required had been completed, and the year's expenditure was mainly devoted to repairs and petty works.

The following abstract shows the timber, fuel, and minor produce removed from the forests during the year, and the agency by which it was removed:—

Total outturn of the forests.

	IN CUBIC FEET (000s OMITTED).							
	Class.				*By whom removed.*			
	Total outturn.	Selection fellings.	Clearances.	Thinnings.	Government agency.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.
Central Circle.								
Timber ...	9,69,	5,39,	3,77	53,	16,	7,82,	25,	1,46,
Firewood ...	17,19,	1,96,	15,03,	20,	1,74,	13,10,	54,	1,81,
Minor produce,	Rs. 1,74,946	...	...	...	Rs. 6,328	Rs. 1,67,028	Rs. 770	Rs. 820
Oudh Circle.								
Timber ...	24,73,	2,49,	19,83,	2,41,	5,28,	6,31,	11,67,	1,47,
Firewood ...	18,95,	...	11,68,	7,27,	10,53,	4,60,	3,21,	61,
Minor produce,	Rs. 1,42,799	...	...	...	Rs. 34,944	Rs. 93,539	Rs. 11,707	Rs. 2,609
School Circle.								
Timber ...	8,49,	6,02,	18,	2,29,	2,91,	4,45,	2,	1,11,
Firewood ...	27,97,	1,80,	22,54,	3,63,	5,61,	5,34,	7,	16,95,
Minor produce,	Rs. 69,226	...	...	...	Rs. 2,100	Rs. 58,628	Rs. 151	Rs. 8,347,
Gross Total.								
Timber ...	42,91,	13,90,	23,78,	5,23,	8,35,	18,58,	11,94,	4,04,
Firewood ...	64,11,	3,76,	49,25,	11,10,	17,88,	23,04,	3,82,	19,37,
Minor produce,	Rs. 3,86,971	...	...	...	Rs. 43,372	Rs. 3,19,195	Rs. 12,628	Rs. 11,776

Timber to the amount of 4,291,000 cubic feet, fuel to the amount of 6,411,000 cubic feet, and minor produce to the value of Rs. 3,86,971 were removed from the forests during the year. The corresponding figures for the previous year were—timber 4,246,000 cubic feet, fuel 5,939,000 cubic feet, and minor produce Rs. 3,36,482. The increase in output was thus mainly in fuel and minor produce.

The removals by purchasers and by Government agency respectively during each of the last two years are compared in the following table :—

		Government agency.			*Purchasers.*		
		Central Circle.	Oudh Circle.	School Circle.	Central Circle.	Oudh Circle.	School Circle.
		Cubic feet (000s omitted).					
Timber ...	1888-89	13,	3,57,	2,57,	6,72,	5,26,	4,27,
	1889-90	16,	5,28,	2,91,	7,82,	6,31,	4,45,
Firewood ...	1888-89	2,79,	2,76,	4,27,	9,39,	8,20,	4,62,
	1889-90	1,74,	10,53,	5,61,	13,10,	4,60,	5,34,

In the Central Circle the amount of timber removed by free grantees and right-holders decreased from 315,000 cubic feet to 171,000 cubic feet. This was said to be due to improved check on the indents submitted by villagers. There was a noticeable increase in the number of sál trees felled, but there was a large decrease in the number of oak and chír trees cut in the hills. In the Oudh Circle also there was a large decrease in the timber removed by privileged villagers, mainly in Kheri and Bahraich. It is most proper and necessary that waste should be avoided in the supply of the requirements of the people in the neighbourhood of the forests; but the reduction this year was so large, that there was some reason to apprehend that those requirements had not been sufficiently met. The Oudh Circle showed a large increase in the output of timber. This was mainly for railway sleepers—a business in which it has taken a very prominent and profitable part for the last six or eight years. In the School Circle there was an increase in the timber sold by Government agency, but the proceeds were lower owing to a fall in prices; it was, however, said that the cost of production has also been lessened, and it was noted that in Jaunsár under careful management departmental works pay better than direct sale to exporters. In the Central Circle there was an increase in the amount of fuel taken by grantees and right-holders, much having been used for burning lime during the year. The increase in the fuel removed by purchasers was put down to the favourable year. In Oudh the increase in the amount of fuel removed was due to the increase in the supply cut departmentally for the railways. In each Circle there was an increase in the amount of minor produce removed. In the Oudh Circle the large quantities of baib grass were collected departmentally for the Lucknow Paper Mills, and there was an increased manufacture of catechu in the Kheri, Gonda, Bhera, and Bahraich divisions. In the School Circle there was a large increase in the sale of bamboos.

The following statement shows the number of trees felled in each Circle with their yield in timber, the fellings being classified as they come under selection fellings, thinnings or clearings :—

Statement of trees felled and their yield in timber.

Circle.		*Selection fellings.*		*Thinnings.*		*Clearances.*		*Total.*	
		Number of trees.	Cubic feet.	Number of trees.	Cubic feet.	Number of trees.	Cubic feet.	Number of trees.	Cubic feet.
Central ...	1888-89	74,814	959,000	...	...	14,545	95,000	89,359	1,054,000
	1889-90	51,589	736,000	5,407	73,000	34,814	219,000	91,810	1,028,000
Oudh ...	1888-89	3,317	260,000	286,329	71,000	916,375	2,060,000	1,206,021	2,390,000
	1889-90	23,044	249,000	34,494	240,000	1,395,389	1,875,000	1,452,927	2,364,000
School ...	1888-89	11,491	813,000	215,347	476,000	20,053	60,000	246,891	1,349,000
	1889-90	10,990	955,000	273,547	535,000	9,971	51,000	294,508	1,541,000

Under the head of selection fellings there was in the Oudh Circle an increase from 3,317 to 23,044 in the number of trees felled; but the yield was less by 11,000

cubic feet. The average yield per tree in 1888-89 was 78 cubic feet, and in 1890 only 11 cubic feet. The yield in the School Circle was very high, averaging 87 cubic feet per tree.

The value of the timber and fuel in stock in the departmental depôts at the beginning and the end of the year is shown in the following table:—

Depôt stocks of timber and firewood.

Circle.		At beginning.		At end.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Central...	Timber	C. ft. 7,654	427	C. ft. 5,924	395
	Firewood	Mds. 1,766	1,762	Mds. 2,262	1,264
Oudh ...	Timber	C. ft. 1,300,495	4,75,461	C. ft. 850,032	4,55,581
	Firewood	Mds. 65,734	9,905	Mds. 143,095	27,066
School ...	Timber	C. ft. 147,255	1,00,863	C. ft. 150,704	1,00,279
	Firewood	Mds. 170,952	11,772	Mds. 187,038	16,438

The decrease in the stocks of the Central Circle is a consequence of the further contraction of departmental operations.

The produce of the forests and its estimated value are shown in the next statement:—

(000s omitted from cubic feet and rupees.)

		Central Circle.		Oudh Circle.		School Circle.	
		C. ft.	Rs.	C. ft.	Rs.	C. ft.	Rs.
Timber ...	1888-89 ...	10,02,	3,09,	24,62,	4,10,	7,83,	3,25,
	1889-90 ...	9,69,	3,77,	24,73,	4,12,	8,49,	3,46,
Firewood ...	1888-89 ...	17,06,	63,	16,67,	36,	25,58,	94,
	1889-90 ...	17,19,	55,	18,95,	68,	27,98,	1,08,
Grazing and minor produce.	1888-89 ...	...	1,61,	...	1,12,	...	63,
	1889-90 ...	...	1,75,	...	1,43,	...	69,

In the report for 1888-89 the produce of the year in firewood in the Central Circle was shown as amounting to 1,416,000 cubic feet, but in the report now received the figures for that year are given at 1,706,000.

Financial Results.—The financial results of the year's operations are shown in the appended tables:—

Receipts, Expenditure, and Surplus.

Circles.	Receipts.					Expenditure.					Surplus.				
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	4,43,133	5,78,023	4,60,450	5,32,833	5,92,943	2,64,479	2,77,117	2,37,543	2,54,400	2,56,752	1,78,654	3,00,906	2,22,907	2,78,433	3,36,191
Oudh ...	6,81,712	6,58,674	4,29,870	5,39,654	6,88,556	5,03,197	3,75,120	3,14,439	3,16,879	4,32,127	1,78,518	2,83,554	1,15,431	2,22,775	2,56,429
School ...	3,36,649	3,36,859	3,57,064	3,90,315	4,32,660	2,06,842	2,67,343	2,77,592	2,67,470	2,71,104	1,29,807	69,516	79,472	1,22,845	1,61,556
Total ...	14,61,494	15,73,556	12,47,384	14,62,802	17,14,159	9,74,518	9,19,580	8,29,574	8,38,749	9,59,983	4,86,976	6,53,976	4,17,810	6,24,053	7,54,176

Receipts and Expenditure under the headings of Departmental Timber Operations, other Revenue and Formation, &c., of Forests.

Circles.		*Departmental timber operations.*			*Other revenue.*			Formation protection, and improvements.	Net surplus.
		Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	1888-89 ...	50,668	31,489	19,179	4,82,165	1,09,687	3,72,478	1,13,224	2,78,433
	1889-90 ...	45,621	32,565	13,056	5,47,322	1,08,940	4,38,382	1,15,247	3,36,191
Oudh ...	1888-89 ...	3,25,267	1,49,040	1,76,227	2,14,387	78,346	1,36,041	89,493	2,22,775
	1889-90 ...	4,22,765	2,65,756	1,57,009	2,65,791	76,735	1,89,056	89,636	2,56,429
School ...	1888-89 ...	2,46,215	1,50,359	95,856	1,44,100	30,487	1,13,613	86,624	1,22,845
	1889-90 ...	2,52,330	1,48,327	1,04,003	1,80,330	33,968	146,362	88,809	1,61,556
Total ...	1888-89 ...	6,22,150	3,30,888	2,91,262	8,40,652	2,18,520	6,22,132	2,89,341	6,24,053
	1889-90 ...	7,20,716	4,46,648	2,74,068	9,93,443	2,19,643	7,73,800	2,93,692	7,54,176

Details of Receipts under the principal budget heads.

Circles.	Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency.		Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers.		Confiscated drift and waif wood.		Forests not managed by Government.		Miscellaneous.		Total in 1889-90.
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	50,668	45,621	4,77,563	5,34,053	1,376	1,293	...	...	3,226	11,976	5,92,943
Oudh ...	3,21,283	4,16,903	1,97,409	2,40,851	10,588	20,193	...	...	10,374	10,609	6,88,556
School ...	2,38,790	2,44,676	1,28,110	1,56,089	7,425	7,654	13,795	18,747	2,195	5,494	4,32,660
Total ...	6,10,741	7,07,200	8,03,082	9,30,993	19,389	29,140	13,795	18,747	15,795	28,079	17,14,159

Expenditure on Conservancy and Works.

Circles.		Timber and other produce removed by Government agency.	Timber and other produce removed by consumers and purchasers.	Confiscated drift and waif wood.	Rent on leased forests.	Live-stock, stores, tools and plant.	Communications and buildings.	Demarcation, improvement, and extension of forests.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central...	1888-89...	22,803	23,758	...	610	10,859	52,149	26,071	2,208	1,38,458
	1889-90...	23,312	25,121	...	503	9,582	52,425	30,599	1,497	1,43,039
Oudh ...	1888-89...	1,22,559	13,768	5,613	...	6,560	29,882	28,895	4,016	2,11,293
	1889-90...	2,41,249	12,040	7,096	...	5,479	27,093	30,465	2,042	3,25,464
School ...	1888-89...	1,23,152	2,653	2,692	11,150	4,018	20,555	17,055	* 6,947	1,88,222
	1889-90...	1,15,538	2,122	4,275	11,150	2,969	18,574	19,116	† 8,738	1,82,482
Total ...	1888-89...	2,68,514	40,179	8,305	11,760	21,437	1,02,586	72,021	13,171	5,37,973
	1889-90...	3,80,099	39,283	11,371	11,653	18,030	98,092	80,180	12,277	6,50,985

* Includes Rs. 3,417, being expenditure on forests not managed by Government.
† Includes Rs. 3,340, being expenditure on forests not managed by Government.

Expenditure on Establishments.

Circles.	Salaries.		Travelling allowance.		Contingencies.		Total.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central	97,885	95,175	12,767	13,189	5,290	5,349	1,15,942	1,13,713
Oudh	86,644	87,743	13,709	13,594	5,232	5,327	1,05,585	1,06,664
School	67,122	75,728	6,807	7,895	5,319	4,999	79,248	88,622
Total ...	2,51,651	2,58,646	33,283	34,678	15,841	15,675	3,00,775	3,08,999

From a financial point of view the year was one of distinguished success: the surplus, Rs. 7,54,176, exceeded by over one lakh of rupees that of 1886-87, which till now was the most profitable year the Department had known, and very nearly double the normal surplus of eight years ago. The receipts aggregated Rs. 17,14,159 against Rs. 14,62,802 of the previous year. The total expenditure had also risen, but in much smaller proportion, from Rs. 8,38,749 to Rs. 9,59,983. The increased receipts from the departmental timber operations were due to a renewed demand for sleepers and to the sale of old stock. The demand has been brisker in all circles and in every direction. The increase in the expenditure from Rs. 5,37,973 to Rs. 6,50,985, under the head of Conservancy and Works, is not more than was to be expected from the increasing area of protected forests and the extension of operations.

In the Central Circle the receipts amounted to Rs. 5,92,943 against Rs. 5,06,869, the average of the previous six years, and was the highest on record. The expenditure was Rs. 2,56,752 against Rs: 2,54,400 of the previous year, and Rs. 2,60,224 the average of six years. There was a surplus in all Divisions except Bánda, where there was a small deficit due to the purchase of additions to the Government forests. Of the gross receipts, departmental operations yielded Rs. 45,621 against Rs. 50,668 of the previous year, the charges under this head being Rs. 32,565 against Rs. 31,489. Departmental operations have been almost entirely stopped in the submontane divisions. The receipts from all other sources, which were largely from firewood and minor produce, were Rs. 5,47,322 against Rs. 4,82,165. There was a large increase in the timber removed by private agency, and the demand for standing timber was said to be quite equal to the supply. There were no marked variations in the different items of expenditure, the increase under the heads Formation, Improvement, Protection, being due to the purchase of land in Bánda. Last year a decrease was noticed under bamboos, due to the measures adopted to secure a rotation in the cutting. Beneficial results are already being experienced, and during the year the revenue was higher than in any of the seven previous years except 1886-87, whilst the quantity of bamboos exported was smaller.

The receipts of the Oudh Circle were Rs. 6,88,556 against Rs. 5,39,654 in the year 1888-89, an increase contributed partly by a large sale of sleepers, partly by a reduction of stocks at the Bahramghát depôt, and partly by extensive thinnings of decayed trees in Bahraich. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,32,127 and showed a large increase over that of the previous year, which was Rs. 3,16,879; this was due to the sleeper operations taken in hand to supply the demand of the Bengal and North-Western and Lucknow-Pilibhít Railways, from which there had as yet been no return. The surplus, therefore, was only Rs. 2,56,429, which, though in excess of that of 1888-89, was less than that of 1886-87. The receipts from departmental operations were Rs. 4,22,765 against Rs. 3,25,267 of the previous year, the increase being mainly due to the sale of the old stock at Bahramghât. The railways also preferred buying firewood from the Forest Department direct, and large quantities of baib grass were collected and sold to the Lucknow Paper Mills.

There was an increase of nearly Rs. 10,000 in the receipts from confiscated drift and waif wood, due to the better control over the salvage of drift timber in the Gorakhpur and Bahramghát Divisions. In addition to the receipts mentioned above, free produce to the extent of nearly one lakh was given away. In the statement in paragraph 60, showing the Circle expenditure "A" under different heads, the figures in column 3 for 1888-89 should be Rs. 5,613 and not Rs. 5,114. This will necessitate a reduction in the increase from Rs. 1,982 to Rs. 1,483. The totals for each year given in the same statement are also wrong: that for 1888-89 should be Rs. 2,11,293, not Rs. 2,11,295, and that for 1889-90 should be Rs. 3,25,464, not Rs. 3,25,463; and the total increase for the year should be Rs. 1,14,171, not Rs. 1,14,168.

In the School Circle the receipts amounted to Rs. 4,32,660 against Rs. 3,90,315 of the year 1888-89, and were higher than in any former year. The increase is said to be due to a brisker demand both in the general market and by Government Departments. The surplus amounted to Rs. 1,61,556, and was larger in every Division than in the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,71,104, and shows only a slight increase over that of the previous year, which was Rs. 2,67,470. The receipts from Departmental Works was Rs. 2,52,330 against Rs. 2,46,215, there being an increase of Rs. 10,441 in the Jaunsár Division chiefly on the sleeper operations. The charges under this head amounted to Rs. 1,48,327 against Rs. 1,50,359, giving a surplus of Rs. 1,04,003 against Rs. 95,856.

Section IV—Mines and Quarries.

The following table shows the demand, collections, and balance of mill rents, mines, and quarries for the revenue year 1888-89:—

	Water-mill rents.	Copper and iron mines.	Stone quarries.	Total demand, including arrears.	Collections.	Recoverable balance.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kumaun ...	10,340 8 0	244 10 8	...	10,585 2 8	10,399 0 7	186 2 1
Garhwál ...	3,265 11 6	128 4 0	...	3,393 15 6	3,393 15 6	...
Total ...	13,606 3 6	372 14 8	...	13,979 2 2	13,793 0 1	186 2 1
Mirzapur ..	...	...	72,596 14 1	72,596 14 1	72,596 14 1	...
Total ...	13,606 3 6	372 14 8	72,596 14 1	86,576 0 3	86,389 14 2	186 2 1

Trade.—*Foreign and other Traffic besides rail-borne.*

Traffic with Tibet and Nepál was the only traffic which was registered during the year 1889-90 besides the rail-borne traffic.

The following table shows the total trade transacted with the two countries in 1888-89 and 1889-90:—

Direction of traffic.	1889-90.		1888-89.	
	Weight	Value.	Weight.	Value.
Imports—	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
From Tibet	67,186	6,89,072	1,13,529	8,58,291
„ Nepál	19,42,248	50,14,196	26,92,572	56,99,519
Total	20,09,434	57,03,268	28,06,101	65,57,810
Exports—				
To Tibet	54,774	2,76,863	1,14,433	4,34,034
„ Nepál	2,57,848	36,24,630	2,47,213	35,21,732
Total	3,12,622	39,01,493	361,646	39,55,766

The decrease in the import from Nepál was mostly in timber due to a change in the policy of the Nepál Darbár by which the timber revenue outposts have been turned into shops.

The timber is now cut by the Nepálese, and British subjects are no longer permitted to cut and export the timber as in former years. There was some decrease in the import of oil-seeds, fibres, and of silver, but it was more than counterbalanced by an increase in the import of rice.

Imports from Nepál.	*Weight.* Mds.	*Value.* Rs.	*Imports from Nepál.*	*Weight.* Mds.	*Value.* Rs.
Total decrease ...	7,50,324	6,85,323	Decrease under fibres, raw ...	73,275	49,734
Decrease under timber ...	9,36,151	11,65,809	Ditto silver ...	...	1,83,197
Ditto oil-seeds ...	29,701	1,00,420	Increase under rice ...	3,26,311	7,90,470

In the exports to Nepál there was a slight increase, mainly in the export of metals and salt.

Exports to Nepál.	*Weight.* Mds.	*Value.* Rs.
Total increase	10,635 ...	1,02,898
Increase under metals	1,502 ...	52,949
Ditto salt	8,634 ...	41,698

The decrease in the imports from Tibet was due to fluctuations in the traffic of borax, salt, and wool, which were imported in smaller quantities during the year 1889-90. The export of grain which is given in exchange for salt also fell off. There was some increase in the number of horses imported during the year.

Imports from Tibet.	*Weight.* Mds.	*Value.* Rs.
Total decrease	46,343 ...	1,69,219
Decrease under borax	25,114 ...	2,04,034
Ditto salt	17,431 ...	72,920
Ditto wool	3,954 ...	74,606
	No.	
Increase in the number of horses	1,124 ...	1,12,160
Exports to Tibet.	Mds.	Rs.
Total decrease	59,659 ...	1,57,171
Decrease under grain	59,224 ...	1,68,380

Rail-borne traffic.

The rail-borne traffic of the Province continued to be registered on the block system described in previous years' reports. No alteration was made in the system of registration. Returns were regularly received for each quarter from Railway offices by the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, by whom they were compiled and published for the information of merchants and others interested in the subject. The boundaries of the internal blocks into which these Provinces are divided for registration purposes remained unchanged. With regard to the external blocks the portion of the recently-opened Bhopal and Indian Midland Railway which comprises the railway stations of Korunda, Bina, Bamora, Hoshangabad, and Itársi was included in the Central Provinces block, and the portion which lies between Kulhar and Datia in the Rájputána and Central India block. The value of imports from the ports and British Provinces has, as in the preceding year, been computed at the rates furnished from exporting Provinces, while the exports from these Provinces and the imports from Native States have been valued at the rates prevailing at the Cawnpore market.

The total traffic (import and export) which these Provinces transacted with other British Provinces, ports, and Native States during the year 1889-90 amounted to 4,06,85,388 maunds, valued at Rs. 27,81,44,910, against 4,04,60,153 maunds

valued at Rs. 26,07,87,485 in the preceding year. The following table shows the traffic with each province, port, and Native State:—

	Exports.				*Imports.*			
	1889.		1890.		1889.		1890.	
British Provinces excluding chief seaport towns.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Madras ...	12,342	1,96,517	9,150	1,58,076	859	22,941	991	19,716
Bombay ...	6,09,065	31,34,143	8,24,566	41,85,493	3,13,978	20,89,848	3,61,463	23,86,463
Sindh ...	2,10,774	9,73,850	1,45,827	7,31,969	684	6,428	858	9,754
Bengal ...	20,70,630	1,12,10,861	24,14,885	1,16,27,239	82,79,866	1,20,31,621	74,44,628	1,18,69,682
Panjáb ...	42,18,354	2,00,21,357	53,05,589	2,35,34,894	25,87,129	1,96,42,073	21,41,223	1,61,60,686
Central Provinces.	4,80,949	35,86,277	4,72,304	35,42,534	2,63,431	25,97,400	3,37,203	22,91,057
Berar ...	1,10,265	7,15,650	1,60,051	10,56,329	49,879	8,55,358	57,193	10,52,538
Total ...	77,12,379	3,98,38,655	93,32,372	4,48,36,534	1,14,95,826	3,72,45,669	1,03,43,559	3,37,89,896
Native States.								
Rájputána and Central India.	35,61,106	1,62,05,168	34,64,345	1,64,31,058	34,38,917	1,33,85,997	37,05,683	1,37,71,138
Nizam's Territory,	4,029	1,15,835	4,464	79,862	317	2,965	244	1,540
Mysore ...	5,274	87,995	4,238	70,601	11	504	112	659
Total ...	35,70,409	1,64,08,998	34,73,047	1,65,81,521	34,39,245	1,33,89,466	37,06,039	1,37,73,337
Chief seaport towns.								
Madras ...	71,987	12,40,111	60,400	10,55,895	963	32,940	892	26,006
Bombay ...	42,01,644	2,38,63,054	36,28,480	2,87,35,174	3,41,310	33,38,193	4,50,168	1,11,13,431
Karáchi ...	25,005	1,45,884	13,617	1,00,888	53,751	3,12,675	46,757	2,80,611
Calcutta ...	73,25,443	6,98,86,988	72,00,393	7,36,96,752	22,22,191	5,00,84,852	24,29,664	5,41,54,865
Total ...	1,16,24,079	9,51,36,037	1,09,02,890	10,35,88,709	26,18,215	5,87,68,660	29,27,481	6,55,74,913
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,29,06,867	15,13,83,690	2,37,08,309	16,50,06,764	1,75,53,286	10,94,03,795	1,69,77,079	11,31,38,146

The trade with the four great seaports of India is, as this statement shows, registered separately. Both in volume and value the exports from these Provinces to Calcutta exceed those to the port of Bombay, while the imports from Calcutta are between five and six times larger than those from Bombay. In comparison with the trade of these two seaports with these Provinces, the figures for Madras and Karáchi are insignificant. In 1889-90 the value of the exports to Calcutta and Bombay showed an increase on the value for the previous year: while the increase in value was accompanied by a decrease in volume. This is explained, as the figures given in the table next appended show, by a considerable increase in the exports of more valuable commodities, such as cotton, ghí, indigo, and opium, and a decrease in less valuable (in proportion to bulk) commodities, such as wheat, oil-seeds, hides, and skins. The imports from Calcutta and Bombay for 1889-90 show an increase both in weight and value over those for 1888-89: the increase in value being greater proportionally than the increase in weight. This was chiefly due to larger imports of metals and to higher values assigned to cotton goods.

Excluding the trade with the seaports the trade between these Provinces and the blocks of the Panjáb and Bengal is of the most importance. The export trade to the former of these two blocks is double that to the latter; but the imports

from Bengal are in weight three times greater than from the Panjáb. In 1889-90 the export trade to both these blocks was larger than in the preceding year, due chiefly to increased exports of grain and cotton and coal. The imports on the other hand were smaller from both, the decrease amounted to 35 lakhs of rupees in the case of the Panjáb under the two heads of cotton goods and grain. About one-tenth of the total imports of cotton goods of European manufacture into the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is ordinarily received from the Panjáb (exclusive of the seaport of Karáchi), Delhi being the chief distributing centre. This trade showed a large decrease in 1889-90. The decrease in the imports of grain from the Panjáb conjoined with an increase in grain exports to it from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh would seem to imply poor harvests in that Province. The decrease in the imports from Bengal was chiefly under rice, and was balanced to a great extent by increases under spices and tobacco.

	Weight.	*Value.*
Export.	Mds.	Rs.
Panjáb—		
Total increase	10,87,235	35,13,537
Increase under grain	3,41,855	11,93,148
Ditto coal	3,68,368	3,68,368
Ditto other articles of merchandise	4,20,076	14,70,265
Bengal—		
Total increase	3,44,255	4,16,378
Increase under cotton	46,184	7,61,818
Ditto grain	4,92,389	10,37,428
Ditto stone and lime	95,167	95,167
Less decrease under oil-seeds...	2,83,397	9,14,741
Bombay Presidency—		
Total increase	2,15,501	10,51,350
Increase under cotton	10,161	1,69,851
Ditto grain	1,41,568	4,14,922
Ditto sugar	70,420	4,44,999
Calcutta and Bombay—		
Total decrease in weight	7,98,214	...
Total increase in value	...	86,81,884
Decrease under wheat	9,33,585	20,15,831
Ditto oil-seeds	12,52,228	23,07,234
Ditto hides and skins	51,976	23,75,673
Less increase under cotton	5,63,176	93,12,942
Ditto ghí	30,300	10,69,623
Ditto opium	7,109	20,61,610
Ditto indigo	14,054	17,02,660
Ditto grains besides wheat	7,19,283	14,13,593
Import.		
Panjáb—		
Total decrease	4,45,906	34,81,387
Decrease under cotton goods	13,463	24,88,407
Ditto grain	5,01,824	12,23,328
Bengal—		
Total decrease	8,35,238	1,61,939
Decrease under coal	4,09,718	1,53,644
Ditto rice	4,77,204	10,60,940
Less increase under spices	15,986	6,19,879
Ditto tobacco	52,218	3,24,835
Calcutta and Bombay—		
Total increase	3,16,331	68,45,251
Increase under metals	2,14,489	34,68,062
Ditto cotton goods	...	19,90,263

The only other traffic besides the rail-borne and the foreign traffic of the Province registered during the year was the road traffic of Dehra Dún in connection with the Saháranpur-Dehra Dún Railway project. Posts for registration of this traffic were started from 1st February 1890; its results will be noticed next year when a full year's statistics are collected.

Public Works.

(a)—Buildings and Roads Branch.

The total expenditure incurred during the year 1889-90, under all Branches of the Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads), amounted to Rs. 45,41,885 against Rs. 51,55,545 in 1888-89. The expenditure was distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Imperial	1,58,569
Provincial	25,93,008
Local	16,56,790
Contribution	74,181
Other share of Establishment	59,337
Total ...	45,41,885

Taking the three main heads of Original works, Repairs and Establishment, the figures are divided off thus:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works	14,07,807	
Repairs	19,85,911	
Establishment	10,71,061	

Viz., Original Works—

		Rs.	
Imperial ...	Military Works	8,468	
	Civil Works	43,201	
	Total ...		51,669
Provincial ...	Civil Buildings	5,82,363	
	Communications	1,31,588	
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements...	18,731	
	Total ...		7,32,682
Local ...	Civil Buildings	1,00,867	
	Communications	4,52,393	
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements...	12,977	
	Total ...		5,66,237
	Contribution		57,219
	Total, Original Works ...		14,07,807

Repairs—

		Rs.	Rs.
Imperial ...	Military Works	4,097	
	Civil Works	71,483	
	Total ...		75,580
Provincial ...	Civil Buildings	3,04,520	
	Communications	8,63,975	
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements...	7,053	
	Total ...		11,75,548
Local ...	Civil Buildings	52,878	
	Communications	6,50,167	
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements...	16,792	
	Total ...		7,19,837
	Contribution		14,946
	Total, Repairs ...		19,85,911

Establishment—

	Rs.
Imperial	29,400
Provincial	5,84,395
Local	3,96,034
Contribution	1,895
Other share of Establishment	59,337
Total, Establishment ...	10,71,061
or including Thomason Civil Engineering College	1,62,101
Total, Establishment ...	12,33,162

The total of Rs. 10,71,061 under Establishment is Rs. 32,826 more than the amount (Rs. 10,38,235) expended during 1888-89; in addition Tools and Plant cost Rs. 37,749.

The percentage of Establishment to Outlay was for all heads 27·70. The detailed distribution of expenditure is shown in the body of this report.

The modified system of Public Works Agency, introduced in 1886, whereby all works (Imperial, Provincial, and Local) are now executed by the sole agency of the Public Works Department, has continued to work smoothly and satisfactorily. So also has the arrangement, which was brought into operation in the beginning of 1889-90, of placing in the hands of District Boards the execution of all petty repairs, and minor Original Works costing up to Rs. 1,000. On the whole the present system has proved a decided improvement on the dual arrangement which obtained previously.

It is as yet too soon to comment upon the changes, based upon the suggestions of the Public Works Accounts Committee, which are being gradually introduced in the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works Department in these Provinces.

The revised scheme for working the Government workshops at Roorkee referred to in the Report of 1888-89, which had been tentatively introduced during the previous year, was brought into full operation during the year under review, and has so far worked satisfactorily.

The salient points in the revised policy laid down by Government for the management of the shops are briefly as follows :—

I.—The reduction of Capital—

(a) by recovering the amount of outstanding bills ;

(b) by using up materials in hand and limiting the purchase of fresh stores, so as to reduce stock to the lowest limit compatible with maintaining the efficiency of the institution as a Departmental concern ;

(c) by disposing of articles already manufactured for sale, and reducing operations in this branch to the lowest possible scale in future.

II.—The development of work for Government Departments, especially the Public Works Department, as the main feature of the institution.

III.—The establishment of a strict system of prepayment for private orders.

IV.—The return to Government of a reasonable annual profit on the Capital sunk in the enterprise.

V.—The training of apprentices and workmen.

VI.—The maintenance of a system of accounts in accord with the Public Works Department rules and procedure ordinarily obtaining in Government workshops in India.

The orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State regarding the inclusion in the Annual Administration Report of a statement showing the extensions of road communications and of the length of roads maintained during the year, will be carried out in framing the report for 1890-91 and future years. Meanwhile a statement is under preparation showing the total length of road communications of all kinds kept up in these Provinces during the year 1889-90, which will be submitted to the Government of India for the information of Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

The whole of the Lady Lyall Hospital buildings at Agra with the exception of the matron's house were completed by the close of the year. Particulars in regard to the cost of each building will be found at page 119 of this report.

The construction of a maternity hospital at Agra, with funds provided by the Dufferin Fund Committee, was also commenced, and good progress was made on it.

The physiographical condition of the Naini Tal Settlement and Depôt, and of their communications, continued to receive the careful attention of this Government throughout the year. In accordance with the recommendations of the Committee which assembled in September 1888, the outlet of the lake was fitted with regulating sluices and the upper portion of the Ballia ravine was strengthened with masonry works.

At the request of the Local Government, Mr. Oldham, Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, was deputed by the Government of India to examine and advise on some of the more important questions affecting the safety of certain localities and the proposals for ensuring the maintenance and efficiency of the cart-road between Naini Tal and the plains. Briefly Mr. Oldham's report was in favour of the construction of a tunnel to carry the cart-road through "Bleak House" spur and of the re-alignment of the insecure portion of the road on the Kalé Khán hill between the 4th and 6th miles; further expenditure on the Ballia ravine being deemed by him unnecessary. Arrangements were in progress to carry out these recommendations when the year closed. Changes subsequently occurred which have entirely altered the conditions of the problems to be dealt with, and necessitated a radical alteration in the proposals.

Revenue Expenditure.

The revenue realized during the year 1889-90 as compared with the revised estimate for that year and the actuals for 1888-89 was as follows :—

	Service.	1889-90. Revised estimate.	1889-90. Actuals.	1888-89. Actuals.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	Military works	800	787	424
	Civil „	...	1,673	—170
	Total ...	800	2,460	254
Provincial.	Rent of buildings	18,000	18,823	13,280
	Sales of produce	28,000	12,096	11,864
	Do. of houses, lands, &c.		5,652	—2,334
	Do. of old materials		4,660	4,168
	Do. of tools and plant		780	1,263
	Recoverres of deferred fees from students of the Royal Indian Engineering College.	...	...	...
	Ferry receipts	...	...	...
	Unclaimed deposits	...	709	...
	Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous ...	3,000	3,595	2,595
	Profits from Roorkee Workshops ...	60,000	60,123	98,003
	Thomason Civil Engineering College receipts,	31,000	21,765	30,266
	Total ...	1,40,000	1,28,203	1,59,105
Local.	Rent of buildings	1,700	1,599	1,784
	Sales of do.	5,900	90	265
	Do. of tools and plant		780	1,228
	Do. of produce		4,095	5,750
	Do. of old materials		583	1,812
	Value of materials received from old buildings,	...	32	81
	Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous ...	400	470	764
	Unclaimed deposits	...	344	318
	Total ...	8,000	7,993	12,062

The actuals for the year were less than the revised estimate by Rs. 10,144 and Rs. 32,705 below the actuals of 1888-89.

The budget grants, as finally revised, were as follows :—

		Rs.	Rs.
Imperial ...	Military works	21,800	
	Civil do.	1,52,400	
			1,74,200
Provincial		27,86,000	
Local		16,89,000	
			44,75,000
Grand Total			46,49,200

The actual expenditure distributed by funds was—

		Rs.	Rs.
Imperial ...	Military works	15,682	
	Civil do.	1,42,887	
			1,58,569
Provincial		25,93,008	
Local		16,56,790	
			42,49,798
Contributions			74,181
Other shares of establishment			59,337
Total			45,41,885

Distributed by service and main heads of account, the expenditure was as in the following table :—

Service.	Original works.	Repairs.	Public Works Department Establishment.	Thomason Civil Engineering College Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Increase or decrease of suspense accounts.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial. Military Works ...	8,468	4,097	2,929	...	188	...	15,682
Imperial. Civil Works ...	43,201	71,483	26,471	...	1,732	...	1,42,887
Total ...	51,669	75,580	29,400	...	1,920	...	1,58,569
Provincial. Civil Buildings ...	5,82,363	3,04,520	5,84,395	1,62,101	24,842	—86,560	25,93,008
Provincial. Communications ...	1,31,588	8,63,975					
Provincial. Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	18,731	7,053					
Total ...	7,32,682	11,75,548	5,84,394	1,62,101	24,842	—86,560	25,93,008
Local. Civil Buildings ...	1,00,867	52,878	3,96,034	...	10,866	—36,184	16,56,790
Local. Communications ...	4,52,393	6,50,167					
Local. Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	12,977	16,792					
Total ...	5,66,237	7,19,837	3,96,034	...	10,866	—36,184	16,56,790
Contributions ...	57,219	14,946	1,895	...	121	...	74,181
Other share of Establishment.	...	...	59,337	...	...	...	59,337
GRAND TOTAL ...	14,07,807	19,85,911	10,71,061	1,62,101	37,749	—1,22,744	45,41,885

The final grants and actual expenditure are compared below :—

Service.	Final grant.	Actual outlay.	Outlay compared with grant. More.	Outlay compared with grant. Less.	Percentage of excess or short outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial ... Military ...	21,800	15,682	...	6,118	—28·06
Imperial ... Civil ...	1,52,400	1,42,887	...	9,513	—6·24
Provincial	27,86,000	25,93,008	...	1,92,992	—6·93
Local	16,89,000	16,56,790	...	32,210	—1·91
Total ...	46,49,200	44,08,367	...	2,40,833	—5·91

And the lapses under the different main heads were as follows :—

Service.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Excess outlay.	Profit and loss.	Increase or decrease in suspense balance.	Net short outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial { Military ...	—4,732	—153	—1,101	—132	—6,118	...	...	—6,118
Imperial { Civil ...	—2,199	—5,417	—1,529	—368	—9,513	...	...	—9,513
Provincial ...	+79,982	—39,252	—11,504	+14,342	+43,568	....	—2,36,560	—1,92,992
Local	+13,737	—8,763	+4,534	5,534	+3,974	...	—36,184	—32,210
Total ...	+86,788	—53,585	—9,600	+8,308	+31,911	...	—2,72,744	—2,40,833

It will thus be seen that the total expenditure under all branches amounted to Rs. 45,41,885, against a budget grant of Rs. 46,49,200 and that this expenditure was distributed as follows :—

	Rs.
Imperial	1,58,569
Provincial	25,93,008
Local	16,56,790
Contributions	74,181
Other share of Establishment	59,337
Total ...	45,41,885

Taking the three-main heads of Original Works, Repairs, and Establishment, the figures are —

	Rs.
Original works	14,07,807
Repairs	19,85,911
Establishment	10,71,061

Of the total sum expended on Establishment about one-third was spent on direction and control and two-thirds on construction proper; the details are as follows :—

	Rs.	Per cent.
Direction	1,82,973	17·08
Accounts	1 44,422	13·49
Construction	7,43,666	69·43
Total ...	10,71,061	100·00

The following table shows the percentage of Establishment to works, total outlay, and final budget grants :—

Service.	Total final grant.	Actual outlay including Establishment and Tools and plant.	Establishment charges.	Outlay on works and repairs and suspense.	*Percentage of Establishment charges.*		
					To grant, columns 2 and 4.	To outlay, columns 3 and 4.	To works only, columns 4 and 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Imperial... { Military ...	21,800	15,682	2,929	12,565	13·44	18·68	23·31
Imperial... { Civil ...	1,52,400	1,42,887	26,471	1,14,684	17·37	18·52	23·08
Provincial Buildings and Roads.	26,36,000	24,30,907	5,84,395	18,21,670	22·17	24·04	32·08
Thomason College Establishment.	1,50,000	1,62,101	1,62,101	...	...	...	...
Local Incorporated ...	16,89,000	16,56,790	3,96,034	12,49,890	23·45	23·90	31·69
Contributions ...	1,73,266	74,181	1,895	72,165	1·09	2·55	2·62
Other share of Establishment.	...	59,337	59,337	...	...	...	...
Total ...	48,22,466	45,41,885	12,33,162	32,70,974	25·57	27·51	37·70

Tools and Plant.

The Expenditure under this head was distributed as follows :—

			Rs.	Rs.
Imperial ...	Military works		188	
	Civil works		1,732	1,920
Provincial			24,842	
Local			10,866	35,708
	Contributions			121
		Total ...		37,749

This is 0·83 per cent. on the gross outlay of Rs. 45,41,885 and 1·11 per cent. on the expenditure of Rs. 33,93,713 on works and repairs.

The usual financial statistics of production and distribution are attached to the end of this Report. They show clearly the expenditure incurred under the different heads Imperial, Provincial and Local.

The following is a review of the progress made during the year; the more important works being separately mentioned.

IMPERIAL SERVICES.

Military.

Under this head the expenditure on original works was Rs. 8,468, of which Rs. 5,888 was incurred on raising and bridging the Najíbabad-Kotdwára road in the Bijnor district, bringing the total expenditure on this work, to the end of 1889-90, up to Rs. 11,616. The project, which was being executed by the Provincial Government as a joint charge on Imperial and Provincial Funds, has since been taken over by the Military Works Department by order of the Imperial Government.

Civil.

Opium.—Total expenditure Rs. 28,000. The two most important works in progress were (1) constructing trash godowns for the Opium Factory at Gházipur, which were practically completed; the total outlay in this and previous years having been Rs. 49,110, against an estimate for Rs. 50,000; (2) adding a detached verandah to No. 7 cake godown at the above-mentioned factory, the expenditure on which was Rs. 6,248. It is estimated to cost Rs. 19,713.

Postal and Telegraph.—There were no important works under these heads. The expenditure was Rs. 6,210 and Rs. 1,019 respectively.

Administration.—The hospital for horses in His Excellency the Viceroy's stables at Dehra was completed, all but the roof. The expenditure was Rs. 3,485 against an estimate for Rs. 4,944.

For the Forest School at Dehra Rs. 12,732 were spent in adding a new lecture-room, &c., which was nearly finished: Rs. 10,259 were also expended on special repairs. This building was formerly maintained from Provincial Funds, but under orders received from the Government of India, it has been transferred to Imperial.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

Civil Buildings.

The total expenditure on Original Works Civil Buildings was Rs. 5,82,363. The following are the principal works carried out for the different Civil Departments.

Administration.—The Tahsíli at Kairana in the Muzffarnagar district was completed during the year on various estimates at an aggregate expenditure of Rs. 16,088.

The Collector's Court at Etáwah was re-roofed for Rs. 15,211.

The Tahsíli at Chhibramau in the Farukhabad district was completed at a cost of Rs. 10,941, of which Rs. 596 were spent during the year.

Certain additions to the Deputy Commissioner's Court at Hardoi were completed at a cost of Rs. 14,296.

On the Tahsíli lines at Kitcha in the Kumaun district, Rs. 3,029 were expended against an estimate for Rs. 16,615.

Progress was made on the construction of Distillery Buildings at Rae Bareli and Phulpur. The expenditure was Rs. 25,594 and Rs. 3,297 respectively.

A residence for the Magistrate and Collector at Bánda was nearly completed; an expenditure of Rs. 14,417 being incurred against an estimate for Rs. 14,564.

The wings of the Deputy Commissioner's katcheri at Rae Bareli were re-roofed at a cost of Rs. 26,840.

Ecclesiastical.—A Parsonage was built for the Civil Chaplain at Lucknow at a cost of Rs. 17,121.

Jails.—Among numerous works completed, the most important were *(i)* remodelling and enlarging the Jail at Hardoi which was finished for Rs. 76,103; and *(ii)* the construction of officials' quarters in the Central Prison at Lucknow at a cost of Rs. 18,209.

Police.—Rupees 29,637 was spent in providing a new Kotwáli at Cawnpore.

Medical.—The following works connected with the Lady Lyall Hospital at Agra were completed from funds furnished by the Dufferin Fund Committee:—

Works.	*Total cost.* Rs.
I.—Public Ward No. 2	5,731
II.—Two Private Wards	13,697
III.—Dissecting-room	2,269
IV.—Partition wall between the Lady Lyall and Thomason Hospitals...	938
V.—Clearing site	1,980
VI.—Boundary wall and drain	3,840
VII.—Verandah to Lady Doctor's quarters	1,333
VIII.—Boundary wall to Female's Boarding-house	2,709
IX.—Fixing Louvres to Dispensary and Public Ward	1,480
X.—Turfing the plot of ground in front of the Hospital	804
XI.—New verandah to Private Wards I and II.	1,192
XII.—Petty works costing less than Rs. 500	1,947
Total ...	37,920

The matron's house, estimated to cost Rs. 3,640, was still in progress; the expenditure on it was Rs. 1,497.

The total expenditure on the Lady Lyall Hospital buildings during the year was Rs. 13,001.

Medical.—The construction of a Maternity Hospital at Agra was commenced, and an expenditure of Rs. 25,734 incurred, the Dufferin Fund Committee providing the funds.

The Dispensary at Secrole in the Benares district (also known as the Rája Kálishankar's Asylum) was completed from funds contributed by the Rája at a cost of Rs. 3,409.

Materials to the extent of Rs. 19,806 were collected for certain additions and alterations to the Thomason Hospital at Agra.

Miscellaneous.—The only work requiring notice under this head was the re-building of the enclosure wall and store sheds, &c., in the Roorkee Workshops on which the expenditure was Rs. 32,563.

Communications.

The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 1,31,588.

The following were the chief works in hand.

The Karon nadi bridge at Sadabad on the Aligarh and Agra section of the Grand Trunk Road was completed at a cost of Rs. 10,408 against an estimate for Rs. 10,438.

The 3rd section of the Ránibágh-Ránikhet cart-road, in the Kumaun district, was completed at a cost of Rs. 1,80,190, against an estimate for Rs. 1,93,664. An expenditure of Rs. 22,058 was also incurred in strengthening and improving the above road, is now completed throughout.

Rupees 8,609 were spent on special repairs to the Bareilly and Naini Tal cart-road, and in connection with this road an expenditure of Rs. 11,571 was incurred on certain protective works in the Ballia ravine, near Naini Tal.

The extension of the Fyzabad, Basti and Gorakhpur road from Belra to Katra and Lakarmandi Railway Station, in the Basti district, was commenced during the year, an expenditure of Rs. 4,431 having been incurred on the work, against an estimate of Rs. 57,397.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

The only noticeable work in progress under this head was the execution of special repairs to the Batesar ghát in the Agra district. The expenditure was Rs. 2,500, against an estimate of Rs. 11,391.

Government Workshops at Roorkee.

The net profit during the year was Rs. 60,123. The accounts were this year kept in the Public Works Department forms for the first time.

Ganges River and Tolls.

	Rs.
Unexpended balance on 1st April 1889	63,346
Collection in 1889-90	10,550
Total, Receipts ...	73,896

Outlay on maintenance of Public Works and Collection Establishment.

	Rs.
(*a*) In the Civil Department	2,584
(*b*) In the Public Works Department	16,953
Total ...	19,537

Unexpended balance on 31st March 1889, Rs. 54,359. Navigation was satisfactorily maintained throughout the season.

Ferry Funds.

	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts in the Civil Department		6,60,587
Expenditure incurred in the Civil Department ...	27,384	

Expenditure by the Public Works Department on—

	Rs.		
(*a*) Works and maintenance	1,01,908		
(*b*) Share of Public Works Establishment ...	23,439		
(*c*) Ditto Tools and Plant	1,529		
		1,26,876	
Total Expenditure			1,54,260
Surplus			5,06,327

Accommodation for Travellers.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts (collected in the Civil Department) ...			41,710
Expenditure by Civil Department		21,062	

Expenditure by the Public Works Department on—

(*a*)—Works and maintenance	45,277		
(*b*)—Share of Public Works Establishment ...	10,414		
(*c*)—Share of Tools and Plant	679		
		56,370	
Total Expenditure			77,432
The Expenditure therefore exceeded the Receipts by ...			35,722

The corresponding excess in 1888-89 was Rs. 62,149.

LOCAL INCORPORATED FUNDS.

Civil Buildings.

The total expenditure on Civil Buildings amounted to Rs. 1,00,867. The more important works undertaken were as follows:—

Educational.—The Boarding-house for the Zila School at Aligarh was completed at a cost of Rs. 14,655. Materials to the value of Rs. 1,054 were collected for the Colvin Institute at Lucknow, which is about to be built, at an estimated cost of Rs. 29,400, for the Taluqdars of Oudh, from funds contributed by them.

Medical.—Certain additions and alterations to the Charitable Dispensary at Dehra were completed at cost of Rs. 17,330.

An expenditure of Rs. 2,081 was incurred in making additions and alterations to the Sadr Dispensary at Mainpuri; the estimate amounts to Rs. 16,707.

Materials to the value of Rs. 9,793 were collected for a new Dispensary at Jhánsi, the estimate for which is under preparation.

Rupees 8,317 were spent against an estimate for Rs. 25,656 on the construction of a Dispensary at Bahraich.

An expenditure of Rs. 15,018 was incurred on the Female Hospital at Allahabad against an estimate of Rs. 21,137.

Communications.

The total expenditure was Rs. 4,52,393. The following were the principal works in hand.

Constructing an iron girder bridge over the Sendhli Nadi, on the Nakur and Gangoh 2nd class road, in the Saháranpur district. The outlay during the year was Rs. 3,007, making a total outlay of Rs. 10,235 against an estimate for Rs. 14,186.

Re-constructing Powell's bridge over the Dhamola Nadi, on the Church road in the Saháranpur district. Total outlay Rs. 40,482 against an estimate for Rs. 42,532. Good progress was made in the face of considerable difficulties.

Constructing the Titavi bridge over the Hindan river on the Muzaffarnagar and Shámli road in the Muzaffarnagar district. Materials to the value of Rs. 8,042 were collected.

Metalling the Shámli and Kairana road in the Muzaffarnagar district. The total outlay was Rs. 11,986, against an estimate for Rs. 31,994.

Metalling six miles of the Muzaffarnagar and Bijnor road in the Muzaffarnagar district; estimate Rs. 38,350; outlay Rs. 10,025.

The Farah and Perkham Railway feeder road in the Muttra district was completed at a cost of Rs. 6,880.

Certain bridges and culverts on the Aliganj and Majholi road in the Etah district were constructed at a cost of Rs. 12,339.

Raising and metalling the road from Aliganj to Majholi Railway Station in the Etah district. The work has been nearly completed at a cost of Rs. 22,063.

Erecting a bridge over the Káli Nadi at Madanpur and constructing an approach to it on the Fatehgarh and Bewar road in the Farukhabad district. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 13,381, making a total outlay of Rs. 67,424 against an estimate for Rs. 74,248. The work was all but completed.

Constructing a lattice girder bridge over the Sirsa Nadi in the Mainpuri district. Estimate Rs. 13,146; outlay Rs. 5,581.

Constructing a girder bridge over the Mallanga Nála in the Jalaun district. The work was completed at a cost of Rs. 38,071 against an estimate for Rs. 37,128.

Metalling the Ait and Kunch road, in the Jalaun district; total outlay Rs. 9,797, estimate Rs. 23,486.

Metalling the Lalitpur and Mahroni road to the Tehri boundary in the Lalitpur district, work to the extent of Rs. 24,271 was done, and the first coat of metalling was completed in 23 miles. The estimate has been sanctioned for Rs. 59,575.

Metalling the Barí and Mahmudabad road in the Sitapur district. Estimate Rs. 32,082 ; outlay Rs. 26,221.

Metalling the Bari and Biswan road in the Sitapur district. Estimate Rs. 33,145 ; outlay Rs. 15,735.

Improving the Chandpur and Pihani road, in the Hardoi district. Estimate Rs. 17,477; outlay Rs. 10,864.

Metalling the Bunnie and Mohanlalganj portion of the Bunnie and Goshainganj road in the Lucknow district: Rs. 4,790 were expended on metal collection. The estimate amounts to Rs. 21,441.

A masonry bridge was erected over the river Katna on the Lakhimpur and Sháhjahánpur road in the Kheri district at a cost of Rs. 53,432, against an estimate for Rs. 54,135.

The iron screw pile bridge over the Khandwa nála on the Lakhimpur and Singrohi road, in the Kheri district, was completed at a cost of Rs. 22,901.

Rupees 5,900 were spent on collecting metal for metalling 14 miles of the Unao and Rae Bareli road in the Unao district, against an estimate for Rs. 14,924.

The Bijnor and Nagína road in the Bijnor district was metalled at a cost of Rs. 60,880. The estimate was sanctioned for Rs. 62,660.

Constructing the Sindhauli bridge over the Khannaut river on the Sháhjahánpur and Pawayan road in the Sháhjahánpur district. Estimate Rs. 54,177, outlay to end of the year Rs. 53,576, for which sum the work was completed.

A masonry bridge over the Rapatwa nála on the Bisalpur and Khudaganj road in the Pilibhít district was completed at a cost of Rs. 16,753.

On constructing the Karula birdge on the Chandpur and Seohara road in the Bijnor district; the total outlay was Rs. 37,133 against an estimate for Rs. 53,400.

Constructing the Banslisera and Kankrighát road in the Kumaun district. Estimate Rs. 11,597 ; outlay Rs. 7,166.

A bridge was built over the river Alaknanda at Deopriyag in the Garhwál district for Rs. 15,121.

Certain improvements were executed on the Joshimath and Niti road in the Garhwál district. Estimate Rs. 13,454 ; outlay Rs. 5,025.

A masonry bridge of three spans of 30 feet each was erected over the Baror river in the Tarái district. Estimate Rs. 18,507, expenditure Rs. 3,000.

The Koana bridge on the Nawábganj and Utraula road in the Gonda district was completed at a cost of Rs. 86,928, against an estimate for Rs. 87,172.

An outlay of Rs. 4,007 was incurred in metalling the Rae Bareli and Sultanpur road in the Rae Bareli district against the estimate for Rs. 31,687.

The iron girder bridge over the Basua nála in mile 15 of the Jaunpur and Mirzapur road, in the Jaunpur district, was completed at a cost of Rs. 25,120.

An outlay of Rs. 4,000 was incurred in the conversion of miles 11 to 19 of the Jaunpur and Lucknow road, in the Jaunpur district, from II to I class, against an estimate for Rs. 13,134.

The construction of a metalled road from Mahoba to Charkhari in the Hamírpur district was commenced. Estimate Rs. 20,342 ; outlay Rs. 1,186.

The raising and bridging the Rajapur and Surrya road, in the Bánda district, was completed at a cost of Rs. 22,797 against an estimate for Rs. 32,567.

An iron girder bridge was under construction at the Barah nadi on the Khaga and Kishenpur road in the Fatehpur district. Estimate Rs. 23,576 ; outlay Rs. 17,905.

The work of metalling the Narainpur and Ahraura road in the Mirzapur district was completed at a cost of Rs. 26,190 against an estimate for Rs. 29,153.

A small sum of Rs. 465 was expended on the construction of Irrigation drains on 1st and 2nd class roads in the Benares district. The project, which amounts to Rs. 28,100, is held in abeyance.

Rupees 6,549 were spent on metalling the Phipna and Rasra section of the Ballia and Rasra road in the Ballia district. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 25,178.

In converting the Korantadih and Lathudeh road from a 4th to a 2nd class road, Rs. 1,611 were expended during the year. The estimate amounted to Rs. 23,758.

The construction of bridges and culverts on the Basti, Naugarh, Rudhauli, and Bansi road in the Basti district, was completed at a cost of Rs. 31,983.

Rupees 4,708 were expended on raising and metalling the road from Pahra *viâ* Rámpur to the Rudain Railway Station in the Etah district, making a total outlay of Rs. 9,150 against an estimate for Rs. 12,457.

In improving the Deoria and Padrauna 2nd class road, Gorakhpur district, the expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 9,171; making a total outlay of Rs. 48,494 against an estimate of Rs. 65,016.

Works of Public Utility.

There was an aggregate expenditure of Rs. 1,95,186 (or Rs. 62,789 less than the previous year's outlay) incurred during 1889-90, on works of public utility, by private individuals at their own cost. Appendix H shows the nature and number of the works constructed in each Division, of which the most important are detailed in the following table :—

District.	By whom constructed.	Description of work.	Amount.
			Rs.
Hardoi ...	Lalta Prasad	Masonry Tank	25,000
Do. ...	Amar Nath	Bridge over the Garahru Nála,	12,600
Ballia ...	Manohar Das	Tank	10,000
Bulandshahr...	Kunwar Karan Singh of Sikri ...	Pakka road from Gansipur Patna to Sikri.	5,000
Mirzapur ...	Gopal Mohan	Tank	5,000
Allahabad ...	Abdullah of Mahewa	Dharamsala	5,000
Do. ...	Lal Dirgbijai Singh of Daya	Earthen Tank	3,300
Hardoi ...	Mazhar Ali	Masonry well and gardens ...	3,000
Mirzapur ...	Jairam, Gopal, &c.	Tank	2,500
Do. ...	Deoki Nandan, Tewari	Do.	2,300
Hardoi ...	Dwarka Prasad	Masonry Tank	2,000
Mirzapur ...	Sri Maháráni Parbati	Tank	2,000
Allahabad ...	Mahesh Prasad of Badr-ud-dinpur ...	Earthen Tank	2,000

(b)—Railways.

I.—LINES OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.

Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau Railway.—No major works of any kind were added to the line during the year under report. A few minor works of a trivial nature were executed. Refuges, consisting of iron railings round the pier caps, were constructed on the piers of the Gumti and Gond bridges in the 4th and 43rd miles respectively, in accordance with the recommendation of the Consulting Engineer, after an accident on the Gond bridge in 1888, by which two men lost their lives.

A large quantity of ballast was spread by the working gangs, and the line lifted and packed up where necessary. In some places ballast which had deteriorated or become pulverized under the traffic was removed, and will be replaced shortly with new ballast of good quality. There were no failures of works, and no trouble or damage was caused during the monsoons. Very little was required in the way of renewal of permanent way material. Two steel 41¼lbs. and 16 old iron 56lbs. rails were replaced: the former owing to fracture and the latter owing to the heads and flanges being crushed and flattened. These iron rails, however, were second-hand when they came to the line, and are not as satisfactory as the lighter section steel rails. Thirty-nine sleepers were renewed.

The establishment was reduced towards the end of the year under review by one Overseer, whose services were lent to the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway Company, and one Sub-Overseer, who was transferred to the Buildings and Roads Branch of this Department. The line is now being worked without any subordinate staff, except a Permanent Way Inspector and Sub-Inspectors; and a saving of about Rs. 3,200 per annum has thus been effected.

Complete materials for constructing the following items of rolling-stock (with the exception of 66 axles with wheels, which will be obtained from old rolling-stock, and being in serviceable order will be re-utilized) were received during the year :—

3 composite carriages.	2 horse boxes.
21 third class carriages.	46 covered goods wagons.
3 brake vans.	6 timber trucks.

The vehicles are being erected by the agency of the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway Company, who will eventually work the line.

The uncompleted link between Gola Gokarnath and Pilibhít, 55 miles in length, was taken over by the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway Company for construction in the month of November 1889. The re-staking out and levelling of the line was finished and most of the land plans were submitted to Government. Between Gola Gokarnath and Mailani the earthwork was all completed and is ready for the rails. Masonry was in progress. Sleepers for this length were carted out and laid on the bank, so as to enable plate-laying to be begun on receipt of the rails and fastenings from England. On the line between Mailani and Pilibhít earthwork was begun, and arrangements made for brick-burning. It is hoped that these works will be well advanced before the rains. The total length of line open in connection with this Railway on 31st March 1890 was 104 miles.

Bareilly-Pilibhít Railway.—No important works were undertaken on this 36 miles of railway during the year; the line was well maintained, and sustained no damage from floods or other causes. The cart roadway over the Deoha bridge, which was originally laid down in an inferior manner and required renewal, was taken up, and a new and substantial roadway constructed.

Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway.—During the year an extension of the entrance to the station office at Káthgodám, which will afford shelter to tongas and passengers whilst waiting at the station, and a grain store at Bareilly City Station, were

completed. The work of replacing haldu sleepers was continued, 16,385 sál sleepers being substituted for haldu during the year. The haldu sleepers still remaining in the line will be replaced as necessary.

A good deal was done during the year in re-making up the boxing ballast. A large quantity of new shingle ballast was also railed to the Pilibhít Railway.

At the Kitcha bridge the south bank, which was being cut away by the river, was protected with boulders. Boulders were also placed round the piers of the Deoha bridge and a small spur made at the south-west bank.

This line, the length of which is 54½ miles from the Bhojipura Junction to Káthgodám, was well maintained, and was reported to have been in good running order throughout the year.

Powáyan Steam Tramway.—In the last report it was stated that the sanction of Government had been accorded to the formation of a Company for constructing this tramway, on a 2 feet 6 inches gauge, between the towns of Sháhjahánpur and Kothar, a distance of about 33 miles. During the year work was pushed on vigorously, and the rails, &c., received from England for the tramway, laid on one side of the existing metalled road, the use of which, as also of some of the bridges along the road, has been conceded to the Company. All the rolling-stock required for present working was erected. The line was passed for public traffic on 17th June 1890, after inspection by the Consulting Engineer, Lucknow.

Mineral Resources.—As previously reported, there are no minerals worked in connection with the railways under the control of the Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The fuel arrangements continued the same as reported last year, with the exception that the East Indian and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways having reduced the railway freight of coal, for all stations west of Anjhi, on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, coal from Giridih can now be delivered at Bareilly at Rs. 17 per ton, instead of Rs. 22 per ton as formerly. Wood costs about Rs. 6 per ton delivered at Bareilly, and the quantity used per train mile during the year is reported by the Agent, Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway, to have amounted to 6,113lbs.

Accidents.—On the Rohilkhand-Kumaun and Bareilly-Pilibhít Railways 20 accidents were reported during the year, as against 23 in the previous year. There was only one personal accident, and that happened to a railway servant, who was injured. There were 14 cases of cattle run over, and four vehicles left the line when shunting. One engine was disabled.

The reports received from the Manager of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway in connection with the Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau Railway do not notice in detail any accidents during the year under review, as they are all stated to have been of too trival a nature to call for remark.

Persons employed.—There was no change in the organization of the police force on the Lucknow, Sitapur, and Seramau Railway. On the Rohilkhand-Kumaun and Bareilly-Pilibhít Railways the Government police continued to be maintained, and there was a marked diminution of friction between the police and the traffic staff. The total number of persons employed during the year amounted to 795, and, as reported last year, of these 11 were Europeans, four East Indians, and 780 natives. The trains on the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway continued to be worked by European drivers, while natives were employed on the Bareilly-Pilibhít Railway.

Schools.—There are no special educational institutions for the children of the provincial railway employés, and, as previously noticed, the Diocesan School at Naini Tal and other local schools receive a considerable number of these children.

Volunteers.—There was no change in the organization of the Volunteer movement: the few Europeans and Eurasians employed continued attached to either the Lucknow or the Bareilly Corps.

Medical.—No special remarks are called for under this head.

Provident Fund.—During the year ending 31st December 1889 the number of depositors in the fund was 126 against 128 in the previous year, and the amount of compulsory deposits amounted to Rs. 10,304, and the bonus to Rs. 4,070, making the total balance at credit of the fund Rs. 14,374.

II.—Stores.

Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau Railway.—The value of stores in hand on 31st December 1889 amounted to Rs. 2,73,461, the opening balance at the commencement of the year being Rs. 1,45,619. The increase is due to the value of under-frames and fittings received from England for the renewal of certain old stock and the erection of additional stock, the necessity for which was strongly represented.

The arrangements made with the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway Company for building certain new rolling-stock, comprising in all 81 new vehicles of sorts, have already been detailed in the 1st section of this report.

Rohilkhand-Kumaun and Bareilly-Pilibhít Railways.—The value of the stores on hand on the 31st December 1889 amounted to Rs. 94,903 against Rs. 79,920 on 31st December 1888. The increase is due to the purchase of sál sleepers for replacing haldu sleepers. The rolling-stock on the line was as shown in the margin.

Engines, class O	8
First class carriages	13
Half intermediate and half third class carriages	4
Third class carriages	26
Horse boxes	2
Brake vans	12
Covered goods wagons	120
Low-sided wagons	60
Powder van	1
Travelling cranes, 10 tons	2

All the carriages on this railway, as well as on the Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau line, are adapted for the carriage of troops, having been fitted with the necessary arrangements for slinging rifles.

III.—Capital Transactions.

Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau Railway.—The capital expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 32,089. The total capital outlay, including suspense, from the commencement of operations to the end of the period under review, was Rs. 39,25,610, and the expenditure, excluding suspense, Rs. 36,48,660, which gives an average of Rs. 34,885 per mile open.

Bareilly-Pilibhít State Railway.—The capital expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 11,097 incurred on construction of line. The total capital outlay, including suspense, from the commencement of operations to the end of the year ending 31st December 1889, was Rs. 15,33,975, and the expenditure, excluding suspense, Rs. 15,31,954, which gives an average of Rs. 42,554 per mile open.

Rohilkhand-Kumaun Railway.—The capital expenditure for the year, which was chiefly incurred in replacing haldu sleepers by sál, amounted to Rs. 56,524. The total capital outlay, including suspense, from the commencement of operations to the end of the period under review, was Rs. 23,96,624, and the expenditure, excluding suspense, Rs. 23,01,721, which gives an average of Rs. 42,233 per mile open.

IV.—Revenue Transactions.

Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau Railway.—The gross earnings for the year were—

	Rs.	Rs.
For the first half-year	1,70,314	
Ditto second ditto	1,48,561	
		= 3,18,875

and the gross expenditure was—

For the first half-year	1,08,287	
Ditto second ditto	99,573	
		= 2,07,860

The net earnings were thus Rs. 1,11,015, which, upon an authorized capital outlay of Rs. 37,33,040, gives a dividend of 2·95 per cent., or 1·01 per cent. over the previous year's dividend of 1·94 per cent.

The details of the increase under coaching and goods traffic, amounting to Rs. 63,258, over that for the year 1888, are as follows:—

Coaching Traffic.

		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Intermediate class passengers ...	No. 1313 =	948		
Lower ditto	„ 53,018 =	19,258		
Luggage and military baggage ...	... ...	558		
Parcels	... ...	118		
Carriages, horses, and dogs	... ...	136		
			21,018	
Less decrease under upper class passengers	No. 376 =	186		
Post-office parcels	... ...	467		
Miscellaneous receipts	... ...	234		
		= 887		= 20,131

Goods Traffic.

Merchandize, general	Tons 16,134 =	46,037		
Demurrage and rent	... ...	82		
Coal	... ...	16		
			46,135	
Less decrease under military stores ...	... ...	143		
Railway materials...	Tons 1,983 =	2,700		
Revenue stores	... ...	165		
		= 3,008		= 43,127
	Total ...	...		63,258

Bareilly-Pilibhit Railway.—The gross earnings for the year were—

For the first half-year	... 59,377	
Ditto second ditto	... 48,609	
		= 1,07,986

and the gross expenditure was—

For the first half-year	... 35,866	
Ditto second ditto	... 37,136	
		= 73,002

and the net earnings were Rs. 34,984, which upon an authorized capital outlay of Rs. 14,93,054, gives a dividend of 2·3 per cent. against 1·77 in the previous year.

The gross earnings and expenses of the line since it was opened have been as below:—

Period.	Gross earnings.	Gross expenditure.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings.	Percentage of net earnings on capital expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1885	82,827	65,584	17,243	79·18	1·22
1886	98,736	74,492	24,244	75·44	1·50
1887	97,686	69,921	27,765	71·57	1·70
1888	93,767	65,926	27,841	70·30	1·77
1889	1,07,986	73,002	34,984	76·60	2·30

During the year the coaching receipts amounted to Rs. 42,975, as compared with Rs. 37,908, and thus show an increase of Rs. 5,067. The increase took place in both half-years, and amounts to 13·37 per cent., which is satisfactory.

The total coaching receipts since the opening of the line have been as follows :—

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First half	14,232	18,259	18,491	19,332	22,631
Second half	15,723	15,909	17,765	18,576	18,576
Total ...	19,955	34,168	36,256	37,908	41,207

The number of passengers carried and the receipts derived from them have been as below :—

	1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.	
	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
First class ...	288	1,000	224	790	254	766	247½	768	283½	911
Intermediate class ...	77½	58	693½	535	877	656	1,055½	828	1,293	1,107
Third class ...	84,833	27,261	97,554	31,362	106,124½	34,004	109,873	35,031	119,220	37,198
Total ...	85,198½	28,319	98,471½	32,684	107,255½	35,426	111,176	36,627	120,796½	39,216

During the year the tonnage of goods carried was 36,839, earning Rs. 59,914, whilst in 1888 the tonnage was 29,270, earning Rs. 47,299. This shows an increase of 75,569 tons and of Rs. 12,615, which is very satisfactory. The increase took place chiefly in rice, of which there were 13,945 tons carried, against 6,208 tons in 1888. The rice crop of 1889 was a very good one, whilst in 1887 and 1888 it was very indifferent. There was, however, a considerable decrease in sugar, amounting to 922 tons.

The following table compares the tonnage of goods carried and the earnings realized for the last five years, or since the line was opened :—

	1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
First half ...	17.642	27,838	26,944	37,323	22,304	33,941	17,315	25,705	19,674	32,328
Second half ...	11,054	17,711	13,761	21,896	11,044	18,554	11,955	21,594	17,165	27,586
Total ...	28,696	45,549	40,705	59,219	33,348	52,495	29,270	47,299	36,839	59,914

The tonnage and receipts of the principal articles of traffic are given below :—

	1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.	
	Tons.	Receipts.	Tons.	Receipts.	Tons.	Receipts.	Tons.	Receipts.	Tons.	Receipts.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,872	2,737	1,943	3,034
Other grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,208	10,171	13,945	22,740
Metals	48	156	71	223	713	1,901	832	2,029	635	1,613
Linseed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,405	2,352	2,439	3,733
Salt	2,236	3,830	2,122	3,600	2,075	3,427	2,244	3,742	2,275	3,846
Sugar	1,036	2,106	2,170	4,464	3,034	6,019	6,414	11,155	5,512	9,280
Timber	1,809	3,383	3,074	4,770	4,899	6,411	1,615	2,938	1,764	3,055

Rohilkhand-Kumaun Railway.—The gross earnings for the year were —

	Rs.	Rs.
For the first half-year	1,87,131	
Ditto second do.	1,85,140	
		= 3,72,271

and the gross expenditure was—

For the first half-year	1,10,536	
Ditto second do.	1,01,599	
		= 2,12,135

The net earnings were therefore Rs. 1,60,136, which, upon a capital outlay to 31st December 1889 of Rs. 23,96,624, gives a dividend of Rs. 6·66 per cent. As the Secretary of State receives half of the earnings over 5 per cent., the Government will again share in the profits.

The following table shows the gross earnings and expenses of the Company since the line was opened :—

Period.	Gross earnings.	Gross expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses to total earnings.	Percentage of net earning on capital expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1885	2,38,572	1,58,419	80,153	66·40	3·87
1886	3,00,191	1,76,359	1,23,832	58·74	5·70
1887	3,19,274	2,02,474	1,16,800	63·41	5·29
1888	3,34,092	1,91,972	1,42,120	57·46	6·28
1889	3,72,271	2,12,135	1,60,136	56·97	6·66

During the year the coaching traffic amounted to Rs. 1,84,916 as compared with Rs. 1,75,702 in 1888, and thus shows an increase of Rs. 9,214. It is reported that the increase took place entirely in the first half-year, and that there was a decrease during the second half-year.

The total coaching receipts since the line was opened have been as below :—

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First half	50,822	67,400	75,233	75,074	86,035
Second half...	56,202	80,536	81,386	1,00,628	98,881
Total ...	1,07,024	1,47,936	156,619	1,75,702	1,85,916

The number of passengers carried and the receipts derived from them have been as under :—

	1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.	
	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs		Rs.
First class ...	2,179	21,992	3,026	27,763	2,978½	27,392	3,485	32,373	3,534½	32,678
Intermediate class.	3,310	9,875	4,941	23,785	5,494½	27,158	5,351	26,778	6,964	30,682
Third class ...	89,654	49,357	95,272½	62,485	114,288	70,204	125,425	79,768	131,801½	82,870
Total ...	95,143	81,224	103,239½	1,14,033	122,761	1,24,754	134,260	1,38,919	142,300	1,46,230

During the year the tonnage of goods carried was 41,092, earning Rs. 89,187; whilst in 1888 the tonnage was 31,399, earning Rs. 65,304. This shows an increase

of 9,693 tons, and of Rs. 14,888, which is very satisfactory. On this railway also, as in the case of the Bareilly-Pilibhít Railway, the increase took place chiefly in rice, of which there were 8,036 tons carried as against 3,515 in 1888. There was an increase in the timber traffic, as well as in the beer traffic from the Naini Tal Brewery, and also in wheat and seeds. The potato traffic, however, fell off, as the crop, owing to excessive rainfall, was a partial failure.

The following table compares the tonnage of goods carried and the earnings realized for the last five years, or since the line was opened :—

	1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
First half ...	32,792	43,030	41,509	50,812	25,821	44,779	25,837	44,319	26,067	46,615
Second half,	23,775	31,696	9,659	25,014	11,193	27,632	9,973	26,553	15,025	34,572
Total ...	56,567	74,726	51,168	75,826	37,014	72,411	35,810	70,872	41,092	81,187

The tonnage and receipts of the principal articles of traffic are given below :—

	1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.	
	Tons.	Receipts.	Tons.	Receipts.	Tons.	Receipts.	Tons.	Receipts.	Tons.	Receipts.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,514	3,644	8,036	8,312
Liquors, chiefly beer.	637	2,826	834	3,714	1,124	5,350	981	4,705	1,234	5,879
Salt ...	865	3,091	1,016	3,361	1,094	3,860	1,025	3,553	1,185	3,799
Timber ...	1,230	1,707	3,702	2,769	3,326	6,396	1,103	2,106	2,421	4,841

V.—Traffic and Working.

Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau Railway.—The train service consisted of two mixed trains each way daily, with such extra trains as were required to meet the demands of traffic, and the train mileage was—

	Miles.
Mixed trains	153,979
Goods do.	1,470
Total ...	155,449

The introduction of a second mixed train explains the increase in coaching and decrease in goods train mileage, which in 1888 was 111,391 and 32,278 respectively.

The number of passengers and the receipts from coaching traffic were as follows :—

	Number.	*Receipts.* Rs.
First half-year	269,165	83,126
Second do.	230,472	69,949
Total ...	529,637	1,53,075

against 457,990 and Rs. 1,56,733, respectively, in 1888. The increase in the number of passengers is largely due to Hindu marriages and the Ramnaumi and Gola Gokarnath *melas* in the first half-year. The total outwards and inwards goods lifted during the year was 25,56,142 maunds against 20,07,435 maunds in the previous year. The increase occurred both under outward and inward traffic.

That under outward was chiefly in grain, sugar, and jagri, due to the cheap rates at which they were obtainable at the exporting stations, while that under inward was principally in grain, salt, and timber.

Bareilly-Pilibhít and Rohilkhand-Kumaun Railways.—The following table shows the cost of maintenance since the line was opened :—

Periods.		Per mile of line maintained.	Per mile of track, including sidings.	Per total train mile.	Per 1,000 gross ton miles.
		Rs.	Rs.	As.	Rs.
1885	First half-year	337·05	325·23	7·62	3·59
	Second half-year	249·31	240·56	6·68	2·99
1886	First half-year	188·93	179·15	4·21	1·59
	Second half-year	318·12	290·94	10·78	4·63
1887	First half-year	316·89	289·82	8·17	3·24
	Second half-year	215·80	179·36	6·82	3·03
1888	First half-year	323·67	296·02	8·39	3·48
	Second half-year	233·14	213·22	8·12	3·30
1889	First half-year	291·85	266·91	8·50	3·18
	Second half-year	273·23	249·89	8·90	3·34

Owing to impurity in the water obtained from the well at the Bareilly City Station, the tube plates of engines still continued to give trouble, and one was replaced during the year. A new well is now being arranged for.

The following table shows the cost of working since the line was opened :—

Items.	1885.				1886.				1887.				1888.				1889.			
	First half.		Second half.		First half.		Second half.		First half.		Second half.		First half.		Second half.		First half.		Second half.	
	Per train mile.	Per 1,000 gross ton miles.	Per train mile.	Per 1,000 gross ton miles.	Per train mile.	Per 1,000 gross ton miles.	Per train mile.	Per 1,000 gross ton miles.	Per train mile.	Per 1,000 gross ton miles.	Per train mile.	Per 1,000 gross ton miles.	Per train mile.	Per 1,000 gross ton miles.	Per train mile.	Per 1,000 gross ton miles.	Per train mile.	Per 1,000 gross ton miles.	Per train mile.	Per 1,000 gross ton miles.
	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.
Superintendence...	1·43	0·67	1·47	0·66	1·20	0·45	1·62	0·70	1·20	0·48	1·52	0·68	1·26	0·52	1·55	0·63	1·48	0·56	1·66	0·63
Running expenses,	2·21	1·04	2·26	1·01	1·99	0·75	2·09	0·90	1·97	0·78	1·89	0·84	1·33	0·55	1·66	0·86	1·56	0·58	1·69	0·63
Fuel	0·90	0·43	2·07	0·93	2·36	0·89	2·09	0·90	2·35	0·93	2·03	0·90	2·68	1·11	2·38	0·97	2·76	1·04	2·64	0·97
Water... ...	0·20	0·10	0·24	0·11	0·20	0·08	0·25	0·10	0·19	0·07	0·22	0·10	0·18	0·07	0·24	0·10	0·19	0·07	0·19	0·40
Oil and tallow ...	0·41	0·19	0·32	0·14	0·34	0·13	0·25	0·10	0·29	0·12	0·25	0·11	0·27	0·11	0·28	0·12	0·28	0·10	0·38	0·10
Maintenance ...	0·55	0·26	0·53	0·24	0·69	0·26	1·21	0·52	1·11	0·44	1·48	0·66	1·20	0·50	2·02	0·82	1·57	0·59	1·59	0·67
New minor works,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·01
Unclassified expenditure.	...	...	0·01	0·00	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·01
Total ...	5·70	2·69	6·90	3·09	6·78	2·56	7·52	3·23	7·11	2·82	7·39	3·29	6·92	2·86	8·13	3·32	7·84	2·94	8·18	3·07

The traffic staff remained practically unchanged during the year, and the work of the department was carried on satisfactorily. An outbreak of cholera in the spring of 1889 at Káthgodám caused a panic among the coolies and cartmen engaged in carrying goods to Ránikhet and Almora, which resulted in a temporary detention of goods at the Káthgodám terminus.

The traffic expenses since the line was opened have been as follows :—

Periods.		Per train mile.	Per cent. of traffic earnings.
		Annas.	Per cent.
1885	First half ...	8·81	22·84
	Second half ...	12·24	28·58
1886	First half ...	7·45	15·52
	Second half ...	9·12	17·07
1887	First half ...	7·36	15·03
	Second half ...	8·58	16·99
1888	First half ...	7·16	15·28
	Second half ...	9·01	14·08
1889	First half ...	8·50	14·16
	Second half ...	9·23	14·23

The following tables give some of the statistics of the traffic on this system or railways since the line was opened :—

ROHILKHAND-KUMAUN RAILWAY.

Items.	1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.	
	First half.	Second half.	First half.	Second half.	First half.	Seoond half.	First half	Second half.	First half.	Second half.
Number of passengers carried one mile ... No.	2,350,314	2,280,230	2,082,770	1,707,725	2,397,515	2,451,069	2,591,859	3,667,641	3,546,005	3,673,219
Average number of passengers in a train at one time ... ... No.	124·55	149·19	163·16	106·69	126·36	133·95	132·48	246·28	214·91	216·02
Average number passing over each mile of line daily (both ways) ... No.	96·90	92·50	85·87	69·26	98·85	99·41	106·28	148·75	146·20	148·98
Average sum received for carrying a passenger one mile ... ... As.	·35	·39	·52	·75	·50	·53	·46	·44	·39	·43
Average cost of carrying a passenger one mile... As.	·34	·36	·36	·50	·40	·34	·17	·19	·11	·12
Average cost of hauling a coaching vehicle one mile*	19·72	20·89	12·35	23·02	13·69	21·28	18·03	18·42	16·97	18·17
Average earnings of a coaching vehicle, 4th class, one mile* ...	33·23	35·98	48·88	38·81	38·94	39·87	42·37	42·41	43·67	37·64
Number of tons carried one mile ... No.	964·922	828,173	1,638,556	439,620	1,206,849	510,742	1,063,548	468,612	993,187	692,039
Average number of tons in a goods train at one time ... ... No.	48·14	47·15	61·40	36·10	56·26	36·20	47·65	34·22	49·54	48·96
Average number passing over each mile of line daily (both ways) ... No.	39·78	33·59	67·56	17·83	49·76	20·71	43·81	19·01	40·95	28·07
Average sum received for carrying one ton one mile ... ... As.	·71	·61	·49	·90	·59	·86	·66	·90	·75	·80
Average cost of carrying one ton one mile ... As.	·87	·99	·45	1·93	·79	1·65	·89	1·53	·49	·53
Average cost of hauling a goods vehicle one mile* ... ... Pies.	14·24	16·21	10·79	21·81	13·07	21·25	16·87	18·93	15·74	18·11
Average earnings of goods vehicle one mile*... Pies.	19·96	17·56	16·08	23·26	22·49	24·85	22·10	25·46	24·06	26·38
Consumption of fuel per train mile * ... lbs.	54·98	59·87	62·66	44·85	51·57	44·99	60·02	53·37	61·13	58·59
Consumption of fuel per 1,000 gross ton mile,* lbs.	415·16	428·47	378·68	308·20	390·93	320·25	397·85	341·71	366·18	351·63

*These results are for the two railways taken *together*.

BAREILLY-PILIBHÍT STATE RAILWAY.

Items.	1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.	
	First half.	Second half.	First half.	Second half.	First half.	Second half.	First half.	Second half.	First half.	Second half.
Number of passengers carried one mile ... No.	1,152,253	1,226,212	1,612,953	1,492,126	1,753,796	1,659,311	1,737,176	1,669,360	1,958,589	1,805,124
Average number of passengers in a train at one time ... No.	203·11	180·83	306·00	246·00	333·00	270·00	293·00	281	366	310
Average number of passengers passing over each mile of line daily (both ways) ... No.	176·83	185·12	247·53	225·26	269·15	250·50	265·00	252	301	273
Average sum received for carrying a passenger one mile ... ... No.	·20	·21	1·08	·17	·17	·17	·17	·17	·17	·17
Average cost of carrying a passenger one mile... As.	·13	·21	·11	·14	·10	·12	·11	·13	·10	·13
Average cost of hauling a coaching vehicle one mile* ... ... Pies.	19·72	20·89	12·35	23·02	13·69	21·28	18·03	18·42	16·97	18·17
Average earnings of a coaching vehicle, 4th class, one mile* ... Pies.	33·23	35·98	48·88	38·81	38·94	39·87	42·37	42·41	43·67	37·64
Number of tons carried one mile ... No.	538,085	353,795	843,086	437,820	726,901	369,120	562,409	410,262	644,433	559,650
Average number of tons in a goods train at one time ... ... No.	52·35	53·39	71·00	50·00	67·36	49·23	68·55	56·21	79·73	72·04
Average number of tons passing over each mile of line daily (both ways) ... ... No.	82·58	53·41	129·38	66·09	111·86	55·72	85·84	61·93	98·90	84·4
Average sum received for carrying 1 ton 1 mile. As.	·82	·79	·70	·79	·75	·80	·73	·84	·80	·79
Average cost of carrying one ton one mile ... As.	·50	·71	·48	·69	·50	·66	·45	·13	·44	·56
Average cost of hauling a goods vehicle one mile* ... ... Pies.	14·24	16·21	10·71	21·81	13·07	21·25	16·87	18·93	15·74	18·11
Average earnings of a goods vehicle one mile. Pies.	19·96	17·56	16·08	33·26	22·49	24·85	22·10	25·46	24·06	26·38
Consumption of fuel per train mile* ... lbs.	54·98	59·87	62·66	44·85	51·57	44·99	60·02	50·37	61·13	58·59
Consumption of fuel per 1,000 gross ton mile,* lbs.	415·16	428·47	378·68	308·20	390·93	320·25	397·85	341·71	366·18	351·63

* These results are for the two railways taken *together*.

Cart and Tonga service.—The new agencies established at Ránikhet and Almora have proved of considerable advantage, and have helped the general traffic of the line. Owing to an outbreak of cholera in April 1889 in Kumaun the carting service was, as already mentioned, disorganized for a time, and there was great difficulty in forwarding goods to Ránikhet. After this trouble ceased the work went on satisfactorily and has been steadily increasing.

The tonga service has continued to work with satisfaction to the public, and the mortality amongst the ponies, which in the previous year was so serious, has almost ceased.

The following table shows the earnings and expenses of these services since their commencement :—

Items.	Earnings.	Expenditure.	Profit.	Loss.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Second half of 1885	5,690	7,726	...	2,136
First half of 1886	10,738	11,520	...	782
Second half of 1886	14,312	14,215	97	...
First half of 1887	18,894	18,107	789	...
Second half of 1887	20,919	24,077	...	4,158
First half of 1888	18,471	15,823	2,648	...
Second half of 1888	18,215	18,322	...	107
First half of 1889	26,383	26,843	...	460
Second half of 1889	25,198	25,221	...	23

VI.—Rates and Fares.

There have been no changes of importance in the rates and fares during the year.

The Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway Company have, however, agreed to give a rebate of 50 per cent. on all receipts from military passenger fares above Rs. 27,000 per annum, excluding luggage, &c.

(c)—*Canals.*

1.—Financial Results.

Capital outlay during and up to the end of the year.—The direct and indirect Capital outlay during and up to the end of the year under review is shown for each work and for each class of works in the following statement—

Table A.

Class.	Works.	*During the year* 1889-90. Works.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Suspense account.	Loss by exchange.	Receipts on capital account.	Total direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges to end of 1889-90.
Major Works.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective Works (account head 35).	Betwa Canal ...	18,604	4,126	—60	3,767	...	—107	26,330	1,825	28,155	41,64,168
Works of which the Capital outlay is not charged against Revenue (Account head 49).	Ganges Canal ...	48,365	10,584	...	17,063	...	—158	75,854	3,747	79,601	2,83,93,597
	Lower Ganges Canal.	6,24,686	1,32,193	34,127	—43,280	...	—1,44,548	6,03,178	31,284	6,34,462	3,30,96,023
	Agra Canal ...	39,508	8,928	...	—13,099	...	...	35,337	2,310	37,647	91,27,098
	Eastern Jumna Canal.	87,328	19,889	640	—2,353	...	...	1,05,504	5,352	1,10,856	33,37,047
Minor Works.	Total ...	7,99,887	1,71,594	34,767	—41,669	...	—1,44,706	8,19,873	42,693	8,62,566	7,39,53,765
Works of which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept.											
Works in operation...	Dún Canals ...	...	...	...	—1,070	...	...	—1,070	...	—1,070	6,36,334
	Rohilkhand Canals.	1,622	155	...	—1,428	...	...	349	22	371	16,68,789
	Bijnor Canals ...	...	...	...	—2	...	...	—2	50	48	87,051
	Bundelkhand Lakes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,398
	Total ...	1,622	155	...	—2,500	...	...	—723	72	—651	24,75,072
Surveys ...	Bundelkhand Irrigation works.	239	11	...	...	...	...	250	1	251	1,74,649
	Cawnpore Branch Extension, Lower Ganges Canal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,746
	Sardah Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,572
	Total ...	239	11	...	...	...	...	250	1	251	2,80,967
	Total, Minor Works.	1,861	166	...	—2,500	...	...	—473	73	—400	27,56,039
	Grand Total ...	8,20,352	1,75,886	34,707	—40,402	...	—1,44,813	8,45,730	44,591	8,90,321	8,08,73,972

Of the total direct charges Rs. 7,27,03,545 have been provided from Imperial, Rs. 28,81,363 from Provincial Funds. The Capital expenditure was Rs. 3,26,011 less than in the previous year. On the Lower Ganges Canal the decrease was Rs. 3,31,614, due to the completion of the new aqueduct over the Káli nadi at Nadrai.

Sanctioned estimates compared with expenditure to end of the year.—In the following statement the expenditure to the end of the year is compared with the amount of sanctioned estimates for Major Works :—

TABLE B.

Canals.	Amount sanctioned of estimates.	Expenditure to end of 1889-90.	*Difference.*	
			More than estimate.	Less than estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Betwa	44,83,776	41,64,168	...	3,19,608
Upper Ganges	3,11,49,652	2,83,93,597	...	27,56,055
Lower Ganges	2,99,75,709	3,30,96,023	31,20,314	...
Agra	94,55,111	91,27,098	...	3,28,013
Eastern Jumna	36,75,923	33,37,047	...	3,38,876
Total ...	7,87,40,171	7,81,17,933	...	6,22,238

The excess over the sanctioned estimate of the Lower Ganges Canal is chiefly due to the construction of the new Nadrai Aqueduct, the estimated cost of which is Rs. 49,98,810.

Profit or loss based on realization.—Table C gives the revenue actually realized and the charges against Revenue during the last two years :—

TABLE C.

	1888-89.				1889-90.				Increase in 1889-90.
	Protective works.	Productive works.	Minor works.	Total.	Protective works.	Productive works.	Minor works.	Total.	
Realizations—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates and miscellaneous revenue.	72,961	45,36,617	1,59,958	47,69,536	75,760	45,04,222	1,58,682	47,38,664	- 30,872
Indirect revenue.	...	8,74,133	86,284	9,60,417	...	9,78,426	86,284	10,64,710	+1,04,293
Total ...	72,961	54,10,750	2,46,242	57,29,953	75,760	54,82,648	2,44,966	58,03,374	+73,421
Charges—									
Direct charges,	1,04,266	23,77,437*	1,28,735	26,10,458*	1,07,116	23,51,983†	1,53,556	26,12,655†	+2,197
Indirect do. ...	8,192	1,48,407	11,134	1,67,733	9,116	1,48,188	11,923	1,69,227	+1,494
Total ...	1,12,458	25,25,864*	1,39,869	27,78,191*	1,16,232	25,00,171†	1,65,479	27,81,882†	+3,691
Net revenue ...	—39,497	28,84,886	1,06,373	29,51,762	—40,472	29,82,477	79,487	30,21,492	+69,730
Interest charges.	1,56,375	27,08,619	...	28,64,994	1,57,557	27,47,668	...	29,05,225	+40,231
Profit or loss...	—1,95,872	1,76,267	1,06,373	86,768	—1,98,029	2,34,809	79,487	1,16,267	+29,499

* Of this Rs. 1,70,410 is chargeable to Imperial.
† Do. Rs. 45,212 ditto.

NOTE.—"Refunds of Revenue" have been deducted from Revenue instead of being included under charges as heretofore (*vide* Government of India, No. 1901., dated 21st September 1889).

The net results for the two years are shown below :—

Class of works.		1888-89.	1889-90.
		Rs.	Rs.
Protective works	Loss	—1,95,872	—1,98,029
Productive works	Profit	1,76,267	2,34,809
Minor works	Do.	1,06,373	79,487
	Total Profit ...	86,768	1,16,267

The Betwa Canal, the only "Protective" work, was worked at a loss of Rs. 1,98,029.

The profit from "Productive" works increased by Rs. 58,542, and that from Minor works decreased by Rs. 26,886.

From all classes of works there was a net profit of Rs. 1,16,267 during the year.

Profit or loss based on assessments.—The following table compares the results obtained by taking the assessments of the two years :—

TABLE D.

	1888-89.				1889-90.				Increase in 1889-90.
	Protective works.	Productive works.	Minor works.	Total.	Protective works.	Productive works.	Minor works.	Total.	
Assessments—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates and miscellaneous revenue.	79,476	46,86,160	1,56,490	49,22,126	74,521	51,78,888	1,69,396	54,22,805	5,00,679
Indirect revenue.	...	8,74,133	86,284	9,60,417	...	9,78,426	86,284	10,64,710	1,04,293
Total ...	79,476	55,60,293	2,42,774	58,82,543	74,521	61,57,314	2,55,680	64,87,515	6,04,972
Charges—									
Direct charges,	1,04,266	23,77,457 *	1,28,735	26,10,458 *	1,07,116	23,51,983 †	1,53,556	26,12,655 †	2,197
Indirect do. ...	8,192	1,48,407	11,134	1,67,733	9,116	1,48,188	11,923	1,69,227	1,494
Total ...	1,12,458	25,25,864 *	1,39,869	27,78,191 *	1,16,232	25,00,171 †	1,65,479	27,81,882 †	3,691
Net revenue ...	—32,082	30,34,429	1,02,905	31,04,352	—41,711	36,57,143	90,201	37,05,633	6,01,281
Interest charges.	1,56,375	27,08,619	...	28,64,994	1,57,557	27,47,668	...	29,05,225	40,231
Profit or loss ...	—1,89,357	3,25,810	1,02,905	2,39,358	—1,99,268	9,09,475	90,201	8,00,408	5,61,050

* Of this Rs. 1,70,410 is chargeable to Imperial.

† Do. Rs. 45,212 ditto.

NOTE.—The charges exclude "Refunds of Revenue" (*vide* note under table C).

The net results for the two years are shown below :—

Class of works.		1888-89.	1889-90.
		Rs.	Rs.
Protective works	Loss	—1,89,357	—1,99,268
Productive Do.	Profit	3,25,810	9,09,475
Minor Do.	Do.	1,02,905	90,201
	Total Profit ...	2,39,358	8,00,408

The large increase in net revenue was from Productive works, there being a decrease from both Protective and Minor works. It was due to the heavy demand for irrigation in the upper districts of the Provinces, owing to the early cessation of the rains in September and the scanty cold weather rainfall.

Total receipts, charges, and interest to end of the year.—The following table shows the total receipts (realizations), charges, and interest to the end of 1889-90:—

TABLE E.

	Protective works.	Productive works.	Minor works.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct and indirect receipts to end of 1889-90...	1,99,906	11,31,26,735	49,61,628	11,82,88,269
Ditto revenue charges, 1889-90 ...	3,96,799	4,84,73,361	35,88,464	5,24,58,624
Net revenue, excluding interest charges ...	—1,96,893	6,46,53,374	13,73,164	6,58,29,645
Interest charges to end of 1889-90 ...	10,38,684	5,78,94,805	...	5,89,33,489
Net revenue, including interest charges ...	—12,35,577	67,58,569	13,73,164	68,96,156

The charges on Protective works have exceeded the receipts by nearly 12½ lakhs: the canal was opened in 1885-86, and since then the rainfall has been unusually favourable and the demand for canal water correspondingly slack.

The net revenue from Productive works to the end of the year has exceeded the charges, including interest, by over 67½ lakhs.

Provincial contract.—Under the contract with the Government of India the Provincial Government retains the net direct revenue from Productive works and Minor Irrigation Works, and pays interest to the Imperial Government as noted below:—

(i.) On the old Capital outlay from Imperial Funds on minor works and navigation (Rs. 23,35,555).

(ii.) On the total Capital outlay from all sources on Irrigation Major works less outlay from 1st April 1887, on the new Nadrai aqueduct chargeable to Capital account.

The results for the past three years are noted below:—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct Revenue—			
Productive works, gross earnings	42,15,527	45,36,617	45,04,222
Minor ditto	1,44,946	1,59,958	1,58,682
Total ...	43,60,473	46,96,575	46,62,904
Expenditure, Provincial—			
Productive works, working expenses ...	20,05,729	22,07,047	23,06,771
Minor Works, Capital account	3,263	—61	—473
Ditto, working expenses ...	1,39,360	1,28,735	1,53,556
Ditto, neither Capital nor Revenue ...	40,862	23,220	34,044
Total ...	21,89,214	23,58,941	24,93,898
Net Revenue	21,71,259	23,37,634	21,69,006
Interest charges payable to Government of India,	27,25,887	27,42,154	27,61,353
Deficit	5,54,628	4,04,520	5,92,347
Anticipated deficit to be met by transfer from Land Revenue (Imperial).	6,00,000	5,00,000	1,00,000

The deficit during the three years that the contract has been in force has amounted to Rs. 15,51,495, while the anticipated deficit was Rs. 12,00,000. Hence, so far as canals are concerned, the contract has resulted in a loss to the Provinces of Rs. 3,51,495 up to the end of the year under review.

Net profit on Capital outlay.—Table F gives for the last ten years the net profits on the Capital outlay calculated on assessments. There is an increased profit of 0·70 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

TABLE F.

Year.	Capital at end of each year.	*Profit from direct revenue.*		*Profit from total revenue, direct and indirect.*	
		Amount.	Percentage on Capital.	Amount.	Percentage on Capital.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1880-81	* 6,45,61,716	25,92,665	4·02	35,45,412	5·49
1881-82	* 6,62,06,214	31,45,191	4·75	40,96,822	6·18
1882-83	* 6,76,33,960	33,54,870	4·96	43,04,501	6·36
1883-84	* 6,90,92,987	40,80,946	5·91	50,72,904	7·34
1884-85	* 7,02,83,698	21,92,134	3·12	31,41,765	4·47
1885-86	† 7,51,49,595	26,00,019	3·46	35,49,650	4·72
1886-87	† 7,70,59,223	16,28,614	2·12	25,85,769	3·35
1887-88	† 7,87,67,319	20,61,351	2·62	30,20,011	3·84
1888-89	† 7,99,83,651	21,43,935	2·68	31,04,352	3·88
1889-90	† 8,08,73,972	26,40,923	3·27	37,05,633	4·58

* Excluding Betwa Canal.
† Including ditto.

The following table compares for the past ten years the net profits and percentages on the four canals classed as "Productive," also calculated on assessments :—

TABLE G.

Year.	*Upper Ganges.*		*Lower Ganges.*		*Agra.*		*Eastern Jumna.*		*Total Productive works.*	
	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Percentage on Capital outlay.	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Percentage on Capital outlay.	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Percentage on Capital outlay.	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Percentage on Capital outlay.	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Percentage on Capital outlay.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1880-81 ...	14,02,537	5·14	10,87,851	4·58	2,65,514	3·15	7,14,549	25·56	34,70,451	5·57
1881-82 ...	17,60,152	6·42	11,84,823	4·75	2,96,500	3·48	8,13,869	28·61	40,55,344	6·37
1882-83 ...	20,06,226	7·24	10,72,749	4·14	3,54,589	4·16	8,27,339	28·42	42,60,903	6·55
1883-84 ...	23,60,972	8·45	11,93,903	4·45	5,63,015	6·48	8,32,603	27·97	49,50,493	7·46
1884-85 ...	15,57,110	5·55	7,36,231	2·67	1,81,018	2·04	6,17,462	20·14	30,91,821	4·58
1885-86 ...	18,24,228	6·48	5,79,559	2·04	3,86,683	4·35	7,30,311	23·51	35,20,961	5·13
1886-87 ...	14,14,566	5·02	3,51,603	1·17	1,78,132	1·98	6,87,875	22·06	26,32,176	3·74
1887-88 ...	15,16,975	5·38	5,46,129	1·73	2,24,988	2·48	6,59,984	21·03	29,48,076	4·09
1888-89 ...	15,95,072	5·63	5,52,925	1·70	2,38,369	2·62	6,48,063	20·08	30,34,429	4·16
1889-90 ...	19,10,179	6·73	5,84,055	1·76	4,36,330	4·78	7,26,579	21·77	36,57,143	4·95

The Upper Ganges, Agra, and Eastern Jumna Canals show a satisfactory improvement. The net revenue from all four canals was 4·95 per cent. on the Capital outlay against 4·16 in the previous year.

SECTION II—AGRICULTURAL.

The year.—The early part of the kharíf season was normal. The monsoon set in suddenly over the greater part of the Provinces on the 9th June, and rain fell more or less generally during the remainder of that month and during July and August. The September rainfall was considerably below the average in the western districts, and some maize, cotton, and fodder crops were irrigated on the

Upper Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals. From October to February very little rain fell and in some districts none: there was a good demand for water throughout the rabi season.

The area irrigated from all canals, including the Tarái and Bhábar canals, was 1,994,082 acres.

Areas irrigated by canals.—The following statement shows the areas irrigated by the canals under the direct control of the Irrigation Department during the last 10 years :—

TABLE H.

Year.	Ganges Canal.	Lower Ganges Canal.	Agra Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Betwa Canal.	Dún Canals.	Rohilkhand Canals.	Bijnor Canals.	*Bundelkhand Lakes.*		Total.
									Jhánsi Lakes.	Hamírpur Lakes.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1880-81 ...	664,927	583,471	141,405	235,862	...	13,308	87,629	4,849	372	873	1,732,696
1881-82 ...	772,391	631,216	152,603	254,886	...	13,453	84,466	5,031	558	1,345	1,915,949
1882-83 ...	856,035	606,025	155,887	254,513	...	14,968	79,507	5,416	637	1,187	1,974,175
1883-84 ...	1,011,990	653,820	245,300	277,358	...	14,276	86,251	6,509	715	1,455	2,297,674
1884-85 ...	683,939	534,833	128,003	166,407	...	12,553	85,198	4,547	412	1,414	1,617,305
1885-86 ...	741,636	462,302	176,721	215,356	12,356	12,306	79,927	6,588	996	1,488	1,709,676
1886-87 ...	574,440	359,003	122,096	203,420	8,608	12,472	78,554	4,183	309	721	1,363,815
1887-88 ...	601,904	470,942	124,557	176,243	24,135	15,398	93,694	8,510	589	1,316	1,517,288
1888-89 ...	628,260	519,022	124,434	185,026	32,609	15,138	89,193	7,643	1,567	1,861	1,604,753
1889-90 ...	807,574	499,894	178,254	243,817	24,282	19,220	95,140	9,262	474	1,486	1,879,403
Average for 10 years.	734,310	532,051	154,926	221,290	*20,398	14,309	85,956	6,254	663	1,316	1,761,273

* Average for five years.

Compared with the average for the past 10 years, all canals show an improvement, except the Lower Ganges Canal and the small canals from the Jhánsi Lakes. Compared with 1888-89 there is an increase of 274,649 acres, distributed as below :—

Canal.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1888-89.	Percentage of increase or decrease as compared with 1888-89.
	Acres.	
Upper Ganges	+1,79,314	+28·54
Lower ditto	—19,129	—3·68
Agra	+53,820	+43·25
Eastern Jumna	+58,791	+31·77
Betwa	—8,327	—25·53
Dún Canals	+4,082	+26·96
Rohilkhand ditto	+5,947	+6·67
Bijnor ditto	+1,619	+21·18
Jhánsi Lakes	—1,093	—69·75
Hamírpur do.	—375	—20·15
Total ...	+2,74,649	+17·11

The increase was chiefly on the Agra, Eastern Jumna, and Upper Ganges Canals.

On the Lower Ganges Canal there was a decrease of 22,911 acres in the kharíf and an increase of 3,782 acres in the rabi fasl, the decrease for the whole year being 19,129 acres. The decrease in the kharíf was under indigo, and was due to the heavy rainfall of the previous five years, which proved very unfavourable to this crop.

The area irrigated by the Tarái and Bhábar Canals under the Commissioner of Kumaun during the past four years is shown below :—

Year.	Tarái Canals.	Bhábar Canals.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1886-87	21,830	82,200	104,030
1887-88	24,410	84,099	108,509
1888-89	25,931	85,895	111,826
1889-90	25,856	88,824	114,680
Average for four years ...	24,507	85,255	109,762

Kharíf and Rabi areas.—Table K shows the kharíf and rabi areas irrigated by canals under the Irrigation Department during the last ten years :—

TABLE K.

Year.	*Kharíf.* April to September.	*Rabi.* October to March.	Total area.	*Percentage.* Kharíf.	*Percentage.* Rabi.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
1880-81	700,587	1,032,109	1,732,696	40·43	59·57
1881-82	706,025	1,209,924	1,915,949	36·85	63·15
1882-83	740,390	1,233,785	1,974,175	37·50	62·50
1883-84	825,747	1,471,927	2,297,674	35·94	64·06
1884-85	773,603	843,701	1,617,304	47·82	52·18
1885-86	702.259	1,007,417	1,709,676	41·08	58·92
1886-87	541,821	821,994	1,363,815	39·73	60·27
1887-88	612,436	904,852	1,517,288	40·36	59·64
1888-89	653,443	951,310	1,604,753	40·72	59·28
1889-90	649,737	1,229,666	1,879,403	34·57	65·43
Average for 10 years ...	690,605	1,070,668	1,761,273	39·21	60·79

The kharíf area was 3,706 acres, or 0·57 per cent. less than that irrigated in 1888-89, whilst the rabi area was 278,356 acres or 29·26 per cent. more.

Crops irrigated.—Table L shows the areas of the different crops, kharíf and rabi, irrigated during the last ten years :—

TABLE L.

Crops.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Average for the past 10 years.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Annual. Sugarcane ...	135,493	165,019	198,322	155,147	153,652	175,944	168,452	197,532	224,245	158,484	173,229
Kharíf, Rice ...	138.224	107,963	104,046	111,512	92,687	100,706	109,513	102.367	110,137	132,554	110,971
Kharíf, Indigo ...	195,001	319,627	316.145	294,429	392,302	297,314	164,013	212,756	224,177	223,633	263,939
Kharíf, Cotton ...	63,574	64,161	52,493	93,545	66,791	60 580	41,835	47,912	35,990	62,967	58,985
Kharíf, Other crops ...	168,295	49,255	69,384	171,114	68,171	67,715	58,008	52,088	59,112	72,374	83,552
Total, Kharíf crops ...	565,094	541,006	542,068	670,600	619,951	526,315	373,369	415,123	429.416	491,528	517,447
Rabi ... Wheat ...	545,651	727,428	728,385	824,982	512,324	550,891	495,370	508,263	545,153	713,199	615,164
Rabi ... Barley ...	262,139	261,688	266,651	286,073	108.267	118,569	70,881	79,937	92,142	113,505	165,985
Rabi ... Other cereals ...	130.011	102,549	123,383	245,863	168,290	221,088	160,518	217,937	240,247	251,340	186,123
Rabi ... Gram ...	34,511	49,851	48,400	61,123	16,954	42,087	27,793	33,091	32,279	70,960	41,705
Rabi ... Peas ...	14,132	21.849	21,752	37,254	7,986	20,979	27,634	22,461	13,066	16,629	20,374
Rabi ... Poppy ...	17,230	17,140	16,233	16,370	10,762	15,629	14,679	12,957	8,819	10,847	14,067
Rabi ... Other crops ...	28,435	29,419	28,981	262	19,118	38,174	25,119	29,987	19,386	52,911	27,179
Total, Rabi crops ...	1,032,109	1,209,924	1,233,785	1,471,927	843,701	1,007,417	821,994	904,633	951,092	1,229,391	1,070,597
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,732,696	1,915.949	1,974,175	2,297,674	1,617,304	1,709,676	1,363,815	1,517,288	1,604,753	1,879,403	1,761,273

In 1888-89 the area under sugarcane was the highest that had been recorded, but this year it shows a falling-off of 66,981 acres, or 29·3 per cent. This large decrease is due almost entirely to the low price at which *gúr* was selling from January to April 1889. The heavy rain in February is said to have injured much of the seed in places; in the Northern Division, Upper Ganges Canal, some damage was done by worms, and some fields of sugarcane were ploughed up and re-sown to other kharíf crops.

Owing to the early cessation of the rains the areas under rice and cotton show a considerable increase, as compared with the previous year.

The area under indigo increased on the Upper and decreased on the Lower Ganges Canal.

The rabi area increased by 278,299 acres, or 29·3 per cent., as compared with the preceding year. This increase was made up as follows :—

Wheat	17·7 per cent.
Barley	2·2 ,,
Other cereals	1·2 ,,
Gram	4·1 ,,
Peas	0·4 ,,
Poppy	0·2 ,,
Other crops	3·5 ,,
Total	29·3 ,,

Area under wheat.—The area under wheat was 713,199 acres, which has been exceeded in the three following years :—

	Acres.
1881-82	727,428
1882-83	728,385
1883-84	824,982

The area of wheat irrigated from each canal is given below :—

Canal.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	
					Area.	Percentage of wheat to whole rabi area.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Upper Ganges	270,380	219,992	228,321	246,871	350,797	67
Lower ditto	124,075	135,468	149,405	163,241	167,377	46
Agra	30,029	19,763	14,560	19,626	33,585	29
Eastern Jumna	103,873	95,312	73,092	73,096	119,626	83
Betwa	2,196	2,946	9,426	9,768	5,251	25
Dún Canals	4,269	4,084	6,553	5,878	7,576	63
Rohilkhand Canals	13,859	16,104	23,547	23,865	25,741	54
Bijnor Canals...	1,701	1,436	2,877	1,738	2,903	64
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	509	265	482	1,070	343	21
Total ...	550,891	495,370	508,263	545,153	713,199	58

Tarái and Bhábar Canals.—The crops irrigated by the Tarái and Bhábar Canals are given in the following table :—

TABLE M.

Crops.	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.
	Acres.		Acres.	
Annual—				
Sugarcane	1,376	1·23	902	0·79
Gardens and orchards	498	0·44	584	0·51
Total ...	1,874	1·67	1,486	1·30
Kharíf—				
Rice	42,880	38·35	45,749	39·89
Cotton	238	0·21	249	0·22
Other crops	4,934	4·41	4,444	3·87
Total ...	48,052	42·97	50,442	43·98
Rabi—				
Wheat	30,357	27·15	35,033	30·55
Barley	5,423	4·85	4,116	3·59
Gram	805	0·72	552	0·48
Oil-seeds	12,978	11·61	13,369	11·66
Other crops	12,337	11·03	9,682	8·44
Total ...	61,900	55·36	62,752	54·72
Total, whole year ...	111,826	100·00	114,680	100·00

SECTION III.—NAVIGATION.

Revenue and expenditure.—Table N shows the gross revenue (realizations and expenditure during the past two years :—

TABLE N.

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue—		
Upper and Lower Ganges Canals	16,799	18,403
Agra Canal	9,714	10,168
Total, Receipts ...	26,513	28,571
Expenditure—		
Upper and Lower Ganges Canals	27,207	21,503
Agra Canal	12,530	12,491
Total, Expenditure ...	39,737	33,994
Excess of expenditure over receipts	13,224	5,423

The large decrease in expenditure on the Ganges Canals was due chiefly to the abolition of the Traffic Manager's office, which was reduced and amalgamated with the Meerut Divisional office.

Traffic statistics.—Some details of the traffic are give in the following statement:—

TABLE O.

		1888-89.			1889-90.		
		Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	Agra Canal.	Total.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canal.	Agra Canal.	Total.
Traffic in tons ...	...	120,435	32,014	152,449	128,504	31,599	160,103
Ton mileage ...	...	6,212,134	1,753,825	7,965,959	66,53,215	1,218,387	7,871,602
Value of goods carried...	Rs.	26,18,663	7,09,563	33,28,226	26,91,692	4,62,257	31,53,949
Number of passengers ...	...	488	534	1,022	325	336	661

On the Ganges Canals there was an increase in traffic under grains, building materials, timber and miscellaneous goods, and a decrease under cotton and oil-seeds.

On the Agra Canal there was a large falling-off under grains, and an increase under building materials and firewood.

The length of navigation channels open during the year was—

	Miles.
Upper and Lower Ganges Canals	412
Agra Canal	127
Total ...	539

SECTION IV.—PROGRESS OF WORKS.

Direct outlay of the year compared with grants.—In the following statement the total outlay of the year under the several service heads included in the budget estimate of the Irrigation Branch is compared with the original and final grants of the year:—

TABLE P.

Head of service.	Outlay.	*Budget grant.*	
		Original.	Final.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective works (Account head 35)	26,330	27,000	27,000
Major Works, Working expenses (Account head 42) ...	1,52,419	1,54,500	1,51,500
Minor Works, Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept (Account head 43).	1,787	6,000	6,000
Major Works of which the Capital account is not charged against Revenue (Account head 49).	8,19,873	9,55,000	9,19,000
Total, Imperial ...	10,00,409	11,42,500	11,03,500
Provincial.			
Major Works. Working expenses (Account head 42) ...	23,27,847	22,75,480	22,69,666
Minor Works (Account head 43) Capital Account ...	—473	3,800	5,300
Ditto (ditto) Working expenses ...	1,53,575	1,67,340	1,56,340
Ditto (ditto) Works of which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	34,044	42,870	54,984
Total Provincial ...	25,14,993	24,89,490	24,86,290
GRAND TOTAL ...	35,15,402	36,31,990	35,89,790

Under "Imperial" the outlay fell short of the final grant by Rs. 1,03,091, nearly the whole of which was under productive works (Account head 49): Rs. 75,402 apsed on the Lower Ganges, and Rs. 18,726 on the Eastern Jumna Canal.

The "Provincial" expenditure exceeded the final grant by Rs. 28,703.

Capital outlay on works.—The Capital outlay on "Works" shown in table A was distributed as shown below :—

TABLE Q.

Class.	Work.	Head works.	Main canal and branches.	Distributaries.	Drainage works.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Works.						
Protective works (Account head 35).	Betwa Canal ...	1,414	6,845	10,345	...	18,604
Works of which the Capital outlay is not charged against Revenue (Account head 49).	Ganges Canal ...	2,016	28,160	23,412	—5,223	48,365
	Lower Ganges Canal ...	...	5,00,917	74,896	48,873	6,24,686
	Agra Canal ...	8,157	7,258	15,751	8,342	39,508
	Eastern Jumna Canal...	...	41,417	11,402	34,509	87,328
	Total, Major Works ...	10,173	5,77,752	1,25,461	86,501	7,99,887
Minor Works.	Dún Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rohilkhand Canals ...	...	...	1,622	...	1,622
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (account head 43).	Bijnor Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bundelkhand Lakes ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	1,622	...	1,622
	Bundelkhand Irrigation works.	...	239	...	...	239
Surveys	Cawnpore Branch Extension, Lower Ganges Canal.	...	...	...	...	...
	Sardah Canal ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	239	...	...	239
	Total, Minor Works ...	...	239	1,622	...	1,861
	GRAND TOTAL ...	11,587	5,84,836	1,37,428	86,501	8,20,352

Betwa Canal.—On the Betwa Caanal 11 miles of distributaries were completed during, and 18 miles were in progress at the end of the year. The Bahadurpur escape and inspection-house were completed.

Ganges Canal.—On the Ganges Canal the work of squaring the ogees of the Somera and Palra falls was completed. The chief works in progress on the main canal are the Salawa mills and the new tail falls of the Jáni escape. The extension of the left Akbarpur distributary on the Anúpshahr Branch is in progress.

The minus outlay shown under "Drainage works" is due to a book transfer of Rs. 10,202 on account of expenditure, which had been incorrectly charged to the capital account of the canal in former years. The actual outlay during the year under review was Rs. 4,979.

Lower Ganges Canal.—The new aqueduct over the Káli nadi at Nadrai was completed, and the water of the Lower Ganges Canal was passed over it on 20th October. Some subsidiary works in connection with it remain to be finished. Silt traps on the Cawnpore Branch, additional cattle bridges on the Fatehgarh Branch, and three regulators on the Etáwah Branch, are in progress.

The length of distributaries was increased by 28 miles by the construction of minor distributaries in the Cawnpore, Etáwah, and Bhognipur Divisions.

Thirty-one miles of drainage cuts wers completed, including the Jhabar and Sirhpura cuts in the Narora Division, the Marhera cut in the Mainpuri Division, the Shekhupur-Takhtauli cut in the Bhognipur Division, and several short drains in the Etáwah Division. At the end of the year a number of other drains were under construction.

Agra Canal.—On the Agra Canal the work of raising the right flank of the undersluices was nearly completed, and good progress was made on the Muttra escape. The length of distributaries was increased by three, and that of drainage cuts by two, miles. Masonry outlets and bridges were built on some of the distributaries.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—On the Eastern Jumna Canal the Raipur torrent escape was completed and the new tail escape was commenced. Remodelling the Reri-Rámpur and Kishan-Baral distributaries was nearly completed. Good progress was made with the Tatauli-Jahanpura drainage cut, and the Salawar diversion of the Shámli nála.

Rohilkhand Canals.—The expenditure on the Rohilkhand Canals was incurred on building two bridges on the Saisain distributary, and remodelling the right Oganpur distributary.

Revenue account, extensions, and improvements.—Under "Extensions and improvements" chargeable to Revenue the expenditure was as follows:—

	Rs.
Major Works—	
Protective works, Betwa Canal	3,533
Productive works—	
Ganges Canal	1,27,621
Lower Ganges Canal	1,92,761
Agra Canal	40,212
Eastern Jumna Canal	37,544
Total ...	3,97,538
Minor Works	16,565
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,17,636

On the Ganges Canal the chief expenditure was on the iron work for the new Myapur regulator, raising the crest of the Hardwár dam in two bays, extending bar No. 4 at Bhimgoda, the contraction of the Pathri torrent, re-roofing inspection-houses, and demarcating the boundaries of canal land.

The most important works on the Lower Ganges Canal were the extension of the permanent training works in the Ganges river below the Narora weir, the works constructed in the two previous years having proved successful; the new escape into the Káli nadi at Nadrai, and the Malhausi regulator in the Etáwah Division.

On the Agra Canal the training works on the Jumna river at Okla absorbed Rs. 30,417; the dry dock at Okla was completed.

On the Eastern Jumna Canal the aqueduct over the Kirsani nadi at Bhojpur was completed, and a telephone line from Saháranpur to Naushera was erected.

On minor works the chief outlay was on a new syphon at the Naru nadi crossing of the Katapathar canal, on works for regulating the distribution of water from the Song river in the Dún, and on fixing drop shutters in the Choreli weir in Rohilkhand.

Repairs and maintenance.—The mileage of channels maintained during the year and the expenditure on "Repairs and maintenance" are shown in the two following statements:—

MILEAGE—*Table Q.*

Canal.	Main line and branches.	Navigation channels.	Distributaries.	Drainage cuts, &c.	Mill channels and escapes.	Total.
Betwa	168	...	321	12	12	513
Upper Ganges	437	19	2,523	965	62	4,006
Lower ditto	557	...	2,078	370	84	3,089
Agra	109	25	565	41	10	750
Eastern Jumna	130	...	640	319	23	1,112
Rohilkhand Canals	20	...	337	3	2	362
Dún ditto	...	...	74	3	...	77
Bijnor ditto	...	...	38	...	...	38
Jhánsi Lakes	...	...	45	...	...	45
Hamírpur do.	...	...	25	...	...	25
Total ...	1,421	44	6,646	1,713	193	10,017

There is an increase of 62 miles in the mileage of all channels.

EXPENDITURE ON REPAIRS—*Table R.*

Class of works.	Canal.	*Expenditure on repairs.*	
		1888-89.	1889-90.
		Rs.	Rs.
Protective works	Betwa	34,701	36,564
Productive do.	Upper Ganges	3,67,948	3,55,219
	Lower ditto	2,89,778	2,77,761
	Agra	98,997	92,342
	Eastern Jumna	97,034	93,316
Minor works	Dún Canals	12,733	14,828
	Rohilkhand ditto	16,704	24,914
	Bijnor ditto	807	8,005
	Bundelkhand Lakes	2,283	1,645
Agricultural works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.	Ganges Canal, Solani reclamation ...	4,485	3,913
	Ditto, other works	4,527	3,244
	Eastern Jumna	2,692	2,445
	Dún Canals	145	76
	Total ...	9,32,834	9,14,272

There was a decrease in the expenditure on the four Productive works and on the Bundelkhand Lakes; and an increase on the Betwa, Dún, Rohilkhand, and Bijnor Canals.

The large increase on the Rohilkhand Canals was due to special repairs to the Kichha weir, and that on the Bijnor Canals to special repairs to the Gangan regulator at the head of the Nehtor Canal.

(d)—Telegraphs.

The following statement shows the mileage of telegraph lines and wires in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, at the end of 1888-89, and the extensions made during the year under review :—

Mileage of lines.				*Mileage of wires.*			
At the end of 1888-89.	Added during 1889-90.	Deducted during 1889-90.	Remaining at the end of 1889-90.	At the end of 1888-89.	Added during 1889-90.	Deducted during 1889-90.	Remaining at the end of 1889-90.
4,234	148	...	4,382	14,778	342	...	15,120

During the year 1889-90, six Government and nine Railway telegraph offices were opened in these Provinces, while only two Railway offices were closed. Statistics in regard to these offices are given in the following statement :—

Description of offices.	Number of offices open at the end of 1888-89.	Add number opened during 1889-90.	Deduct number closed during 1889-90.	Number open at the end of 1889-90.	Number of messages despatched during 1889-90 from Government offices.	Increase over preceding year.	Indian share of collections.
							Rs. a. p.
Government offices.	106	6	...	112			
Railway and canal offices.	305	9	2	312	218,267	22,315	2,61,645 15 9
Offices not open for paid telegrams.	64	2	2	64			
Total ...	475	17	4	488			

Post-Office.

(a)—Imperial Post.

During the year 1889-90, 62 experimental Post-Offices were opened, and the number of new Imperial Post-Offices of all classes in these Provinces increased from 805 to 845. Of the 40 new offices opened, one was a sub-office, and the remaining 39 Branch offices. There was an increase of 319 letter boxes and 143 postmen.

The enumeration returns show that during the year under review the number of articles issued for delivery was 37,066,952 as against 35,816,482 in the previous year, there being thus an increase of 1,250,470 in the number of articles issued. The percentage of undelivered letters was 1·99 in the year under notice as compared with 1·91 in 1888-89.

The number of value payable articles of all classes posted during the year at head and sub-offices was 97,717, on which the sum of Rs. 9,63,541 was specified for recovery and the commission that accrued to the post-office amounted to Rs. 18,098. There was a decrease over the figures for the preceding year in the transmission of value payable articles of all classes, especially as regards the amount of commission realized.

There was also a decrease in the number of insured articles sent through the post, as compared with that of the previous year; the figures being 16,710 for 1889-90, against 17,652 for 1888-89, on which the insurance fees amounted to Rs. 9,130 and Rs. 9,860 respectively.

The following comparative statement, which relates to money-order transactions in the years 1888-89 and 1889-90, shows an increase both in the number and value of money-orders paid :—

Period.	*Issues.*			*Payment.*	
	Number of money-orders.	Value.	Commission.	Number of money-orders paid.	Value.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1888-89	788,790	1,43,95,812	1,85,439	1,031,328	2,28,28,979
1889-90	844,534	1,54,32,970	1,94,507	1,133,954	2,02,63,427
Increase ...	55,744	10,37,158	9,068	102,626	14,34,448
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...

The number of money-orders issued during the year showed an increase of 55,744 over the figures for the previous year; both the value and the amount of commission realized increased by Rs. 10,37,158 and Rs. 9,068 respectively.

The number of land-revenue money-orders issued in 1889-90 was 1,08,373 against 92,149 in the previous year, and the value of the same, in the year under review was Rs. 21,71,697 against Rs. 18,70,609 in the year 1888-89. The commission realized under this head exceeded that realized in the previous year by Rs. 3,409. The miscellaneous revenue money-orders issued was 9,005, valued at Rs. 1,72,894. The commission realized on the same was Rs. 2,265.

The following statement shows the Savings Bank transactions during the year :—

1	2	3	4	5		6		7	8
				Deposits.		*Withdrawals.*			
	Number of accounts opened.	Number of accounts closed.	Number of accounts remaining open.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Balance at credit of depositors.	Interest and closed accounts.
					Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90 ...	13,638	9,153	32,390	68,736	31,76,050	45,449	34,26,024	50,01,912	33,537
1888-89 ...	...	...	28,772	...	...	...	...	50,79,609	...

It will be seen from the above figures that the total number of accounts open at the close of the year increased by 3,618 as compared with the number of accounts open at the close of the previous year, and the amount of the closing balance fell short of the corresponding figures of the previous year by 77,696. These figures show a very satisfactory increase in the banking business done by the post-office, and prove that the system, in spite of a low rate of interest paid on deposits, is growing in popular favour.

There was an increase in the sale of 2*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, 10*s.* and 20*s.* British postal-orders during the year 1889-90; but as regards British postal-orders of other denominations there was no appreciable increase or decrease, as compared with the figures of the previous year. The total number of such orders sold was 2,948, aggregating in value 29,774. No stock-notes were sold in 1889-90 or the two preceding years.

There were no differences in the conveyance of mails over railways in 1888-89 and 1889-90, except that two new lines were opened (1) between Mánikpur and Jhánsi, and (2) between Muttra and Brindaban. The through working of the Indian-Midland Railway has enabled the department to abolish the mail cart line between Jhánsi and Nowgong, Bánda and Nowgong, and Bánda and Fatehpur. Two new lines were opened in the year (1) between Bijnor and Nagína, and (2) between Saháranpur and Chakráta. There have been a few changes in the runners' lines, especially in the Kumaun district where several new lines have been opened and others substituted for district lines over which the Postal Department had no control. The total distance over which mails were conveyed in the North-Western Provinces' circle was 3,874⅓ miles in 1889-90 against 3,446⅔ miles in the previous year. The number of complaints against the department in the year under review was 454 against 337 in 1888-89.

There were nine cases of highway robbery of the mails, against seven such offences in the preceding year. They all occurred in British territory.

At the end of 1888-89 there were 76 combined offices. On the 31st March 1890 there were 82 such offices. The increased cost to the Telegraph Department was Rs. 1,769, but the increase in revenue was Rs. 13,007, the total revenue being Rs. 95,559 for the year. There was a large increase in the number of messages sent and received. Twenty postal signallers were trained during the year under review, and 10 were under training on the 31st March 1890.

(b)—District Post.

The table given below shows the total number of post-offices and letter boxes which existed, and of post-men and village post-men employed at the commencement and close of the year 1889-90:—

Particulars.	District post-offices.	Letter boxes.	Post-men.	Village post-men.	Total.
Existing on 31st March 1889	343	236	38	696	1,313
Opened or entertained in 1889-90 ...	4	176	11	12	203
Closed or dispensed with in 1889-90 ...	1	12	...	14	27
Balance on 31st March 1890	346	400	49	694	1,489
Increase	3	146	11	...	178
Decrease	...	...	...	2	2

Out of 213 village post-men, the designation of 38 in the Oudh Circle was changed into post-men, during the year.

Four offices were opened and 1 was closed in the North-Western Provinces, and there were no changes in this respect in Oudh. In the North-Western Provinces, 171 letter boxes were newly opened or transferred to the district post from

the Imperial Department, and 5 were so added in Oudh; while only 12 were either closed or transferred from the district post to the Imperial Department, 6 in the North-Western Provinces and 6 in Oudh.

During the year 12 village post-men were entertained, all in the North-Western Provinces; 3 were reduced in the North-Western Provinces and 11 in Oudh.

The total length of district post lines in the North-Western Provinces, over which mails were conveyed during the year under report, was 6,712¼ against 6,797½ in the previous year; and 1,473 miles in Oudh, against 1,462 in the preceding year. These figures show a decrease of 85¼ miles in the North-Western Provinces, and an increase of 11 in Oudh. There was therefore a net decrease of 74¼ in the total length of lines in the united Provinces during the year 1889-90, as compared with the preceding year.

The following Statement shows in abstract the total number of articles posted at, and delivered from, the District Post-Offices during 1889-90 and in the preceding year:—

Particulars.	*Articles received from district post-offices for despatch to Imperial post-offices.*			*Articles sent from Imperial post-offices for delivery by district post-offices.*		
	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.
In 1888-89	1,803,840	30,633	3,847	2,791,001	70,469	24,352
In 1889-90	1,996,746	19,831	2,020	3,077,577	63,098	12,356
Increase	192,906	...	...	286,576	...	...
Percentage of increase ...	10·6	...	...	10·2	...	...
Decrease	...	10,802	1,825	...	7,371	11,996
Percentage of decrease ...	...	35·2	47·4	...	10·4	49·2

From the figures given above it will be seen that the number of articles received for delivery exceeds the number posted for despatch. The total number of articles posted was 2,018,597 against 1,838,320 in the previous year; and the number sent out for delivery was 3,153,031 against 2,885,822 in the year preceding. The figures of both receipts and despatches show an increase of 9·2 and 9·8 per cent. respectively, over those of the preceding year. On the other hand there was a decrease of 47·4 and 49·2 per cent. respectively, in the number of parcels received for despatch and delivery, which is attributed to the fact that a larger number of parcels was sent by railway than heretofore. The total number of articles returned undelivered was 135,262, which gives a percentage of 4·2 on the number sent out for delivery; and this may be regarded as satisfactory.

The total cost of maintenance of the district post in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was Rs. 1,82,803-11-4, including the establishment in Kumaun which, however, is managed independently by the local authorities. Of this sum Rs. 1,49,578-12-8 were for the North-Western Provinces and Rs. 33,224-14-8 for Oudh. The budget allotment for the year including expenditure on account of contingencies was Rs. 1,87,000 for the united Provinces, against Rs. 1,90,000 for the preceding year.

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CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(A)—Imperial Revenue and Finance.

1.—Land Revenue.

(a)—North-Western Provinces.

The rainfall of 1888, on which the harvests of the year under report were mainly dependent, was, except in the Jhánsi Division, very heavy; but the rains began late and ended early, and the kharíf crops throughout the Province were deficient: rice alone was up to the average. The winter rains were sufficient, but were followed by cloudy weather. Wheat suffered severely from blight and oil-seeds were a poor crop. Sugarcane, an important staple in Rohilkhand, Benares, and Meerut, was an excellent crop, and gram everywhere was good. Cotton yielded an average crop. Parts of the Agra Division suffered from the floods which followed on continuous heavy rain. In Mirzapur the rabi sowings were seriously lessened by the early stopping of the rains, and in part of the districts relief works were started before the close of winter. On the whole, however, there was no conspicuous failure of any of the crops, and the harvests may be described as moderate. Malarial fever was very prevalent, and cholera and small-pox were also rife, and the seasons generally were less favourable to agriculture than had been the rule for some years. There was, however, less cattle disease than in the preceding year and scarcely any injury from hail. The cattle disease in Garhwál is engaging the attention of the local authorities and of the Government. Prices remained fairly constant, and except in the eastern districts, were on the whole a little easier than in 1888. With the extension of railway communications and the connection of all parts of the Province with other parts of India and with the sea-board, prices have been of late years steadier and generally higher than they used to be. It is probable that, other conditions remaining the same, they will respond in a sensible degree to the effect on the export trade likely to be caused by fluctuations in the value of silver.

The demand and collection of arrears from previous years under the principal heads of revenue were as follows:—

I.—Demand and collection of arrears.

Number.	Heads of receipt.	Arrears.	Collected or remitted.	Balance of arrears.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land revenue borne on the roll...	2,48,134	1,65,792	82,342
2	Land revenue not borne on the roll	3,593	3,247	346
3	Malikána	107	107	...
4	Twelve per cent. cess	11,351	9,056	2,295
5	Acreage cess	416	416	...
6	Miscellaneous land revenue, Imperial and Provincial...	242	201	41
7	Occupier's rate	36,433	27,220	9,213
8	Owner's rate	3,881	2,805	1,076
9	Advances under Agriculturists' Loans Act (Principal),	* 1,22,785	1,00,573	22,212
10	Ditto ditto ditto (Interest)...	* 10,061	7,918	2,143
	Total ...	4,37,003	3,17,335	1,19,668

* For financial year.

The balance of land revenue borne on the roll was materially less than in the preceding year, Rs. 2,48,134 as compared with Rs. 3,21,813. Rupees 1,04,563 were remitted against Rs. 2,02,637 in 1887-88; and the collections were Rs. 61,229 as against Rs. 55,135. The recoverable balance at the end of the year was, however, Rs. 82,342 as compared with Rs. 64,041, and the balances in the attached estates in the Agra district were allowed to increase under circumstances which were not creditable to the Collector's management. Nearly the whole of the arrears in the Farukhabad, Mainpuri, and Etah districts are under suspension in the valleys of the Káli Nadi and Burhganga, where the cultivation has deteriorated from excessive rainfall in recent years. Special officers were deputed in the winter of 1889-90 for the inspection of this area and the revision of the assessment where losses have been serious, but their inquiries will not be complete for another season. Meanwhile the zamíndárs of the tract are being liberally treated in the remission and suspension of revenue upon the detailed preliminary recommendations of the Board, and the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to visit it in the course of the winter of 1890. The Deputy Commissioner of Jalaun has been instructed to give a detailed account of the arrears in his district, where their causes and character are of special interest in consequence of the recent revision of the assessment there. The arrears in Sháhjahánpur are of old standing (1883), but they were due from deteriorated villages, and it has been necessary to remit them.

The current demand, as compared with that of the preceding year, again rose by nearly 3½ lakhs of rupees, from Rs. 5,84,55,298 to Rs. 5,37,94,111, and the collections from Rs. 5,31,84,900 to Rs. 5,33,23,003. The larger portion of the increase was contributed by the canals, mainly in the Meerut, Bulandshahr, Etáwah, and Cawnpore districts, where the enhanced receipts are ascribed to the early cessation of the rains or the inadequacy of the winter fall. The net increase in the land revenue demand was only Rs. 34,000 (Rs. 21,000 in Dehra Dún, Rs. 8,000 in Gorakhpur). The increase due to the revisions of assessment in Gorakhpur, Basti, and Bulandshahr will commence with the year 1890-91.

II.—Current demand, with collections, remissions, and closing balances.

Number.	Heads of receipt.	Demand.	Collections and remissions.	Balance.		
				Nominal.	Real.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land revenue borne on the roll ...	4,27,91,217	4,24,22,876	76,398	2,91,943	3,68,341
2	Land revenue not borne on the roll,	1,50,979	1,45,896	...	5,083	5,083
3	Malikána	1,71,639	1,71,570	...	69	69
4	Twelve per cent. cess	47,38,667	47,22,588	...	16,079	16,079
5	Acreage cess	5,91,254	5,90,955	...	299	299
6	Miscellaneous land revenue (Imperial and Provincial).	89,771	89,553	...	218	218
7	Occupier's rate	40,32,376	40,00,790	...	31,586	31,586
8	Owner's rate	3,60,327	3,58,234	...	2,093	2,093
9	Sale of State properties ...	1,834	1,834	...	...	...
10	Sale of waste lands	...	...	...	...	...
11	Interest on purchase-money ...	53	53	...	...	...
12	Profit from state properties ...	6,71,920	6,57,100	...	14,820	14,820
13	Surplus from process fees ...	12,396	12,396	...	...	...
14	Collections from estates under direct management.	32,189	24,717	...	7,472	7,472
15	Advances under Land Improvement Act (principal).	99,344	90,470	...	8,874	8,874
16	Advances under Land Improvement Act (interest).	26,773	16,245	...	10,528	10,528
17	Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act (principal).	20,693	16,056	...	4,637	4,637
18	Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act (interest).	2,679	1,670	...	1,009	1,009
	Total ...	5,37,94,111	5,33,23,003	76,398	3,94,710	4,71,108

Of the nominal demand of land revenue there was an uncollected balance of Rs. 3,68,341; but of this total not more than Rs. 2,77,683 are returned as recoverable. The remainder is a nominal balance. Of the recoverable outstandings

Rs. 60,393 were realised shortly after the close of the year, Rs. 1,64,539 were under formal suspension mainly in the injured areas of the Agra Division, and Rs. 51,600 were due from estates under attachment by the Collectors. The Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that the collections were as good as the circumstances of the year permitted, and that where crops were injured a proper discretion was used in realising the State demand. The special measures taken for the relief of the flooded areas on the Burhganga and Kálí Nadi have been already mentioned. Orders have issued for the protection of the villages in the Agra and Muttra districts which have been devastated by wild cattle; and the Board is watching those parts of Bánda and Hamírpur in which the recent spread of káns grass has already led to some suspension of the revenue. With these exceptions there are at present no material difficulties in the collection of the revenue in the Provinces, and, wherever necessary, the Board are being provided with the requisite information for all equitable adjustment of the charges on the land.

The balance of the Local Rates is heavy, and, so far as it is due in estates the revenue of which is under suspension or revision, was inevitable.

The area taken up under the Land Acquisition Act was small compared with the transactions of recent years, but the cost was very high. No less than Rs. 800 per acre was paid for land taken up for a rural tahsíli in Muzaffarnagar. The compensation in this case was settled by the Judge, and this is not the first case in which the law has appeared to be defective in compelling the acquisition after notification has been published, whatever the price eventually fixed, and whether the land has or has not been utilised for its proposed purpose. Instructions have issued under which any similar cases of acquisition at extravagant expense will be brought to notice.

The decline in the receipts from the stone quarries in Mirzapur is noticeable; and from the competition of the new quarries in Allahabad and Rewah it is likely to continue.

As already observed, there was an increase of upwards of 2½ lakhs in the revenue demand for canal dues (occupier's and owner's rates). The collection of these dues was better than in the previous year, and the orders then communicated appear to have had good effect in reducing the balances in the Agra Division. There appears to have been a misunderstanding in Etáwah as to the Collector's powers of remitting occupier's rates, when there are no assets, which has been corrected by the Board. The balance of owner's rate in this Division is still considerable; but the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that the opinions of the local officers as to the incidence of the rate on the Agra Canal are sound, and the Government of India has accepted his recommendation that the rate be reduced. Very intricate questions in connection with these dues have been for some time under discussion with the Board and the Supreme Government, only one of which has as yet been settled. The absorption of owner's rate in the land revenue at revision of assessment will simplify the system of water charges, but will so far lessen the apparent revenue from the canals. Instructions have, however, been issued, which will enable the Board to show in their reports the yearly income which may fairly be credited to canals.

The collections from the State properties, the most important of which are the extensive estates in the Kumaun-Bhábar and the Taráí, were excellent. The recoveries were nearly 98 per cent. of the rental. The management of the chief of these properties has been the matter of separate orders. The affairs of the Dúdhi estate in Mirzapur have been specially commended to the care of the present Collector. It is shown to have suffered severely from the failure of the later rains, and the tenantry require encouragement and lenient treatment. The survey and appraisement of holdings in the Kumaun-Bhábar will add materially to the State income from those lands.

The increase in the number of money-orders issued for the payment of revenue during the year was not considerable; but if the rules, which are under consideration, for the permanently-settled districts are brought into effect and each recorded sharer is separately assessed and separately dealt with, the scheme will without doubt be largely extended. The lambardári system, which is described as almost dead in the Benares Division, will then be practically extinct, and the convenience to the small co-parceners of a plan, which saves them a journey and the petty troubles and exactions that may meet them at a tahsíli, is evidenced by the wide acceptation the scheme has already received. Where the lambardári system prevails, the difficulty of ascertaining, collecting, and adjusting balances will probably continue to prevent or at least impede the extensive use of money-orders for revenue payments. The use of money-orders for the payment of rent has made much more rapid progress. The value of rent money-orders increased from Rs. 3,96,261 to Rs. 5,64,900, or 42 per cent. The sum is still insignificant when compared with the remittances of revenue by money-order. The use of money-orders by tenants may possibly tend to aggravate ill-feeling where such already exists between them and their landlords; but this method of payment may, on the other hand, afford a useful protection to the tenants against dishonest or oppressive landlords, or prove a great convenience where, as in Mirzapur, they may happen to live at long distances from their landlords. In districts where the practice is spreading the Collectors have been instructed to carefully note the estates in which money-orders are used, and watch the reasons and effects of a method which may disturb agricultural relations.

The increase in rent litigation continues. Suits under the rent law have grown by 44 per cent. since 1874; applications by 340 per cent. The increase over the preceding year was 2,378 suits and 3,295 applications, and was not material. The growth was sudden in the years 1881—85, and there has not since then been much change. The increase was almost wholly due to the change introduced by the Rent Act of 1881, which made the legal procedure compulsory in the ejectment of tenants, a matter to which more detailed reference will presently be made.

The vast majority of suits under the Rent Act are for arrears of rent. Litigation has increased in the Rohilkhand, Meerut, and Agra Divisions and has declined elsewhere. This is the case on a comparison with the statistics of the previous year. The increase on a comparison with the figures of five years ago is enormous in the Benares Division. Rent suits have grown in the eastern districts: in Jaunpur from 3,976 to 5,890; in Benares from 2,276 to 4,244; in Gházipur from 1,854 to 3,340; in Gorakhpur from 1,723 to 2,916; in Basti from 458 to 1,030; in Ballia from 1,596 to 2,839. The northern districts, on the other hand, show a very general decrease, as, for example, from 1,411 to 1,006 in Muttra, from 2,386 to 1,819 in Agra, and from 2,303 to 1,468 in Mainpuri. It is quite true that the seasons influence very greatly the number of suits brought in the Courts. If the seasons are bad, the help of the Rent Courts is needed to realize rents or register rent debts for future recovery.

But for an increase so remarkable and persistent as that which the statistics show in the eastern districts some other and more lasting cause must probably be sought. The Collector of Allahabad surmises that the introduction of money-orders is possibly the true reason, for landlords are no longer able to credit collections to arrears of past years. The use of money-orders for the payment of rent is wider in the eastern districts than in any part of the Province, and an inquiry will be made through the Collectors as to how far the increased burden on the Rent Courts is a consequence or a mere coincidence of the new system of rent payments. The progress in the use of counterfoil receipts is observed with interest. They are probably more useful to the owners of large estates as a security against their collecting agents, than to tenants as a security against their landlords. Any plan of recording payments is better than no record at all, and in some parts of the

Provinces the registry of rent collections is certainly very incomplete and inaccurate. At the same time care must be taken that two plans are not allowed to confuse each other, and that the method of receipts does not interfere with the patwári's record of the payments in his village accounts.

The instructions which the Board propose to issue for the more methodical conduct of rent cases in the Courts are awaited; but it is satisfactory to note that the duration is generally moderate, and that inquiries show that *ex parte* decrees are not given without satisfactory evidence of the service of the summons on the defendant. The ruling of a late Judge of Moradabad, under which a practice grew up by which the jurisdiction of the Revenue Courts was being practically ousted, ought to have been brought to the notice of the Government at the time. It has, however, been reversed by a subsequent decision of the Additional Judge. Too much care cannot be exercised in keeping the hearing of suits for arrears of rent to the Revenue Courts. In Basti and Ballia the duration of such suits, whether contested or uncontested, was excessive.

As already noticed, the number of applications under the Rent Act has been very large of late years, and has been mainly in connection with proceedings for the ejectment of tenants. The returns of ejectments for the last two years are compared in the following table:—

Applications under	*Number.*			Percentage of increase.	Remarks.
	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase.		
Section 35, class XVIII ...	15,789	17,174	1,385	8¾	To eject tenants with rights.
Section 36, class XIX ...	56,350	57,694	1,344	2$\frac{2}{5}$	To eject tenants-at-will.
Section 39, class XX ...	16,313	15,697	—616	—3$\frac{7}{10}$	To contest liability to ejectment.
Section 40, class XXI ...	32,795	35,737	2,942	8¾	By landlord for assistance to eject.
Total ...	121,247	126,302	5,055	4¾	

The total areas in acres which were affected by notices to eject were—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	Percentage of increase.
Section 35	121,798	123,188	1
Section 36	248,231	271 374	9½
Total ...	370,029	394,562	6$\frac{3}{5}$

The applications against tenants with rights were more numerous, but the area concerned in the notices was almost the same; the applications against tenants-at-will were nearly the same in number, but the area was larger; the applications for assistance to eject increased considerably. The applications increased in the Meerut, Agra, and Rohilkhand Divisions, but decreased elsewhere. The only notable increase was in Bulandshahr (4,160). The districts in which the institutions were very large in number were Bulandshahr (9,824), Moradabad (9,751), Gorakhpur (9,158), Budaun (8,435), Meerut (8,222). On the other hand, it is observed that in Muzaffarnagar, although the district is under settlement, there was a decrease. Applications to eject tenants with rights, and by tenants to contest ejectment, were most numerous in the Benares Division; applications to eject tenants-at-will and for assistance to eject were most numerous in Rohilkhand.

There are the usual contradictory explanations of these changes. The Collector of Benares attributes an increase in eviction applications to bad seasons, and the opportunity they give for getting rid of inferior tenures; the Collector of Cawnpore gives the same reason for a decrease. The Board are doubtless right in the opinion that landlords avail themselves of a bad season to press their occupancy tenants. So long as a tenant with occupancy rights is considered to be holding a position adverse to his landlord this tendency will continue; but there is gratifying evidence that, whether from indolence or from a growing opinion that security of tenure gives security of rent and an improvement of agriculture that improves the rents, the area of occupancy tenure is steadily and materially increasing. Ejectment notices were issued on occupancy tenants for an area of 123,188 acres, but eviction actually followed in only 39,067 acres. On the other hand occupancy rights were admitted in 207,209 acres, and had accrued though not formally recognized in a further area of 31,102 acres. The net increase to the occupancy area was thus 238,311 acres, or 2½ per cent.

The procedure introduced in the Etáwah district of fixing instalments for the payment of decrees for rent when they amount to considerable sums, is a very proper one, and may well be commended to the consideration of other Collectors. It is particularly suitable, where there is reason to believe that the landlord has designedly allowed arrears to accumulate with the object of obliterating an occupancy tenure.

The difficulty of obtaining a decree for enhancement in tracts where the rents of occupancy tenants were fixed by order of the Settlement Officer on the sanctioned parganawár rent-rates, raises a question of the greatest importance, which is under the examination of the Government. It has been ascertained, after detailed inquiry, that so far as occupancy tenants relinquish their holdings, it is not as a rule under undue pressure from the landlord, and the figures of the year 1888-89 support the inference that while there are individual landlords who avail themselves of every pretext and opportunity to erase the occupancy tenure on their lands, the great body of the landowners are not oppressive in their relations with their tenantry, and disturbance in their holdings is insignificant in dimension.

Applications for the eviction of tenants-at-will showed no material variation. Rohilkhand, which has been conspicuous in this matter for the last ten years, shows more than one-fourth of the total number filed, and every one of its districts shows an increase. The Commissioner of that Division remarks that the one real object of these notices is to stop the accrual of occupancy rights; but he does not explain why action in this direction should be increasing faster in Rohilkhand than elsewhere, and it is with the object of getting clearer light on the relative character and position of Rohilkhand landlords that the Board have now been asked to get some more specific information as to the causes and consequences of the rent litigation in that Division. If it is symptomatic of increasing friction between the landowning classes and the cultivating masses in Sháhjahánpur, there is some reason for the friction which an examination of a series of separate cases will enable the Collector to discover. If it is due to an increase in the number of petty proprietors in Bareilly, the Collector has only to sift the applications for the last two or three years to demonstrate whether his induction is right or wrong. If, as in Mirzapur, the notices of ejectment were indiscriminately issued, the landlords' failures will probably induce more considerate action in the future.

The gross area in which tenants-at-will were actually evicted from their holdings, was not ascertained, but their total area must have been less than 208,000 acres, or 1·9 per cent. of the area in tenancy at will, and is not large. According to the figures which the Board have procured from six districts there is every probability that the area of eventual dispossession was not more than two-thirds of this. Eviction is on a scale so inconsiderable as to occasion no anxiety or even

uneasiness; but the inquiries instituted by the Board under the instructions of Government have elicited that landlords are even less exacting than the statistics seemed to indicate. Further examination of the ejectment figures has been now suggested to the Board, with a view to keep them and the Government informed, as they should be, of the character of the relations between landlord and tenant in important districts, and of the varying influences which are always at work in modification of those relations under the changing conditions of agricultural life. It is noticeable that complaints by tenants of the tyrannical or vexatious use of the landlord's power are few. Applications for recovery of occupancy were 1,887; for compensation for wrongful dispossession, 177; for restoration of excess rent, 54; and there are some grounds for the inference that landlords for the most part act within their legal powers under procedure which is recognized and registered under the Rent Act.

The area covered by notices of ejectment was in Bareilly 8,864 acres, while eviction followed on only 2,979; in Budaun it was 13,326 acres, while eviction followed on only 6,503. The terms on which the unevicted tenants retained their holdings are not very fully explained, but one of the points which it has been suggested that the Rohilkhand Collectors might with advantage investigate, is the use to which the notice is put, when in the great majority of cases the landlords have apparently no intention of employing for ejectment the procedure to which they so exceptionally resort. The large number of applications for assistance to eject compared with the large number of cases in which the tenant was left undisturbed also need explanation. There are indications that the rent-rates in this Division are lower relatively to produce than elsewhere, and possibly an explanation of much that attracts attention in the later returns from Rohilkhand may be found in this direction.

Of 142,676 applications decided not more than 24,612, or 17¼ per cent., were contested, and the lengthened duration of the cases is not to be explained by the increase of litigation, for the contested cases of the previous year were 26,547. The average duration in Allahabad reached the excessive figure of five months and 27 days. Some uncontested cases occupied two months and four days. It is noticed with satisfaction that the judicial work of the Tahsíldárs is commended by the Board of Revenue, but the statistics show that 28 per cent. of the decisions taken to Collectors in appeal were modified or reversed, and 10 per cent. of the appealed cases were remanded for further inquiry. These are almost exactly the proportions of 1880-81, which were 30 and 10 per cent. respectively. The judicial work of the Tahsíldárs has, however, meanwhile increased by a half. Appeals in the Benares and Meerut Divisions continued to be very heavy, and relief was given to both Commissioners by investing them with power to transfer appeals to Collectors. The Board's own work as an appellate tribunal was increased by 20 per cent., a very sensible addition to the labour imposed on them in the control and revision of the assessment proceedings which have now spread over six districts of the Province. Further information has been called for from the Board on the revisional jurisdiction they exercise under section 199 of the Rent Act and an expression of their views. It is observed that 981 applications were disposed of by them under that provisions, with the result that 71 decisions were disturbed. Their work under this branch of their authorities has doubled since 1880.

The use of writs of demand for the collection of revenue was materially lessened during the year under report. The largest number of writs issued in any single mahál in a single kist was two, while the provincial average, which for years has been two per mahál, fell to one per mahál. The employment of unauthorized orders to pay was still being detected in various districts—Bánda, Bareilly, and Budaun. If these are used, no conclusions can be drawn from the nominal statistics, and no check maintained over the work of the Tahsíldár and the extent to which unpaid employés are quartered on the revenue-payers. Instructions have

issued for putting a stop to this practice wherever it exists. It is remarkable that no extra establishment was required or entertained for the service of these writs in the districts noted on the margin. One of these, Budaun, was also one of the districts in which the Collector found his Tahsíldárs sending notices, which were never registered, by men who were not on the books, to live on fees which were never reported and never credited. It has been suggested to the Board that the revenue never will be collected without some small measure of delay and default, and that when notices have to be issued, it is better to entertain a small extra staff, than to overburden the normal establishment and risk the secret employment of unknown agents.

Meerut. | Bijnor.
Bulandshahr. | Budaun.
Cawnpore.

Arrests, attachments, and sales of movable property, and attachments of the estate were more frequent than in the previous year, but the severer processes for the realization of the revenue were less frequent, and on the whole the revenue came in without much difficulty.

The transfers of landed property recorded in 1888-89 were 107,294, or 12,000 less than in the preceding year; but the value of private transfers was slightly higher. Mortgages increased, redemption of mortgage diminished. The revenue of land transferred during the last seven years is given below :—

	Under orders of Court.		*By private transfer.*	
	Revenue-paying.	Revenue-free.	Revenue-paying.	Revenue-free.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1882-83	1,40,052	3,978	4,06,341	24,022
1883-84	1,61,222	1,828	3,88,212	21,539
1884-85	1,43,548	3,759	4,17,377	21,454
1885-86	1,39,951	5,240	3,27,836	24,048
1886-87	2,45,856	9,079	3,64,038	26,339
1887-88	1,61,206	6,132	3,77,211	21,889
1888-89	1,58,802	3,854	4,14,310	25,534

Sales by order of Court realized on an average 12 years' revenue; sales by private transfer 20 years' revenue; and it is explained that land sold by order of Court is usually so heavily encumbered as to fetch very low prices. Out of 3,682 cases referred by the Courts to the Collectors, the latter succeeded in averting sale in 2,129 cases by private agreement, and sale occurred in only 936. In these last, owing to encumbrances, the price realized was only nine years' purchase of the revenue. The interposition of the Collectors has been very successful in avoiding sale, and the value of their services in the adjustment of debts, where landed proprietors are in extremity, has been marked. The total area transferred by private or official sale was 1·3 per cent. of the proprietary area of the Province, a ratio which has been very constant over the last decade; but it is noticed in connection with the measures which have been lately taken for the revision of the assessment in Etah, that very low prices were realized in that district. Generally speaking, the prices are high, and have been steadily rising for some years. The prices given for tenancies at fixed rates reached an average of nine years' purchase of the rent; in Gházipur, in the few cases which came to sale, they attained the surprising figure of 34 years' purchase. Taking into consideration the known encumbrances on these tenures, the average value, including mortgages, was really double that of the auction bids, and is evidence of the lightness of the rent on these tenancies.

During the year the Board sanctioned 29 sales of land for recovery of instalments of loan due from encumbered estates in Jhánsi under Act XVI of 1882. The seasons are reported to have been unfavourable in that Division, and the Board themselves note that in many cases instalments can only be paid while the harvests are good. In these circumstances, so long as the eventual recovery of the loan is secure, the Board may reasonably exercise the discretion which the law gives them in enforcing punctual payments.

There was a decrease of 29 per cent. in the number of applications for partition, and it is satisfactory that more partitions were actually effected than in the preceding year; 1,549 as compared with 1,497. The pending file has been correspondingly reduced. The partition work of the North-Western Provinces is heavier than in Oudh, and it is better done. In the former 42 partitions per district were carried out, and 38 per cent. of the applications: in the latter but 27 per district and only 37 per cent. of the applications. There has also been improvement in the duration of cases, and in 1888-89 there were none of such long standing as those that were noticed in the previous year. Benares shows not a single partition effected, perfect or imperfect, because apparently the Collector is not disposed to make partition except in compact estates. His intentions are excellent, but it must be possible to make some partitions which are reasonably compact. In Lalitpur again not one partition was made out of the 14 for disposal, although in that district the work should be comparatively simple. In Basti a special Deputy Collector was appointed for the disposal of the accumulated arrears of partition business (286 cases), but only 12 partitions were effected. The work done in Moradabad and Gorakhpur was very good; and the Government has had under its consideration proposals by the Board, which will, it is hoped, expedite and improve partition work in all districts. There is a strong tendency among amíns to save immediate trouble and dispute by allotting adjoining fields alternately to the contending parties, and the estates which result are intermixed in a fashion which is fatal to agricultural improvement, and fruitful of those discords which it is the essential aim of partition to remove.

Applications for loans under the Land Improvement Act decreased in value, chiefly in the Meerut Division, where the progress of assessment operations has no doubt checked applications by landlords. It is satisfactory to note that such considerable sums were taken in Bundelkhand; and that in so considerable a proportion of the loans they were in aid and supplement of private capital. It is disappointing, however, to find that in a season which was not prosperous to agriculture more advantage was not taken of the assistance which is placed at the disposal of the agricultural community for the construction of improvements, or for the purchase of seed and cattle, when either have been lost. The attitude of the District Officer in this matter is more and more visibly the determining factor in the extent to which this assistance is applied for and taken. The funds placed at the credit of a particular district are seldom large; the area or the numbers that can be helped is in ordinary years very limited; and there are difficulties to be overcome: the passive obstruction of tahsíl officials, complications of tenure, and peculiarities of soil; but much can be done, when a District Officer chooses, for the help of agriculture in his district.

Good progress was made in the revision of assessment in the districts which were under settlement during the year, *viz.*, Gorakhpur, Basti, Bulandshahr, Muzaffarnagar, Saháranpur, and Jhánsi. In Gorakhpur the survey had been already completed. During the year the remaining assessment work was finished, and the revision has resulted in an increase to the revenue, subject to the sanction of the Board and of Government, of upwards of 7½ lakhs of rupees, or 44 per cent. on the former demand. In Basti similarly the survey was completed in the previous year, and the assessment was finished during the year 1888-89. In this district the

increase on the former revenue is upwards of six lakhs of rupees, or 47 per cent. In Bulandshahr, the Settlement Officer and his assistant inspected nearly 1,057 square miles, and the revision of assessment in this district was also completed with the addition of 50 per cent. to the revenue, upwards of 6½ lakhs of rupees. In all these districts the Settlement Officers have now left, and under the charge of the Collectors the few remaining records are being arranged and filed. The settlement expenditure in Gorakhpur came to Rs. 9,90,882, Rs. 216 per square mile: in Basti, to Rs. 9,09,651, Rs. 330 per square mile; in Bulandshahr to Rs. 1,66,869, Rs. 87 per square mile. The smaller cost in Bulandshahr was due to the simpler system, which was found sufficient there for the revision of the survey of the district.

In Muzaffarnagar work was delayed by the illness of the Settlement Officer first appointed, but his successor inspected an area of 529 square miles, about one-third of the district, and he and his staff of Deputy Collectors disposed of 8,152 cases connected with the settlement during the year. The record and assessment work of tahsíl Nakur in Saháranpur were finished by the Settlement Officer during the year, but have required very minute revision by the Board. Two parganas of tahsíl Deoband were inspected and assessed by his assistant and the remainder of the revision of assessment was finished during the past cold weather. The assessment reports of the several tahsíls have been lately before the Board, and will shortly receive their orders. The operations in Jhánsi were confined to the survey and preparation of the initial settlement record by the Deputy Superintendent of Surveys, and the area so surveyed was 1,158 square miles out of a total of 1,412. The survey of the Tarái district by the Survey Department was also practically completed within the year, and sanction was given to a similar survey, prior to re-assessment, of the Kumaun-Bhábar and of Garhwál. The work of the survey and settlements has been done throughout with a despatch and punctuality which is most creditable to the officers of both Departments, and the results are largely due to the assiduous supervision given by the Board to this important branch of their functions.

Continued improvement is observed in the preparation and inspection of the village papers. The crops and area statements have been filed with greater regularity, and under the instructions of the preceding year the number of entries in the field-books where the kánungos' testing has been tested again by superior officers has risen from 9·7 to 14·4 per cent. Farukhabad and Mainpuri are the only districts in which the minimum amount of testing required of sadr kanúngos has not been reached, and it is believed by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture that in most districts arrangements have been made to bring every village periodically under review. District Officers and their assistants are now required to spend more of their time in camp, and the work of the patwáris and kanúngos may be expected to show marked improvement in future years. The Collector of Bulandshahr comments on the difficulties experienced in deciding between landlord and tenant as to the rent to be entered on his rent-rolls, but these will not be solved till the rent litigation which has flooded the Rent Courts of that district is finally settled. The attendance at the patwári schools should apparently be better if qualified candidates are to be ready for all vacancies. Decided improvement has been made in Cawnpore and Mainpuri in securing the residence of patwáris within their beats. Progress has been made in the revision of the district establishments of patwáris and of their salaries except in the Benares Division. Some useful changes have been made in the form of the village accounts with economy of labour to the patwári and a considerable saving in cost.

By the spread of railways, by disturbance of the currency, and by the expansion of manufacturing interests, the economic condition of the Province is undergoing vital modifications; and too close attention cannot be given by the Revenue authorities to the effects on the agricultural population of these causes of disturbance.

(b)—Oudh.

The harvests of the Revenue year ending in September 1889 were dependent on the rainfall of the autumn of 1888 and the winter of 1888-89.

The rainfall was much above the average in the southern and western districts; but, speaking generally, it was late in coming, was then injuriously heavy, and stopped prematurely. The seasons were not so favourable as they had been in Oudh for some years, but there were no serious epidemics, and the health of the people was good. If the outturn of the harvests was poorer than usual, grain commanded good prices, and there were no signs of distress among the rural classes.

There was a total increase of 29,000 acres in the area under cultivation. But 37,000 acres of this increase were contributed by the four districts of Sitapur, Kheri, Bahraich, and Gonda; and in the remainder of the province cultivation on the whole receded. This is sufficiently explained by the fact that when the rains stop early, part of the land, which would be otherwise ploughed for the poorer crops of the winter harvest, is left untilled. The variation in the southern districts was not, however, material: and the season for the winter ploughings was particularly favourable in the three Tarái districts of the Province. The most noticeable features were an increase of 220,000 acres under rice, balanced by a corresponding diminution in the area under the other rain crops and a decrease of 60,000 acres in wheat, which was more than covered by an extension of the cultivation of the less valuable winter crops. The heavy and persistent rain of the rainy season was more suited to rice than to the millets, just as in the previous year light rains were marked by a contraction of the area in rice and a larger sowing of the millets. Similarly, the interruption to the ploughing of the wheat lands and the absence of rain in October lessened the area in wheat in 1889. Irrigation exceeded that of the previous year by 50,000 acres, partly because rice had to be watered in some districts at the end of September, and partly from the lateness and inadequacy of the winter rains. Statistics were for the first time this year obtained of irrigated and unirrigated wheat. The total area under pure wheat was 1,489,921 acres, of which roughly one-third, 476,552 acres, was unirrigated; but while of 235,785 acres in wheat in the Rae Bareli Division only 11,358 acres were unirrigated, in the Bahraich district three-fourths of the wheat cultivation of 165,528 were not irrigated at all. The soil of the Tarái districts is naturally so damp, that irrigation is unnecessary; and if the returns can be trusted it yields a larger return than the more carefully tilled fields in the south. The testing of the produce returns will receive greater attention from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, now that the statistics of area have been brought to considerable accuracy.

Sugarcane continues to be more and more grown in the districts of the Sitapur Division, where the requirements of the Rosa Factory give an easy and profitable market, but in the rest of the Province it makes slow progress. The oil-seed area in Bahraich was doubled; in Gonda, which with Bahraich is the principal oil-seed district, the area was stationary. The twice-cropped area was 2,678,541 acres, as compared with 2,429,758 in the preceding year. It is a matter of common experience that damaged crops of one harvest are replaced by extended crops in the succeeding harvest; and the difference represents for the most part an area in which autumn crops had failed and were ploughed over for a winter crop.

In prices there was a general advance in food grains and in sugar of 10 per cent. on the rates ranging in the preceding year. Prices are now regulated so much by the quotations of many and distant markets, that they no longer afford a safe criterion of the outturn of local harvests; but the rise in the rates throughout the Province is an indication that the harvests in Oudh generally were distinctly inferior to those of the previous year.

The exports from Oudh for the last five years are given in the statement below:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Wheat	2,895,495	3,378,879	2,266,209	1,778,649	1,481,264
Gram	262,228	223,560	290,428	470,928	760,096
Husked and unhusked rice ...	581,453	884,571	838,039	605,790	488,126
Other grains	1,029,616	630,006	1,218,194	1,988,899	947,560
Oil-seeds	1,090,373	1,565,328	938,586	1,840,747	1,620,440
Refined sugar	91,213	76,257	39,173	36,896	24,154
Unrefined sugar	294,056	322,176	666,909	1,157,400	998,578

They furnish evidence of a greatly diminished produce in the harvests of the year. The wheat exports are the lowest on record for many years, not more than half what they were five years ago, and little more than a third of the amount they reached in 1882. The great increase in exports of gram, oil-seeds, and unrefined sugar compared with 1884-85 is to be noted.

The compensation which a trade in other grains brought in the previous year was not sustained in 1889, and even in rice the export was lower than it had been in any year of the preceding five. Oil-seeds and sugar maintained a good level, and the gram crop was a a fine one; but the harvests of the crops that are more widely sown, suffered severely from excessive rain in the autumn and from unfavourable weather in the winter.

The total land-revenue demand under all headings was Rs. 1,41,96,842, as compared with Rs. 1,41,97,073 in the preceding year. Rupees 144 were remitted or refunded. The net demand was thus Rs. 1,41,96,698. The collections amounted to Rs. 1,41,92,760 or over 99 per cent. The land-revenue demand on the roll of 1888-89 was Rs. 1,41,06,372; during the year it was increased by lapse of revenue-free grants, alluvion, progressive assessment, land released from occupation by Government, and other causes by Rs. 13,827. Under "other causes" the principal item is the restoration to the revenue-roll, at an assessment of Rs. 479, of a village in the Kheri district which had been under sequestration for arrears of revenue. The lands released from occupation were in every case railway lands temporarily occupied and restored to Government. There was a decrease by reduction of revenue, diluvion, Government appropriations, and annulment of settlement, of Rs. 3,676. There was thus a net increase of Rs. 10,151, and the land-revenue roll for 1889-90 stood at Rs. 1,41,16,523.

Of the current land-revenue proper (Rs. 1,41,06,372), Rs. 1,41,03,217 or over 99 per cent. were realized, and Rs. 3,155 remained uncollected. The demand for revenue not on the revenue-roll, that is to say, from estates the settlement of which had been annulled, was Rs. 21,986, as against Rs. 24,539 in the preceding year. The collections were Rs. 21,794, leaving a balance of only Rs. 192. The demand for surplus revenue, that is, the revenue due on lands added by alluvion or on revenue-free grants coming under assessment, was Rs. 5,518. The collections amounted to Rs. 5,103. The whole of the outstandings of revenue at the beginning of the year were nominal, for the realizable revenue had been collected in the preceding year in its entirety. These nominal outstandings amounted to Rs. 11,278, and were remitted. The recoverable demand of land-revenue for the year and for arrears of preceding years was thus collected in full with the exception of a sum of Rs. 2,779.

Local cesses include this year the patwári rate imposed by Act IX of 1889. The three cesses payable by landowners, as settlement cesses, local rates, and patwári rate, amounted respectively to Rs. 3,67,430, Rs. 6,60,963, and Rs. 2,19,233. The whole recoverable demand under these heads was recovered with the exception of a small sum of Rs. 355.

As was to be expected in a year of inferior harvests, the revenue was not paid quite so promptly and methodically in the prescribed instalments as in the preceding seasons. But the difference was marked only in Sitapur, Kheri, and Rae Bareli. These are not the districts in which, according to the accounts of the Deputy Commissioners, the seasons were most unfavourable; and in Sitapur, where the collections were the slowest, the harvests seem to have been the best in the Province. There was sustained improvement in the Hardoi district in the regularity of payments, which ensued on the distribution, in the co-parcenary communities of that district, of lists showing precisely the demand due from each shareholder. It is eminently satisfactory evidence of the condition of the country and of the general lightness of the incidence of the Government revenue, that the landowners should have paid their dues in a year of very poor crops with regularity and without pressure.

The statistics of the processes employed for the realization of the revenue indicate that very little pressure had to be used with those who were dilatory in payment.

The following table shows the extent to which postal money-orders were used for the payment of revenue and rent :—

District.	Revenue money-orders.	Rent money-orders.
	Rs.	Rs.
Lucknow	38,745	1,259
Unao	30,576	1,404
Bara Banki	31,697	3,250
Sitapur	1,130	2,910
Hardoi	6,927	2,328
Kheri	1,600	526
Fyzabad	38,335	10,393
Gonda	16,496	10,190
Bahraich	949	617
Rae Bareli	1,420	3,402
Sultanpur	12,775	4,034
Partabgarh	4,923	6,100
Total ...	1,85,573	46,413

As a system for the payment of rents it has taken no root at all, and in the three years of its growth as a method of revenue payment the development is still very stunted. If the relations between landlord and tenant should become strained, rent may hereafter be paid by money-order, but any extensive use of the plan could not be regarded as a healthy sign. It cannot be expected that in districts characterized by large estates the system should be much used in the payment of revenue. Servants have to be employed in the collection and remittance of large sums in different parts of the property, who are utilized in taking to the sub-treasuries scattered through the country the instalments of revenue periodically due, and no object is gained by paying the post-office a commission for the duty. To smaller landlords the system is more useful, but even among them it appears to be chiefly used by coparceners, who secure a record and a receipt for their contributions to the common revenue. The one difficulty in the working of it has been the constant occurrence of petty balances. The remitter omits to send the whole amount of the due, writs have to issue, and the collecting staff of the tahsíl are in the end practically saved no trouble. This inconvenience has been lessened whenever, as in Hardoi, the Collector has taken pains to inform each co-parcener of his

exact share in the common responsibility. There is reason to believe that the tendency of the plan is to reduce the authority of the village lambardár, and to assist the process of the disintegration of the village community, of which each year brings further evidence.

Thirty-three revenue-free tenures lapsed during the year. The area thus added to the revenue roll was 1,822 acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 2,418. Greater attention has been paid to the standing orders, which require the annual verification of existing tenures.

The returns of area and tenure differ little from those of the previous year. Repeated examination and correction has made these fairly correct for every district, and the changes of tenure, which new conditions are introducing are too gradual for marked notice in the comparison of one year with its predecessor.

Seven estates, or portions of estates, were under temporary management during the year in attachment for arrears of revenue. The balances for which attachment was ordered amounted to Rs. 15,994. With the single exception of an estate in Partabgarh, in which the landlord had collected all the rents before attachment, the balances were all cleared within the year.

The duties devolving on the Deputy Commissioners as the agents of the Civil Courts in the management of estates under execution of decree or otherwise again largely increased. The rental of the properties in their charge rose from Rs. 1,22,593 to Rs. 1,86,592. This increase was, however, in the single district of Sitapur, where the Deputy Commissioner was appointed receiver of the estate of Bissaidih with a rental of Rs. 80,000, pending an inquiry into accounts and a partition. This estate will give a great deal of trouble. It is an acquired property of 102 villages, scattered all over the district, and the accounts and the partition involved promise no easy task. Another very large estate, Sihipur in the Fyzabad district, is similarly managed by the Deputy Commissioner, as receiver, to the complete satisfaction of the Court. In cases of this kind the management of even large estates by the Collector may be unavoidable; but it is feared that the Civil Courts often look to the Deputy Commissioner too much for the execution of their decrees, and the Deputy Commissioner is himself too facile in accepting the burden of management. Under the instructions of previous years, however, some of these small properties have been relinquished, but there are still too many on the books. The rent collections on these estates were on the whole good. On a current rental of Rs. 1,86,592, Rs. 1,81,558, or 97 per cent., were realized. The cost of management except in Rae Bareli was moderate: and Rs. 28,850 were paid into Court towards the decreed debts, which were thus reduced to Rs. 93,681. The following table compares the business accruing to the several Deputy Commissioners in this branch of their duties:—

District.	Debt due at beginning of year.	Yearly rental.	Percentage of collection.	Percentage of cost of management.	Percentage of assets paid towards debt.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Unao	13,683	4,880	100	5	26
Bara Banki	41,322	3,600	100	7	17
Sitapur	6,592	90,092	95	6	43
Fyzabad	44,011	71,772	100	5	23
Gonda	6,004	10,528	99	6	17
Rae Bareli	340	295	100	11	51
Partabgarh	5,134	4,824	93	5	41

The following table exhibits for each district the main details of the management of estates which have come under management for arrears of under-proprietary rent, or during partition, as also the properties of minors of which the Deputy Commissioner has charge under the provisions of Act XL of 1858. This year they

are reduced in number; 16 instead of 22: but increased in size; the rental Rs. 58,000 instead of Rs. 51,000.

District.	Debts, if any, due at commencement of year.	Yearly rental.	Percentage of collections.	Percentage of cost of management.	Percentage towards payment of debts.
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
Lucknow	22,322	4,595	100	4	70
Unao	12,225	14,310	99	5	...
Bara Banki	...	1,068	80	8	...
Sitapur	...	19,259	96	5	...
Kheri	...	17,420	97	4	...
Rae Bareli	22	702	100	11	20
Partabgarh	118	212	83	5	38

The following summary shows the extent of the responsibilities in estates' management of the several District Officers :—

District.	*State properties.*		*Civil Court estates.*		*Rent Court and other estates.*		*Sequestrated estates.*		*Court of Wards' estates.*		*Total.*	
	Number.	Yearly rental.	Number.	Yearly rental.	Number.	Yearly rental.	Number.	Yearly rental.	Number.	Yearly rental.	Number.	Yearly rental.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Bara Banki	...	...	1	3,600	1	1,068	4	2,951	9	8,02,533	15	8,10,152
Lucknow	11	11,271	...	...	3	4,595	...	...	...	...	14	15,866
Unao	...	...	2	4,880	5	14,310	1	1,402	...	...	8	20,592
Hardoi	7	6,570	...	...	...	...	4	1,687	7	1,45,361	18	1,53,618
Sitapur	8	2,616	10	90,092	2	19,259	...	...	4	96,594	24	2,08,561
Kheri	33	10,979	...	...	2	17,420	1	968	4	3,90,885	40	4,20,252
Bahraich	6	5,479	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	93,129	8	98,608
Gonda	2	981	2	10,528	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11,509
Fyzabad	2	989	1	71,772	...	...	...	...	3	1,02,765	6	1,75,526
Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	16,320	7	2,47,407	11	2,63,727
Rae Bareli	1	232	3	295	2	702	...	...	4	1,54,727	10	1,55,956
Partabgarh	1	41	1	4,824	1	211	...	...	4	53,681	7	58,757
Total ...	71	39,158	20	1,85,991	16	57,565	14	23,328	44	20,87,082	165	23,93,124

The number of estates in the Court of Wards in the North-Western Provinces during the same period was 122, with a current rental of Rs. 18,31,634.

The advances made under the Land Improvement Loans Act aggregated Rs. 30,265 as compared with Rs. 26,725, and were this year distributed all over the Province with the exception of the districts of Gonda and Bahraich. There was a decrease all round in the Sitapur Division, which in the preceding year took nearly two-thirds of the entire allotment, but this was counterbalanced by largely increased disbursements in the Divisions of Lucknow and Rae Bareli. The number of loans in 1888 was 95; in 1889 it was 145: 29 loans were made to tenants as compared with 20 in the previous year, half of them in Bara Banki. Of Rs. 43,006 principal, which fell to be recovered during the year, Rs. 42,381 were recovered, and Rs. 8,560 out of Rs. 8,724 due in interest. The greater portion of the balance was, as last year, in the district of Sultanpur. The loans for seed and cattle aggregated Rs. 59,021, as compared with Rs. 42,750 in the previous year, and furnish some evidence as to the character of the harvests of the two years. Nearly half of the loans were taken, as before, in the district of Hardoi, but large sums were lent in Bara Banki and Sultanpur. The loans of previous years were repaid with remarkable punctuality, Rs. 49,308 being collected out of Rs. 49,532 that were due.

The assignment of funds under the Improvements and Agriculturists' Loans Acts is for no district large; the area or the numbers that can be helped is in ordinary years very limited; but these examples show how much can be done, when the

District Officer chooses, for the help of agriculture in his district. Applicants for loans have two difficulties in their way. Sometimes, as in Partabgarh, they have been chilled by the delays and opposition of official underlings; sometimes, as in Hardoi, they are deterred by sandy substrata in which some skill is needed for successful well-building; sometimes, it may be, local officers are indifferent. But where the people are helped over difficulties, their appreciation is warm, and the assistance placed at their disposal is eagerly used to the great practical benefit of their farms.

The subject which for the present in the whole of the revenue business of the Province commands the chief administrative interest, is the working of the Rent Act of 1886. The number of notices or applications for the ejectment of tenants were as follows:—

	1888.		1889.	
	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.
1. On statutory tenants after payment of the prescribed fee.	1,340	8,650	1,882	12,359
2. On the heirs of statutory tenants without fee.	71	336	501	3,353
3. On tenants under registered leases ...	340	2,970	617	5,272
4. On tenants for failure to pay decreed arrears of rent.	618	11,438	1,233	10,655
Total ...	2,369	23,394	4,233	31,639

The number of tenancies on which notice of ejectment was issued was nearly double that of the previous year, and there is no doubt that the provisions of the new law are becoming better known and more used by the landlords, but the area of the holdings affected by the notices has not increased in the same proportion. The entire number of ejectment notices remains insignificant. There are two and-a-half millions of tenancies in the Province: on 4,233 of them notices of ejectment were served in 1889, or ·17 per cent. of the whole; in a third of the cases for failure to pay decreed arrears of rent; and the total number of notices was not a twentieth part of the number issued in the last year of the old Act. In no district was there material increase in ejectments, except Fyzabad and Gonda, and the increase there was confined to specified estates, to which the Deputy Commissioners have now turned their attention. A marked feature in the figures is the decline in the average area of the tenancies in which ejectment proceedings under section 55 of the Act were taken, *i.e.*, upon statutory tenants during the period of statutory tenancy on payment of the prescribed fee. In 1888 the average area was eight acres: in 1889 it was under five, and but for the exceptional figures in Gonda would have been under four. The tenancies from which the landlord sought to eject were very much smaller ones. The fee for procedure under this section is very heavy; it may be that on large farms the landlord found the charges too heavy; it may be, that if he merely wished to establish his authority and prestige on his estate, he found cheaper examples sufficient; it may be that the more substantial tenants are stouter opponents and more difficult to remove. The statistics do not help much to explain the change. In 1888 the tenants contested 48 per cent. of the notices; in 1889 they contested 46. In 1888 the landlords succeeded in evicting 55 per cent. of the tenants against whom they proceeded; in 1889 they did not succeed in more than 50 per cent. of their notices against smaller tenants. As long as the number of notices in each district is small, and localized in great measure to particular estates, these are matters which a District Officer can easily follow up and elucidate, and it is disappointing to find that points, which a very cursory examination of the figures suggests, should have awakened so little attention among the officers who work the law.

Under the law, the tenant, who succeeds another displaced by an eviction under section 55 of the Act, cannot be legally charged a rent more than 6¼ per cent. higher than that of his predecessor in the holding. It was pointed out last year that this provision was openly broken, and that the rents imposed on the re-let lands of evicted tenants was 19 per cent. higher than the former rent. In 1889 the rent of the re-let lands was 17 per cent. higher than the former rent; but in some districts the new rent is returned as lower than the old one, and in others the avowed new rent is enormously in excess of the legal limit: in Bara Banki the enhancement is 56 per cent., in Sultanpur 40, in Fyzabad 35, in Gonda 26. The instructions of the Government last year were that tenants should be warned in such cases that a rent in excess of the legal limit is not recoverable in the Courts. It is probable, as indeed is reported, that the tenants have not learned the new law so quickly as their landlords, and information given in this way will at least tend to check the use of the landlord's power of ejectment when he employs it only to improve his rent-roll. And the Deputy Commissioners constantly forget that there are circumstances in which the landlord is expressly authorized by the law to impose an enhancement exceeding 6¼ per cent., namely, when the landlord at eviction pays for improvements made by the out-going tenant.

On the land which lapses to a landlord at the death of a tenant, he is allowed by the Act to make any terms as to rent that he chooses. He may re-let to the tenant's heir or to an outsider; in either case there is no limitation on the new rent. He may take any rent that is offered or agreed to. In the new rents on such lands in 1888 the enhancement was 42 per cent.: the enhancement in 1889 was only 11 per cent. These figures, however, refer only to those cases in which the landlord has taken the trouble to serve a notice on his deceased tenant's heir. In the vast majority of cases the landlord and his tenant's representative come to terms without going into Court. The representative has no rights except to compensation for unexhausted improvements; he knows it; and he and the landlords settle between themselves for renewal or surrender as the case may be. But *primâ facie* it would be in tenancies, where from chance or from improvements the old rent was much below the market value, that the landlord would use the permitted, but not prescribed, procedure of formal notice to quit, in order to bring his tenant's representative to terms. It might be expected that the heir would be less ready to agree to a large than to a small enhancement. This anticipation was not realized in the sudden change in the figures for 1889. There has been a remarkable development in the use of this procedure: 501 cases against 71 in 1888. Applied once in Lucknow in 1888, it was used in 87 cases in 1889. In Fyzabad the increase of its application was from 44 to 279. But, as noticed above, the average enhancement in the 1889 cases was 11 per cent., whereas in 1888 it had been 42 per cent. It is impossible to draw conclusions from the contradictory figures of two successive years; but the rents, at which statutory holdings are let on the death of the tenant, are an excellent gauge of the progress of the country and the incidence of the general rental, and this is another matter on which Deputy Commissioners could make very useful and important inquiry without much difficulty.

The formal provisions of the Act as to the enhancement of rent at the close of statutory terms of occupation continue to be less and less used. It appears to be more and more widely known that the tenant is liable at these periods to an increase of an anna in each rupee of his rent. Intimation of this increase was made through the Courts in only 99 cases in 1889 as compared with 197 in 1888.

It is probably an indication of deficiency in the harvests of the year that in 1889 1,233 applications were made for failure to pay decreed arrears of rent as compared with 618 in 1888, and that 642 tenants were actually removed by the Courts as insolvent as compared with 312. Here, again, it appears that the seasons pressed

on the smaller tenants. The average holding of the tenants dispossessed by the Rent Courts in execution of decree in 1889 was four acres; in 1888 it was 12. It is remarkable to find, nevertheless, that the relinquishments formally tendered by tenants diminished from 8,874 to 4,525, and the area of relinquishment in proportion.

From the reports and comments of the District Officers it is clear that in spite of all the endeavours that have been made to inform the agricultural classes of the privileges they have acquired under the new Act, there is still in the more secluded and backward parts of the Province, as was to be expected, much ignorance of their position under the new law. In some districts there survives a strong feeling of attachment and regard to their hereditary leaders, which will continue so long as the landlords treat them with moderation, and the disappearance of which would be a calamity to the country. There is also a strong and abiding sense of the subordination of the weaker to the stronger, all provision and remedy of law notwithstanding. The combined effect of these influences is undoubtedly the acquiescence of the tenantry in action by the landlords which is not justified by the strict letter of the law, so long as that action is not oppressive. And admirably as the Talúqdárs of Oudh behaved in conceding terms to their tenants, which in other countries have only been carried after determined and vehement opposition, it was not to be expected that all of them, still less that the entire body of the landowners of the Province, would submit at once to the new restraints on their ancient authority, or conform in all points to unfamiliar and distasteful procedures. There still are private and illegal enhancements and evictions of tenants; but after continued careful inquiry these seem to be diminishing, and have been nowhere large. District Officers have been instructed to keep themselves promptly and accurately informed on these matters. In the supervisors of the village patwáris each of them has a strong staff of assistants whose numbers and whose duties ensure that no such cases shall escape notice. General orders have been given that the supervisors shall acquaint the Deputy Commissioners of all illegal enhancements and ejectments that come under their observation in the check of the village papers of their circle. It is true, as more than one Deputy Commissioner has said, that these infringements of the law cannot be rectified unless the tenant complains, and the cases are many in which it is neither his interest nor his inclination to object. Other considerations apart, the earth-hunger of many parts of the Province makes the holding of an ejected tenant matter of keen competition, and the new tenant will accept any terms the landlord may require, whatever the law may say. But it is the lesson of these reports that in the districts where the Deputy Commssioners take the pains to have the legal position explained to the villagers in every case where the law has been evaded or broken, these evasions and breaches become steadily fewer and the conditions of agricultural life become more and more governed by the exact provisions of the law. It is a matter of gratification that these evasions are nowhere so numerous as to make this duty a burden on the District Officer; and in Oudh he has the great advantage that on all the many large estates of the Province, he has a single owner to influence and advise in the observance of those rules for his relations with his tenantry, which are laid down for him in the Rent Act. An example of what a Deputy Commissioner can do in this way occurred in the Sultánpur district. The notices of ejectment for the year aggregate 3,153 for the Province (in 1889 they were 1,883). Nearly a thousand of these were on the second largest estate in the Province, where the manager had used the time-honored procedure of ejectment by notice to get rid of habitual defaulters. The procedure in such a case under the new Act is in execution by decree, and when this was pointed out to the landlord the notices were cancelled.

In the Fyzabad Division the cases were numerous in which the relations of the landlord and tenant are strained and injured by agents and lessees who abuse their authority, and the Commissioner and District Officers were directed to give the matter their close attention.

District Officers were directed to carefully examine the statistics which illustrate the working of the Rent Act when prepared for 1889-90, that the mistakes which led to prolonged correspondence this year may be avoided; and that the information they contain may be supplemented by the inquiries which their own experience and that of their brother officers indicate as useful and valuable. In some districts the provisions of the law require more careful study by the officers who administer it. It is neither an evasion nor an infringement of the Act for a landlord and tenant to make a private settlement, at the end of a statutory term of occupation, for an enhancement of rent which does not exceed the legal limits; or for a landlord to take any increase of rent he can get in the open market on a holding which has become vacant by the death of the tenant; or to take an enhancement of more than 6¼ per cent. on the rent when the holding has been improved by or at the cost of the landlord. Again, there was the grave error in one district of supposing that the statutory terms of occupation are not equally applicable in grain-rented and in cash-rented lands. Neither Deputy Commissioners nor landlords sufficiently apprehend that the proper procedure for dispossessing a tenant who will not pay his rent is not by notice of ejectment, but in execution of decree, and that the new Act contains a provision (section 127) which greatly simplifies the old procedure, and enables the landlord to recover reasonable rent on ground cultivated without permission. Through the patwáris and their supervisors District Officers can have early and correct information of any enhancement and evictions that are illegal. It should be their care to ensure that they are so informed. Evasions of the law seem as yet to be few and simple in character. The most common device appears to be a notice, in which the tenant is described as an under-tenant, so as to avoid payment of the eviction fee. This may be easily checked by inquiry. In one district there is reason to suspect that forged relinquishments were presented; in another that many relinquishments were not voluntary; in another that grain-rents were substituted for cash-rents without the consent of the tenants. These are matters upon which Deputy Commissioners should be on their guard. Illegal enhancement and dispossession will be rarer as the tenants become more fully acquainted with their rights.

There was a great diminution in the amount of the arrears of under-proprietary rent the District Officers were asked to collect. In 1888 the amount was Rs. 85,000: in 1889 it was Rs. 65,000.

Of partitions of all sorts, perfect and imperfect, proprietary and under-proprietary, there were 888 for disposal as compared with 1,002 in 1888, and 1,125 in 1887. Of these 330 were actually carried out as against 406 and 425 in the two preceding years. The work to be done was a quarter less than in 1888, but partition was carried out in a smaller proportion.

The districts which did best this year were Sultanpur, Unao, and Kheri. There was retrogression in Bahraich, Lucknow, and Rae Bareli. In Sitapur the Deputy Commissioner "disposed of" all his perfect partitions, by making imperfect partitions, and his cases thus count twice over. A special report was called for lately as to the compactness of the partitions reported to have been completed during the last year, and it was disappointing to find that in spite of the instructions that have been yearly impressed upon the District Officers fully a half of the partitions form new estates out of an absolute network of fields. The temptations to a partition of this sort have been often described; its menace to the peace and comfort of the future owners is matter of notoriety, and it has been necessary to issue precise orders that partitions which create intermixed estates shall not in future be made without sanction of higher authority. The partition work was the least satisfactory part of the revenue business of the year, and the Commissioners have been desired to give their special attention to the defective outturn in those districts which show badly.

The work of filing the village papers was done by the patwáris with very creditable punctuality, and with very creditable correctness. Eighty-two per cent. of the patwáris' papers were filed on or before the prescribed dates; of the remainder 16 per cent. were filed within one month after date.

The enactment of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Kanúngos' and Patwáris' Act (IX of 1889), which imposed a rate on land for the payment of the kanúngo and patwári establishment of these Provinces and constituted a special fund to which the proceeds of the rate and the Government contribution from general revenues are to be credited, led to several alterations in the Oudh Patwári Rules. Hitherto the patwáris of Oudh with few exceptions had received their salaries through the landlords, remissions of land-revenue equivalent to these charges being granted by the State to the latter. This arrangement necessarily ceased on the coming into operation of the Act. The procedure in force in the North-Western Provinces under which the patwári receives his pay monthly from the Government sub-treasury at each tahsíl without the intervention of the zamíndár was extended to Oudh from the 1st April 1889. That the power of the landlord over the patwári of his village has been to some extent weakened by this change, and that it has not been altogether appreciated by the landed classes, are matters as to which there is little room for doubt. To the patwári in many cases the relief is considerable, since he now receives his pay punctually, instead of having to await the pleasure or the convenience of his landlord. There are also grounds for believing that the State's hold over the patwári and his amenability to rules will be increased by the assumption by the former of the office of paymaster. In other respects the interests of the landlords regarding the appointment and dismissal of the patwári and the constitution of patwári circles have been carefully maintained by the Act and by the rules issued since its enactment. The landlords retain the nomination and superintendence of the patwáris of their villages, and they are still held by Government primarily responsible for the correct preparation and rendition of the village papers.

The creation of a special Patwári Rate Fund and the direct payment of patwáris by the State transferred the audit of their salary bills from the Director to the Accountant-General. This brought into prominence the numerous rates of pay existing in Oudh districts. In districts of the North-Western Provinces patwáris are placed in four or five grades of pay. In some of the Oudh districts 40 or 50 different rates existed up to September 1889, and in most cases the monthly salary instead of being in even rupees ran into annas and pies. This was due to the former practice of determining the stipend of each patwári with reference to the land-revenue assessed on the village or villages served by him, and of paying him quarterly. As these numerous rates made audit very difficult, a revised grading has now been adopted in every district which has greatly diminished this difficulty. Briefly, the expedient adopted was to make the monthly salary consist of even rupees or of rupees and half-rupees. Thus salaries of Rs. 7-12-3, Rs. 7-15-6, and Rs. 8-3-9 were placed in the grade of Rs. 8, and salaries of Rs. 8-4-1, Rs. 8-10-0, and Rs. 8-11-9 in the grade of Rs. 8-8-0. Some patwáris lost while others gained, but the gain or loss in no case exceeded four annas a month, and usually was only half this. The Oudh patwári schedules have thus been greatly simplified. Further simplification will come with the gradual consolidation of the smaller circles and with the conversion of all factional salaries into even rupees as the present incumbents vacate their posts. The creation of a Patwári Fund facilitates such adjustments of circles and salaries, as salaries can now be determined with reference to work and not to the land-revenue of the circle. But revision needs to be made with caution and in consultation with the landlords of the circles affected. In particular it has been ruled that no general revision of circles should be undertaken in any district in which the land-revenue settlement will expire within five years. Revisions made on the eve of a settlement have a disturbing effect on the progress of settlement operations.

The near approach of settlement operations in most districts in Oudh invests the subject of the condition of the patwári records with exceptional importance. Generally it may be said that since 1883, when responsibility for the salaries of patwáris was assumed by the State, and effective superintendence secured by the creation of supervisor kanúngos or circle inspectors, the work of the Oudh patwári has been steadily improving. In no Oudh district is the average patwári as capable and intelligent as those of the Meerut or Rohilkhand Divisions in the North-Western Provinces. On the other hand he is often quite the equal of, if not superior to, the over-worked, under-paid, and until recent years neglected, patwáris of the Benares Division. He labours under the disadvantage of working with village maps which have never been corrected since settlement, and up to the present time he has not been required nor taught how to keep his map up to date. But he has often the advantage of a small and manageable circle in which the work is well within his capacity. This is especially the case in districts south of the Gogra. In these districts not only is the average patwári's circle comparatively small, but also owing to the settled character and the stability of the cultivation, changes in maps and in holdings are comparatively unfrequent. In the trans-Gogra districts circles are larger, the cultivated area steadily increases, and fields and holdings constantly change. But in these districts the frequency of large estates owned by a single proprietor where the khewat work and rent accounts are simple and straightforward is often a counterbalancing advantage. A general review of the situation therefore leads to the belief that if the attention at present paid by District Officers to this branch of the administration is not relaxed, the improvement already discernible will continue, and the patwáris of Oudh will be found equal to the important duties which our present settlement procedure places on them. Much has still to be done in the training of the younger men, in the revision of circles and salaries, and in the introduction of the North-West system of annual map correction. But in another 10 or 15 years, by which time the Settlement Department will have passed through nearly every district of Oudh, the difference between the Oudh patwári and the patwári of Meerut or Rohilkhand will in all probability be small.

Every district in Oudh was visited during the year by an Inspector of the Department, who examined the work of kanúngos and patwáris at the tahsíls and in the field and submitted notes of his inspection to the Director. The notes were communicated to the Deputy Commissioners for information and for orders, and a summary in each case was submitted to the Government. These periodical inspections bring to light irregularities and defects of practice; and if action is taken upon the reports by the district staff, they cannot fail to have a good effect, besides making the Director acquainted with the character of the work in each district. The Director himself is unable to visit every tahsíl in the United Provinces, but by means of the departmental staff of inspectors he is able to keep himself fairly well informed as to the state of the records throughout this large area.

An inspection of the Sultanpur district drew attention to the incorrectness of the revenue registers in that district, and about the same time the Commissioner of the Division reported that similar errors existed in Rae Bareli and Partabgarh. The revenue registers of an Oudh tahsíl form the records of the proprietary and sub-proprietary rights existing in each village. They were prepared several years ago in every district by special officers of the rank of Deputy Collectors on the basis of the settlement khewats, and they were supposed to correctly represent the facts of proprietary possession up to date. The intelligence that in the Rae Bareli Division they were full of errors which could only be accounted for by failure of the special officers to make the inquiries required of them was unexpected and disappointing. As in Sultanpur the state of things was most serious, the Director was desired by Government to concert measures for the correction of the registers and the patwáris' annual khewats with the Deputy Commissioner. Good progress

has been made by the Deputy Commissioner and his staff, although the errors are even more numerous than was anticipated. Stated briefly, they are due (1) to mistakes made at settlement in the record of proprietary rights and left uncorrected and undetected to date, (2) to private partitions and re-distribution of lands not reported by the patwári, (3) to successions and other transfers similarly unreported. It has not been fully ascertained how such mistakes and omissions did not come to light when the revenue registers were prepared by the special officers. But whatever steps he took to inform himself as to how far the settlement khewats represented existing facts, it is clear that he failed to obtain full information from the patwáris.

Examinations for kanúngoships were duly held at the head-quarters of each Division with the result, that of 91 candidates examined 39 passed in full, 30 in part, and 21 failed.

2.—Canal Revenue.

[*Note.*—See Chapter IV, Public Works, *(c)* Canals.]

3.—Customs.

[*Blank.*]

4.—Opium.

Blank.

5.—Salt.

Note.—[The headings 3 and 5 are blank, as Customs is an Imperial head of account, and Salt is under the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces: for "Opium" see under head "Excise."]

6.—Excise.

The following table shows the area and population under each of the four excise systems recognized by Government in these Provinces for the years 1887-88 and 1888-89 :—

	Area in square miles.		*Population.*	
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Ordinary distillery system	65,817	61,948	33,824,863	32,513,878
Modified ditto	2,971	5,086	1,641,285	2,669,586
Outstill system	14,389	14,123	5,594,476	5,532,439
Farming do.	22,938	24,470	3,047,245	3,349,531

The special system in force in the Jaunsár-Báwar portion of Dehra Dún—of levying an excise cess for the right of private distillation—was not been brought to the notice of Government till near the close of the year and was done away with. The working of the Excise Department in the Kumaun Division was under inquiry during the year.

The gross revenue under each of the four systems (in round hundreds) for the year was as under :—

	Gross revenue.	*Revenue per head.*
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Ordinary distillery system	30,64,200	0 1 6
Modified ditto	1,01,000	0 0 7
Outstill system	3,97,100	0 1 2
Farming do.	1,62,100	0 0 9

The gross, net, and real receipts for the last five years are shown in the following table:—

	Gross Receipts.	*Net Receipts.*	*Real Receipts.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85	51,49,847	50,53,644	50,94,217
1885-86	57,02,151	55,88,836	56,78,783
1886-87	56,46,546	55,33,033	56,65,117
1887-88	55,45,110	54,32,539	56,29,877
1888-89	57,06,546	55,82,605	57,04,999

The excise revenue during 1888-89 was the highest on record; except in the matter of net receipts, where the figures of 1885-86 were higher. It exceeded that of 1887-88 by—

(a) Rs. 1,61,436 in gross receipts;
(b) „ 1,50,066 in net receipts;
(c) „ 75,122 in real receipts.

["Real receipts" are to be taken as meaning all excise payments made *on account of* the excise year 1888-89; while "gross receipts" are all excise payments actually made *during* the excise year 1888-89.]

Excluding the income derived from the still-head duty on Rosa rum (the consumption of which is not to any great extent regulated by local causes), the strictly local receipts from spirits decreased by Rs. 43,591 as compared with 1887-88; while the income from drugs and opium showed an increase of Rs. 1,29,234.

The budget estimate of gross receipts for 1888-89—to which the actuals closely approximated—was Rs. 57,00,000. The figures of gross receipts for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh separately, as compared with the year 1887-88, were as follows:—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces	39,77,115	40,87,850	1,10,735
Oudh	15,67,995	16,18,696	50,701
Total ...	55,45,110	57,06,546	1,61,436

The gross charges were Rs. 1,23,941, as compared with Rs. 1,12,571 in 1887-88. The chief increase occurred under the head of discounts on sale of opium, and was a necessary counterpart of the enhanced revenue from opium.

The "gross" receipts under the several heads of revenue are compared below with those of the previous three years:—

	Lakhs of Rupees.			
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
(1) Still-head duty on country spirits ...	20·56	19·18	18·39	17·81
(2) License fees for sale of ditto ...	13·36	13·71	13·42	13·83
(3) Outstill licenses	4·10	3·91	4·01	3·97
(4) Tracts under farm	2·04	1·84	1·85	1·62
(5) Still-head duty on rum	2·55	2·68	2·73	3·38
(6) Licenses for vend of hemp drugs ...	6·03	6·71	6·48	7·08
(7) Opium	6·98	7·03	7·08	7·77
(8) Tári	1·05	1·06	1·05	1·05
(9) Distillery fees	·02	·01	·01	·01
(10) Still-head duty on methylated spirits ...	·01	·01	·01	·01
(11) License fees for sale of English liquor ...	·28	·28	·29	·31
(12) Fines and forfeitures and miscellaneous,	·04	·04	·13	·23
Total	57·02	56·46	55·45	57·07

The total receipts from still-head duty on country spirits were as follows:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Decrease in 1888-89 as compared with 1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces ...	10,92,669	10,84,525	10,19,032	9,85,703	33,329
Oudh	9,63,645	8,33,843	8,19,538	7,95,301	24,237
Total ...	20,56,314	19,18,368	18,38,570	17,81,004	57,566

The decrease, which amounted in 1887-88 to 4·11 per cent., was 3·13 per cent. in the year 1888-89 and has been continuous since 1885-86. The causes to which this decrease was attributable were (1) inferior harvests, and consequent agricultural depression; (2) distillation at high strength; and (3) formation of temperance societies. The first of these causes was necessarily outside the control of Government. The second was being dealt with during the year, and the third could not be regarded but as a matter of sincere congratulation to these Provinces. Government expressed a hope that this movement would continue to grow in importance.

Of the 28 districts of the North-Western Provinces in which receipts from still-head duty were shown, 15 showed increases as compared with 1887-88; while 12 showed decreases. The entire divisions of Rohilkhand and Meerut and the larger part of Agra showed increases; while decreases occurred throughout the Allahabad and Benares Divisions—with the single exception of Ballia—where the increase was Rs. 1,432 only. The largest decreases were as under:—

	Rs.	*Percentage.*
Benares	24,489	16·35
Allahabad	12,596	13·03
Mirzapur	10,110	13·10
Cawnpore	7,275	8·70

In 1887-88 these districts showed the following decreases:—

	Rs.	*Percentage.*
Benares	7,818	4·96
Allahabad	999	1·01
Mirzapur	14,196	15·54
Cawnpore	13,547	13·94

In the two eastern divisions (Allahabad and Benares) the receipts from still-head duty showed a steady decrease from 1886 to 1889, and were as follows (in thousands of rupees):—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Allahabad	2,93	2,74	2,42
Benares	4,33	4,00	3,54

In Oudh, five districts showed increases and seven decreases. The fluctuations were attributed to agricultural causes. Here, too, as in the North-Western Provinces, the eastern districts showed decreases, while the western yielded increased revenue.

The number of Government distilleries was reduced during the year from 55 to 51; and further reduction will be gradually carried out whenever possible. The number of licensed stills fell to a total of 1,031. The receipts from distillery fees were practically identical with those of the previous year.

The still-head duty on methylated spirits showed a slight decrease. The duty on Rosa rum yielded Rs. 64,288 more than in the preceding year. Of this only 8 per cent. was accounted for by increased sales in these Provinces. The remainder was due to larger exports to Bengal, Bombay, and the Panjáb.

The slight increase under wholesale license fees was mainly nominal—on account of advance payments made.

The following are the figures for retail license fees :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces	9,30,725	9,33,195	2,470
Oudh	3,86,427	4,24,874	38,447
Total ...	13,17,152	13,58,069	40,917

The increases were due to keen competition. The same was the case in Oudh. No district in Oudh showed any noticeable decrease in *real* receipts under this head.

The decrease of revenue under the farming system was considerable ; amounting to Rs. 22,680. This was due mainly to the correction of inaccurate nomenclature and to bad harvests.

The income from licensed outstills was less than that of 1887-88 by Rs 4,067, or 1 per cent. only. The real receipts showed a slight increase. The advisability of still further curtailing the area under outstills in several districts, was under the consideration of the Government ; and the matter was decided before the excise settlement for 1890-91 by abolishing all outstills in Sháhjahánpur, and in parts of Kheri and Pilibhít.

The gross receipts from drugs increased by Rs. 60,072 as compared with 1887-88. The real increase was, however, only Rs. 18,000.

The receipts from tári showed a slight decrease from the figures of 1887-88.

The income from opium from the year 1883-84 has been as under, in even thousands :—

	License fees.	Sale of opium.
	Rs.	Rs.
1883-84	1,16,000	5,24,000
1884-85	1,22,000	5,16,000
1885-86	1,27,000	5,24,000
1886-87	1,27,000	5,29,000
1887-88	1,31,000	5,19,000
1888-89	1,43,000	5,79,000

Only four districts showed a decrease in the year under report. The general increase in opium receipts was due (1) to greater vigilance in prevention of smuggling, and (2) to the restriction of the area in which the poppy is allowed to be cultivated. The consumption of opium was not apparently to any considerable extent on the increase. It seems to be fairly certain that the success with which the illicit sale of opium in the opium-growing districts is combated may be taken as the measure of increase of the receipts from opium. The matter of the preparation of opium *khasras* did not progress during the year, owing apparently to a difficulty arising from the different land measures used by the patwáris and the opium officials. The Board were asked to make arrangements to get over this difficulty and to push on the experiment.

The Board were instructed that the withdrawal of the condition hitherto included in licenses for sale of opium—obliging licensees to take a minimum quantity of opium—was a step which should undoubtedly be taken wherever possible. The condition originated in the desire to restrain the sale by licensees of contraband opium : and this being so, it was considered that it might be safely dispensed with in districts where the poppy is not cultivated, and where facilities for the procuring of raw opium do not exist.

The total amount of excise opium sold in 1888-89 was 1,655¼ maunds as against 1483⅖ maunds in 1887-88. The amount was made up as follows:—

	Mds.	s.
Sold to treasurers and their agents	406	37
Sold to non-official licensed vendors	1,105	38
Sold to madak and chandu licensees	142	16
Total ...	1,655	11

The number of opium shops rose during the year from 1,027 to 1,128. The Board were instructed not to allow any increase in the number of these shops without thoroughly satisfying themselves as to their necessity.

The receipts from *chandu* and *madak* licenses were Rs. 54,994 as against Rs. 56,081 in 1887-88. The decrease was trifling and occurred entirely in the North-Western Provinces. The number of shops was reduced from 57 to 54. In 28 districts of the 49 in these Provinces there were no madak or chandu shops. As the allocation of shops still appeared to require careful revision—in order to keep down illicit smoking without stimulating the desire for the drug, orders to this effect were issued to the Board of Revenue.

Fines, forfeitures, &c., aggregated Rs. 22,725 as compared with Rs. 13,340 in the previous year: the increase being due to penalties imposed under various circumstances.

The demand on account of license fees for the year 1888-89 was Rs. 29,87,480, including the balance from the previous year (Rs. 8,593). The details were as under:—

	Rs.
Realized in advance or during the year	29,69,513
Remitted or reported irrecoverable	11,110
Recovered since the close of the year or under recovery ...	6,857
Total ...	29,87,480

The amount remitted or reported irrecoverable was ·37 per cent. of the total demand, as compared with ·2 per cent. in the previous year.

The following statement shows the prosecutions for breaches of the Excise and Opium Acts in 1887-88 and 1888-89 respectively:—

(a) Under the Excise Act (XXII of 1881).

	Cases, including those pending at the close of the previous year.	Number of persons involved.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced to imprisonment.	
				Rigorous.	Simple.
1887-88...	968	1,231	950	356	28
1888-89...	997	1,219	969	327	38

(b) Under the Opium Acts.

1887-88	746	897	680	278	15
1888-89	664	775	590	257	21

It was pointed out that energetic prosecution was essential to protect the excise revenue from being defrauded, although paucity of prosecutions did not necessarily imply slackness in administration; and that the increased severity of punishment might possibly be regarded as an effective cause of the comparative fewness of prosecutions.

The percentage of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment to those convicted under the Opium Acts rose from 40·9 to 43·6. This was mainly due to the

large number of serious cases dealt with during the year, several of them being cases of smuggling from Nepál into or through British territory.

Rewards in excise cases were given with sparing liberality, notwithstanding frequent orders by Government to distribute such rewards generously. In cases under the Opium Acts, however, the amount paid away as rewards showed a substantial increase.

7.—Stamps.

The gross receipts for the year were as under :—

		Gross receipts, 1888-89.	Budget estimate, 1889-90.	Gross receipts, 1889-90.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General Stamps ...	North-Western Provinces ...	13,00,212	16,24,000	13,39,595
	Oudh	3,50,843		3,69,923
	Total ...	16,51,055	16,24,000	17,09,518
Court Fees, excluding Copy Stamps.	North-Western Provinces ...	37,40,743	46,50,000	39,19,140
	Oudh	9,05,216		9,91,070
	Total ...	46,45,959	46,50,000	49,10,210
	Grand Total ...	62,97,014	62,74,000	66,19,728

The gross receipts for the year under report were the highest on record in these Provinces, the increase from General Stamps being Rs. 58,463 and from Court Fees Rs. 2,64,251 over the figures of the previous year. The increase occurred both in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The following figures give the gross charges for the years 1888-89 and 1889-90 :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.
General Stamps	82,462	91,267
Court-fee Stamps	58,544	64,946
Total ...	1,41,006	1,56,213

The increased charges under General Stamps were due partly to the larger refunds of the value of unused and damaged stamps, and partly to the increase in freight of stamps from Calcutta, which swelled the expenditure under Contingencies. The charges for Court-fee Stamps were higher mainly owing to larger refunds under the following heads :—

(1) Chapter III, Act VII of 1870.

(2) High Court's Circular No. 15, dated 12th June 1880.

(3) Government of India's Notification No. 2768, dated 30th April 1874.

The net receipts were thus as under :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.
General Stamps	15,68,593	16,18,251
Court Fees	45,87,415	48,45,264
Total ...	61,56,008	64,63,515

The following table compares the detailed receipts from General Stamps with those of the previous year :—

Stamps.		1888-89.	1889-90.	Difference.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Skeleton forms ...	North-Western Provinces ...	4,807	5,174	+367
	Oudh	3	88	+85
One-anna adhesive ...	North-Western Provinces ...	69,765	71,445	+1,680
	Oudh	19,591	19,230	—361
Foreign Bill adhesive ...	North-Western Provinces ...	9,322	5,993	—3,329
	Oudh	51	113	+62
Share Transfer adhesive ...	North-Western Provinces ...	1,146	930	—216
	Oudh	55	51	—4
Húndi	North-Western Provinces ...	85,882	86,191	+309
	Oudh	8,436	5,478	—2,958
Document	North-Western Provinces ...	11,11,916	11,45,854	+33,938
	Oudh	3,16,722	3,39,163	+22,441
Miscellaneous		23,359	29,807	+6,448
	Total ...	16,51,055	17,09,518	+58,463

The Commissioner of Stamps, as directed, made inquiries from the Chamber of Commerce with a view to ascertaining why the use of skeleton forms was not meeting with the popularity which was expected. For this fact he gave three reasons :—

(1) the inconvenience of disturbing the consecutive number of cheques by using two sets of books—one stamped and the other unstamped ;

(2) the slight waste of time and trouble in getting these forms, and the difficulty in recovering their value when damaged ;

(3) the convenience of the one anna adhesive stamp which saves the locking up of money in stamped forms.

Besides this, it was reported that firms taking a large supply of ordinary receipt stamps were allowed half of the Government discount by the licensed vendors. For these reasons, it appears likely that these forms will never be popular with Native merchants. Notwithstanding all these alleged disadvantages, the revenue from this source increased since the previous year by Rs. 452, or 9·3 per cent.

While the North-Western Provinces showed an increased revenue of Rs. 1,630 from the sale of one anna adhesive stamps, there was a decrease in Oudh of Rs. 361. In the latter Province the decrease occurred in every Division except Rae Bareli.

The main causes assigned for the continuous diminution in receipts from the sale of húndi stamps were said to be—

(a) the increasing popularity of currency notes and the increased facilities for cashing them ;

(b) the cheapness of the Accountant-General's supply bills ;

(c) the growth of the money-order system, and its extension to telegraphic orders ;

(d) the cheapness of railway travelling, which enables traders to send remittances in charge of confidential servants ;

(e) the growing use of "samachari chittis," we understood to be a form of letters-of-advice, and which were not stamped.

An inquiry was directed to be made as to the exact nature of the last mentioned class of document, with a view to ascertaining whether it should not be charged with stamp duty.

The revenue derived from the sale of Document Stamps reached the highest point on record in the year 1889-90. The increase was comparatively greater in Oudh than in the North-Western Provinces, and was attributed partly to unfortunately inferior harvest and partly to the growing desire of money-lenders to have their transactions witnessed by properly-stamped instruments. The receipts from the Embossing Press fell from Rs. 15,088 to Rs. 14,809.

The number of licensed vendors rose from 2,486 to 2,647, and it seems probable that the requirements of these Provinces in this matter are nearly satisfied by this number.

There was a slight increase in the number of criminal prosecutions as compared with the previous year. The numbers were 632 and 575 respectively, while the numbers of persons convicted were 500 and 450. The following were the detailed figures for the two years :—

		1888-89.	1889-90.
In respect of bills-of-exchange, cheques and promissory notes.	North-Western Provinces ...	104	189
	Oudh	129	101
In respect of other instruments	North-Western Provinces ...	194	186
	Oudh	124	131
Miscellaneous offences	North-Western Provinces ...	15	13
	Oudh	9	12
	Total ...	575	632

The view taken by the Board and Commissioner was that the provisions of the Stamp Law were being so much more respected that prosecutions were not so necessary as they were some years ago.

Court-fee Stamps brought in Rs. 2,64,251 more than in the previous year, the causes assigned for the increase being very various. Receipts from Copy Stamps were Rs. 3,22,159 as against Rs. 3,05,619 in 1888-89. This was probably attributable to the increased litigation of which the sale of court-fee stamps was the index.

The surplus from process-service fees was as under :—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Revenue Courts	1,78,178	1,95,296
Civil Courts	3,00,193	3,10,943
Criminal Courts	47,620	45,860
Total ...	5,25,991	5,52,099

The increase was thus general, except in the case of Criminal Courts.

The general result of the inspection of stamped records during the year was satisfactory, and the duty of inspection was regularly carried out.

An inspection of the records of the High Court led to the detection of more cases of over than of under-stamping.

The sum spent in granting reward to informers was Rs. 238 as against Rs. 190 in the preceding year. Magistrates were requested to act with all reasonable liberality in the grant of these rewards.

8.—Income Tax.

Assessments were made in the same way as in former years, the lists of the previous years being revised by the Tahsíldárs under the supervision of the Collectors. Bijnor and Gorakhpur showed particularly good results—due mainly to the personal exertions of the District Officers.

The following are the figures of gross receipts for the last four years:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Part I	3,82,602	3,75,106	3,68,981	3,58,929
Part II	43,318	48,041	54,376	54,566
Part III	30,176	37,903	46,453	61,285
Part IV	17,24,435	16,65,542	16,84,838	17,12,559
Fines and Penalties	5,374	3,248	5,754	2,442
Total ...	21,85,905	21,29,840	21,60,402	21,89,781

The charges and net receipts for the same years were—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Charges	93,889	37,695	37,163	34,583
Net receipts	20,92,016	20,92,145	21,23,239	21,55,198

The gross and net receipts of the year under report were the highest realized since the tax was first imposed; the gross receipts of 1886-87 having for the first time been exceeded.

The decreased receipts under Part I were due to the smaller yield of the tax from employés of companies, &c. This was purely nominal owing to the changed procedure of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway in the payment of their servants' salaries, introduced from 1st January 1889. The change affected only three months of the previous year: consequently the decrease was greater during the year 1889-90.

Part III has continuously yielded a larger income ever since the introduction of the Act. During 1889-90 the receipts under this head were more than double those of the year 1886-87, and were realized from securities to the value of 11½ crores as compared with 6½ in 1886-87.

There was an increase of Rs. 27,959 in the collections under Part IV of the Act over those of 1888-89. The number of assessees also increased from 64,458 in 1888-89 to 65,744 in 1889-90.

The following districts showed increases or decreases of over Rs. 2,000 in the final demand. The asterisk denotes that the increase or decrease was a continuous one:—

Increases.	Rs.	*Decreases.*	Rs.
Moradabad	11,038	Etah	3,827
Cawnpore*	9,141	Gházipur*	3,594
Bijnor	6,199	Aligarh	2,054
Gorakhpur	5,967		
Bara Banki	5,290		
Jaunpur*	5,178		

The increases are generally attributable to careful revision of the lists; while the decreases were frequently justified by agricultural distress, which re-acted on the trade of the districts affected.

The following were the five districts which showed the highest figures under Part IV :—

Districts.	*No. of Assessees.*	*Amount of tax.*
		Rs.
Cawnpore	3,985	1,21,925
Meerut	4,286	1,02,090
Allahabad	2,934	92,315
Lucknow	2,611	73,530
Aligarh	2,255	71,571

The effect on the original demand of the revision exercised by Collectors and Commissioners is shown in the following table :—

	Original demand.		*Final demand (after revision).*	
	Number of assessees.	Amount.	Number of assessees.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.
1888-89	69,226	17,84,253	64,458	16,66,525
1889-90	69,910	18,12,679	65,744	16,99,027
Increase	684	28,426	1,286	32,502

99·7 per cent. of the "final demand" under Part IV (including arrears) was realized during the year, as compared with 99·8 in 1888-89.

The number of objections showed very little variation. The number of persons objecting was 22,218 in 1889-90 as against 22,555 in the preceding year and 22,466 in 1887-88. The cases in which Collectors interfered without presentation of petitions numbered 680 as compared with 796 and 484 respectively in the two former years. The result of these operations was that the names of 4,053 persons were altogether removed from the lists as against 4,530 in 1888-89, while 67·9 per cent. of the objections were rejected compared with 69·1 in the preceding year.

Commissioners had 1,910 cases of revision to deal with as against 2,013 of the year before. During 1889-90 71·8 per cent. of these appeals were rejected; the percentage of the former year having been 69·7.

The following table compares the use of coercive measures in the year 1889-90 and that immediately preceding :—

	Dastaks.	*Arrests.*	*Imprisonments.*	*Attachments.*	*Sales.*
1888-89	5,053	24	...	641	261
1889-90	3,554	44	...	550	202
Difference	—1,499	+20	...	—91	—59

There was a large reduction in the number of dastaks issued. There appears to have been a tendency in some districts to at once adopt the severer measures without first issuing a writ. This course is to be deprecated except in extreme cases. In all other forms of coercive processes except arrests a marked reduction as compared with the figures of the preceding year occurred. The amount which it was found necessary to refund was less during 1889-90 than it had ever been since the introduction of the Act.

Owing to the appointment of special officers to revise the assessment in Allahbad, Cawnpore, and Muttra the cost of establishment was slightly greater than in the year before. The figures were Rs. 18,189 and Rs. 15,800 respectively, and the percentage on gross collections only ·8 and ·75. This sum did not, however,

represent all the work done in connection with the income tax, much of it being executed by persons paid from other sources.

The average amount assessed on each thousand of the population increased from Rs. 41 in 1888-89 to Rs. 42 in 1889-90. This was exclusive of assessments on income from official salaries and Government securities. The highest average aesessments per thousand were in Dehra Dún (Rs. 158), Lucknow (Rs. 123), and Cawnpore (Rs. 119). The average assessment per person assessed was highest in Gorakhpur (Rs. 39) and in Bareilly (Rs. 36); the average throughout the Provinces being Rs. 27.

The proportion of persons assessed on an income of above or below Rs. 2,000 remained the same as in the preceding year.

The chief classes of persons from whom income tax was collected were—

	Number of assessees.	*Amount of tax.* Rs.
Dealers in agricultural produce	8,654	1,69,839
Sugar manufacturers	5,050	1,32,863
House proprietors	1,127	41,349
Dealers in food	1,841	28,686
Persons paid by Government	4,662	2,69,618

9.—Currency.

There was an increase of 13,976 in the number of notes of the different denominations issued during the year, as compared with the number issued in the previous year. This increase was almost entirely due to the increase in the circulation of notes for Rs. 10,000.

The notes issued were as under:—

Number.	*Denomination of notes.* Rs.	*Value.* Rs.
10,071	5	50,355
44,248	10	4,42,480
26,858	20	5,37,160
18,298	50	9,14,900
25,706	100	25,70,600
3,698	500	18,49,000
9,814	1,000	98,14,000
525	10,000	52,50,000

The value of the notes in circulation varied from a minimum of Rs. 61,82,145 in April 1889, to a maximum of Rs. 93,03,475 in June 1889.

The number and value of foreign circle notes cashed by the Allahabad Currency office was as follows:—

Circle.	*Number.*	*Value.* Rs.
Calcutta	45,646	33,01,210
Lahore	8,039	6,70,050
Madras	3,054	3,15,770
Calicut	111	3,580
Bombay	13,534	11,04,450
Nágpur	5	705
Karáchi	764	35,425
Rangoon	206	6,265
Total ...	71,359	54,37,455

Seventy-eight half-notes of the Allahabad circle of issue, valued at Rs. 8,040, were paid during the year under review on indemnity bonds, as against seventy, valued at Rs. 4,425 in the previous year: and shroff-marked coins to the value of Rs. 8,23,975 were received in the Allahabad circle during 1889-90.

The receipts and issues of small coins were as under :—

	Receipts.	*Issues.*
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Half rupees	34,928 8 0	41,592 8 0
Quarter do.	42,042 4 0	44,061 8 0
One-eighth do.	29,163 10 0	33,420 6 0
Copper	5 7 0	34,262 7 0
Total ...	1,06,139 13 0	1,53,336 13 0

The transactions at agencies which show an increase of Rs. 42,00,000 in the closing balance, as compared with the figures of the previous year, are shown in the following statement:—

Number.	Name of Agency.	*Receipts of coin.*			*Payment of coin.*			
		Opening balance.	Received from the treasuries.	Received from Rámpur.	Paid to Bank of Bengal.	Paid to treasury.	Paid to Mahali Ram Ram-ji Das, Agra.	Closing balance.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Lucknow ...	...	32,00,000	...	11,00,000	5,50,000	...	15,50,000
2	Agra ...	4,00,000	31,00,000	...	24,00,000	9,00,000	50,000	1,50,000
3	Cawnpore ...	1,00,000	16,00,000	...	4,00,000	8,00,000	...	5,00,000
4	Meerut ...	2,00,000	26,25,000	...	...	4,00,000	...	24,25,000
5	Benares ...	...	6,50,000	...	5,00,000	1,50,000	...	...
6	Fyzabad ...	...	4,75,000	...	...	3,00 000	...	1,75,000
7	Moradabad ...	...	75,000	5,00,000	...	4,75,000	...	1,00,000
	Total ...	7,00,000	1,17,25,000	5,00,000	44,00,000	35,75,000	50,000	49,00,000

A remittance of Rs. 20,00,000 was received from Bombay in April 1889, owing to the low coin balance then in hand: and a remittance of Rs. 9,82,620 (uncurrent) was made to the Calcutta Mint in October 1889.

The total number of home notes cancelled during the year under review amounted to 128,912 aggregating Rs. 1,39,90,565 as compared with 110,190 notes valued at Rs. 2,04,08,695 cancelled in 1888-89.

No cases of fraud or forgery in regard to notes of the Allahabad circle came to light during the year; but there was a discrepancy of three notes of the Rs. 10 denomination in the balances, to reconcile which endeavours are being made.

(B.)—Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

Provincial and Local Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for 1889-90.

The Provincial and Local figures for the year 1889-90 stand as under :—

	Provincial.	*Local.*	*Total.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Opening balances	42,67,000	1,73,000	44,40,000
(b) Receipts	3,13,28,000	1,01,97,000	4,15,25,000
(c) Total assets	3,55,95,000	1,03,70,000	4,59,65,000
(d) Expenditure	3,02,81,000	1,00,72,000	4,03,53,000
(e) Closing balance	53,14,000	2,98,000	56,12,000

It will be observed that the closing balances of 1889-90 are better by Rs. 10,47,000 Provincial and Rs. 1,25,000 Local than those of the preceding year; and the figures, as compared with those marginally noted, show that the year's results on the whole were more satisfactory financially than those of 1888-89.

	Provincial.	*Local.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts ...	3,28,03,000	70,58,000
Expenditure ...	3,23,43,000	70,45,000

The decrease (Rs. 14,75,000) of revenue, as compared with the previous year, is mainly due to the large deduction of Rs. 22,79,000 from the Provincial share of land revenue, of which 20 lakhs represent the contribution from Provincial to Imperial

in consequence of the re-imposition of the patwári rate in these Provinces. On the other hand the expenditure of the year, inclusive of adjustment in favour of Local, was less than that of the previous year by Rs. 20,64,000. The net increase over the results of the previous year was thus Rs. 5,87,000.

Cash Balances and the Resource Operations in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1889-90.

Minimum Balances.—The following statement shows, in lakhs of rupees, the minimum amounts or working balances of the Province required to be held at the beginning of each month during the last five years, as also the proposed estimates for the year 1890-91 :—

Years.	1st October.	1st November.	1st December.	1st January.	1st February.	1st March.	1st April.	1st May.	1st June.	1st July.	1st August.	1st September.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885-86 ...	90	90	90	90	90	1,30	1,30	1,30	90	90	1,00	1,00
1886-87 ...	90	90	90	95	90	1,40	1,30	1,35	95	95	1,15	1,00
1887-88 ...	90	90	90	95	90	1,40	1,35	1,35	95	95	1,15	1,00
1888-89 ...	1,33	1,00	1,06	1,27	1,69	1,53	1,56	1,35	1,55	2,15	2,12	1,69
1889-90 ...	1,27	1,00	1,06	1,29	1.69	1,59	1,57	1,36	1,68	2,19	2,28	1,75
1890-91 ...	1,34	1,00	1,06	1,30	1,71	1,56	1,54	1,36	1,81	2,19	2,24	1,77

Cash Balances.—The following table shows the distribution of the actual balances, in lakhs of rupees, on the first day of each month during the period under review, with the corresponding figures of the previous year :—

	1888-89.			1889-90.		
	Leading Treasuries in Agencies of the Bank of Bengal.	Other Treasuries.	Total.	Leading Treasuries in Agencies of the Bank of Bengal.	Other Treasuries.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
On the 1st of October ...	49	98	1,47	60	1,03	1,63
Ditto November ...	35	71	1,06	41	90	1,31
Ditto December ...	38	84	1,22	40	90	1,30
Ditto January ...	80	1,06	1,86	48	1,11	1,59
Ditto February ...	52	1,27	1,79	61	1,46	2,07
Ditto March ...	48	1,16	1,64	56	1,36	1,92
Ditto April ...	48	1,13	1,61	59	1,45	2,04
Ditto May ...	38	1,17	1,55	49	1,22	1,71
Ditto June ...	1,00	1,49	2,49	87	1,61	2,48
Ditto July ...	1,25	1,70	2,95	1,25	1,78	3,03
Ditto August ...	80	1,75	2,55	58	1,66	2,24
Ditto September ...	66	1,42	2,08	45	1,32	1,77
On the 30th of September ...	60	1,03	1,63	49	88	1,37

The high balances of October 1st, and November 1st 1889 compared with the balances on the same dates in the previous year were due to high land revenue and Public Works Department receipts and low opium expenditure in September and October 1889. The lower balance of January 1890 as compared with the previous year is counterbalanced by a higher balance in February and March. This is chiefly due to larger outgoings under foreign remittances in December 1889 and smaller outgoings under the same head in January 1890. The high balance on the 1st of April in 1889-90 compared with the figures for the corresponding month of the previous year was due chiefly to increased receipts and low expenditure of the Public Works Department during March 1890 and to a larger amount of foreign remittances having been received in that month than in the corresponding month of the previous year, *viz.*, a *net* receipt of 52½ lakhs in March 1890 against a *net*

receipt of 37 lakhs in March 1889. The increase in May 1890 is due chiefly to increased receipts under land revenue and Provincial rates in April 1890 and to the increase explained above balanced by higher opium payments and lower foreign remittances received. The decrease in August and September 1890 is due to larger foreign remittances in July 1890, *viz.*, 83 lakhs in that month against 50 lakhs in July 1889.

The following table compares, in lakhs of rupees, the estimated minimum amounts required on the 1st of each month during the year 1889-90, with the actual balances on corresponding dates in the same year :—

	Estimated, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.
On the 1st of October 1889	1,27	1,63
Ditto November „	1,00	1,31
Ditto December „	1,06	1,30
Ditto January 1890	1,29	1,59
Ditto February „	1,69	2,07
Ditto March „	1,59	1,92
Ditto April „	1,57	2,04
Ditto May „	1,36	1,71
Ditto June „	1,68	2,48
Ditto July „	2,19	3,03
Ditto August „	2,28	2,24
Ditto September „	1,75	1,77

The year opened on the 1st of October 1889 with a cash balance of 1,63 lakhs and closed on the 30th of September 1890 with a balance of 1,37 lakhs. The balances at the beginning of each month during the year show that the minimum was reached in December 1889 with 1,30 lakhs and the maximum in July 1890 with 3,03 lakhs. The actuals of all the months in the year were considerably in excess of the estimated minimum, except August and September, when they agreed closely with that figure. The excess in the actuals of the whole year varied from 2 to 84 lakhs. In consequence of the high balances from October to March and on the 1st of June and July large sums were placed at the disposal of the Comptroller-General, and they were drawn away by transfers through the Bank and currency, *viz.*, during November about 32 lakhs, December 41 lakhs, January 6½ lakhs, May 15 lakhs, June 17¼ lakhs, and July 83 lakhs. In March and April, on the other hand, foreign remittances of 52½ lakhs and 27⅓ lakhs respectively were required to meet the payment of interest due to the Gwalior Darbár and the heavy payments of the Opium Department during April and May.

Movement of Funds.—The following are the amounts of local remittances made during the year 1889-90 both in cash and bills :—

	Rs.	Rs.
In specie	4,17,05,657	
„ currency notes	56,64,610	
„ small silver and copper coin	14,92,170	
		4,88,62,437
„ supply bills		10,76,896
Total		4,99,39,333

The total of the remittances in specie includes shroff-marked and uncurrent silver coins to the value of Rs. 7,13,657 (against Rs. 8,72,897 in 1888-89) which were ordered from the outlying treasuries to Allahabad for eventual transmission to the Calcutta Mint through the Currency Office, Allahabad. Out of the remittances which were made in currency notes during the year Rs. 35,22,775 worth consisted of foreign notes remitted from the outlying treasuries to Allahabad, and Rs. 21,41,835 worth consisted of home notes supplied to the outlying treasuries from Allahabad. The remittances of home notes in 1888-89 amounted to Rs. 22,65,845, there was consequently a decrease of Rs. 1,24,010 under this head.

The remittances of small silver and copper coin made during the year 1889-90 consisted of the following :—

	Rs.
Half rupees	3,78,500
Quarter rupees	3,43,000
Eighth rupees	1,80,000
Double pice	100
Single pice	5,85,950
Half pice	2,875
Pie pieces	1,745
Total ...	14,92,170

There was a large demand for small coin during the year, and it was fully complied with. The total remittances in 1889-90 under this head were Rs. 2,46,170 greater than those in 1888-89, when they amounted to Rs. 12,46,000.

The remittances of coin and notes made during the year 1889-90 were distributed as follows :—

	Rs.
October 1889	18,93,055
November ,, ...	47,76,620
December ,, ...	59,32,725
January 1890	38,53,185
February ,, ...	31,70,931
March ,, ...	49,52,293
April ,, ...	26,87,270
May ,, ...	73,02,570
June ,, ...	75,04,629
July ,, ...	25,90,208
August ,, ...	14,78,501
September ,, ...	27,20,450
Total ...	4,88,62,437

The total remittance of the year were Rs. 9,02,107 in excess of those of the year 1888-89. The largest remittances in 1889-90 were made in November, December, January, March, May, and June, when 47¾, 59¼, 38½, 49½, 73, and 75 lakhs respectively were remitted and the smallest in October and August, when only 19 and 14¾ lakhs were remitted. The remittances of November, December, January, and June were, as usual, chiefly the result of the receipt of land revenue and its collection at central points. The remittances of May were made partly to supply the treasuries making opium payments with funds, and partly for the purpose of concentrating the surplus collections at Central Treasuries. The remittances of March, April, August, and September were for the most part from the surplus and Central Treasuries to meet the ordinary requirements of the various deficit treasuries and the payments on account of the Opium Department.

The details of the amount of local supply bills issued during the year 1889-90 are as follows :—

	Rs.
Allahabad	3,08,800
Lucknow	1,41,000
Meerut	1,000
Naini Tal	2,45,500
Jhánsi	5,000
Agra	77,996
Benares	80,000
Cawnpore	1,57,000
Kheri	60,600
Total ...	10,76,896

The total of the bills issued during the year 1889-90 was the lowest for the past five years, the figures of which are shown in the margin. The decrease from last year occurred chiefly in Jhánsi, where bills to the extent of Rs. 5,000 only were issued in 1889-90 against Rs. 1,55,000 in 1888-89.

	Rs.
1885-86	17,78,700
1886-87	27,01,507
1887-88	17,66,393
1888-89	12,14,000
1889-90	10,76,896

The following shows, in thousands of rupees, the remittances made during the year under review to supply the Opium Treasuries in these Provinces, as well as the drawings by supply bills on Calcutta and Bombay :—

North-Western Provinces and Oudh—Local Transactions.

Specie remittances to supply Opium Treasuries.

March and April season.	
From Local Treasuries	79,86*
From Bengal	
September season.	
From Local Treasuries	38,93†
From Bengal	
Drawings by supply bills on Calcutta	3,94
Ditto Bombay	2,40

Foreign Bills.—The supply bills on other Governments which were issued by this Government during the year 1889-90 were to the extent of Rs. 8,40,641 as follows :—

Issued by	On India.	On Panjáb.	On Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehra Dún	2,03,900	96,500	1,56,200	4,56,600
Naini Tal	1,57,500	83,900	48,700	2,90,100
Roorkee	...	25,700	35,200	60,900
Kheri	32,701	...	...	32,701
Jaunpur (transfer adjustment)	...	...	340	340
Total ...	3,94,101	2,06,100	2,40,440	8,40,641

The drawings by Dehra Dún and Naini Tal were on the Calcutta, Panjáb,‡ and Bombay§ Treasuries, while those by Roorkee were on the Delhi, Ludhiána, and Bombay Treasuries. Those by Kheri were on the Calcutta Treasury.

‡ Delhi. Amritsar. Ludhiána. Lahore.

§ Bombay. Karáchi.

The supply bills of other Governments which were paid by this Government during the year 1889-90 amounted to Rs. 11,639, drawn by India only.

Absorption of small coin.—The following statement shows in detail the absorption of small coin in these Provinces during the year 1889-90 :—

	½ rupees.	¼ rupees.	⅛ rupees.	Double pice.	Single pice.	Half pice.	Pies.	Total.
Balance on the 1st October 1889.	1,61,311	3,78,495	2,09,346	83,501	4,26,288	25,507	12,150	12,96,598
Receipts from other Provinces.	2,80,000	1,87,000	1,16,000	...	2,84,950	...	...	8,67,950
Total ...	4,41,311	5,65,495	3,25,346	83,501	7,11,238	25,507	12,150	21,64,548
Issues to other Provinces ...	5,000	8,000	5,000	17,000	2,000	...	50	37,050
Balance on the 30th of September 1890.	1,55,447	3,76,185	2,60,834	81,082	5,14,048	24,054	10,212	14,21,862
Total ...	1,60,447	3,84,185	2,65,834	98,082	5,16,048	24,054	10,262	14,58,912
Local ... Receipts ...	...	...	...	14,581	...	...	...	14,581
Local ... Absorption ...	2,80,864	1,81,310	59,512	...	1,95,190	1,453	1,888	7,20,217

* From February to July 1890.

† From October 1889 to January 1890 (2,17) and August and September 1890 (36,76).

The absorption of small coin during 1889-90 was about 1¾ lakhs less than that in 1888-89, when it amounted to nearly 9 lakhs. The figures of the previous four years are shown in the margin. From these it will be seen that the absorption which had been pretty steady for some years, suddenly fell off in 1888-89 and the decrease has continued in the present year. The decrease occurs chiefly in ¼ and ⅛ rupees and in single pice. The falling off in 1888-89 appears to have been due (1) to the small opium outturn in consequence of which the out-goings of small coin, for opium payments, were unusually low; and this would affect the absorption as even if only the August-September season is taken into account, the out-goings for opium payments in those two months were in the year 1888-89 much below the average: (2) to a smaller number of Hindu marriages whereby the amount of small coin absorbed was less in that year than in the preceding year; the stock of copper was also short in 1888-89, and the demand was therefore not met in full. The cause of the low absorption in 1889-90 appears to have been the small number of Hindu marriages, the year being considered by native astrologers an inauspicious one.

	Rs.
1885-86	10,46,863
1886-87	10,35,325
1887-88	10,68,613
1888-89	8,95,117

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

1.—Census of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

For standard section on above, see pages 241 to 251 of the Report for year ending 31st March 1883.

2.—Births and Deaths.

[See Sanitation section.]

3.—Emigration.

(a)—Inland Emigration.

The total number of emigrants recruited and registered under the Act during the year was 341, of whom 203 were males and 138 females. All these enlistments took place in Gházipur—the neighbouring districts of Benares, Ballia, and Azamgarh, which in former years were, more or less, the scenes of recruiting operations, made no contribution in 1889. The enlistments, though confined to one district only, were in point of numbers in excess of those of many previous years:—

1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
120	282	231	257	341

The total enlistments since the Act was first extended to these Provinces now amount to 1,765, of which Gházipur has contributed by far the largest number (1,429). The reason why there has been so little recruiting from these Provinces, and also why Gházipur invariably heads the list have been explained in former reports, *viz.*, that the agents of employers of labour find it more convenient and economical to draw their supplies from down country districts, which are still well able to meet all their present requirements.

Twenty garden sardárs recruited in the Gházipur district during the year. The intending emigrants were temporarily lodged in hired houses pending their departure for the labour districts, and these temporary depôts appear to have been properly conducted, and no complaints of ill treatment or any irregularities on the journey were brought to notice. Recruiters were also licensed by the Magistrates of South Sylhet and Cachar to entertain emigrants in Benares, Ballia, and Azamgarh; but none of them put in an appearance in either of these districts.

The actual receipts and expenditure during the year on account of Inland Emigration were as follows:—

Receipts.	Rs.
(1) Fees from licenses to emigrants ...	*Nil.*
(2) Fees for registration of emigrants...	341
Total ...	341

Expenditure.	Rs. a. p.
(1) Refund of emigrants' fees...	*Nil.*
(2) Establishment charges ...	42 10 0
(3) Contingencies ...	*Nil.*
Total ...	42 10 0

No statistics of free emigration enlistments are procurable from Magistrates in these Provinces, nor can they be ascertained from the Assam returns where Behar and the North-West are still amalgamated; but the number from all accounts was considerable, more especially from the Gházipur and Gorakhpur districts.

From the former the Magistrate estimates there were about 500. Such emigration is not to be regretted; but it is feared that the practice noted in the last report of inducing persons by deception to leave their homes for the labour districts still to some extent prevails. The Magistrate of Gorakhpur has taken up the matter, and issued special instructions to the police and others on the subject.

In connection with free emigration a case is mentioned in which a lad was recruited under misrepresentation for labour in Assam. But the circumstances of the case do not affect, but rather emphasize, the soundness of the general view expressed in the report of 1887, that the labourers are sufficiently protected by being, while on the road, still at liberty to return to their homes.

(b)—Emigration beyond India.

Registration in these Provinces during the year 1889 show a considerable increase over the registrations of 1888, and are more than double those for 1887, as will be seen from the following abstract:—

	1887.	1888.	1889.
North-Western Provinces	3,413	5,101	7,257
Oudh	862	804	1,738
Total ...	4,275	5,905	8,995

The contributions from the several districts during the year are shown in the statement below :—

North-Western Provinces.

Benares	2,085
Allahabad	1,254
Gházipur	1,167
Cawnpore	966
Gorakhpur	390
Basti	389
Agra	278
Jaunpur	252
Azamgarh	234
Fatehpur	99
Bareilly	49
Mirzapur	39
Etáwah	30
Aligarh	25
Total ...	7,257

Oudh.

Fyzabad	766
Lucknow	642
Gonda	309
Sultanpur	21
Total ...	1,738

The largest number of emigrants came from the districts of Benares, Allahabad, Gházipur, Cawnpore, Fyzabad, and Lucknow. The actual number of natives belonging to these Provinces who were registered during 1888 and 1889 is shown below :—

	1888.	1889.
North-Western Provinces	5,375	8,596
Oudh	1,828	3,033
Total ...	7,203	11,629

The total number registered was 16,813, so that the North-Western Provinces and Oudh contributed more than two-thirds of the emigrants registered for the several colonies.

The following statement exhibits the colonies to which the emigrants registered in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh proceeded:—

	N.-W. Provinces.			*Oudh.*		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Demèrara	1,261	611	1,872	618	200	818
Trinidad	998	532	1,530	341	107	448
Mauritius	578	245	823	186	36	222
Natal	221	140	361	141	49	190
Fiji	221	125	346	88	23	111
Surinam	312	132	444	71	19	90
Total ...	3,591	1,785	5,376	1,445	434	1,879

4.—Dispensaries.

On the 31st December 1889, there were 279 dispensaries of all kinds open, compared with 250 at the close of 1886. The details of these 279 were—

District Boards' dispensaries	... ...	233
State ditto	... ...	2
Private ditto	... ...	26
State-aided ditto	... ...	18

Of the 32 new dispensaries opened during the triennial period ending in 1889, 18 were opened during 1889; 11 of these were Boards' dispensaries, of which three were female dispensaries; two were private female dispensaries; and five were State-aided female dispensaries: thus, ten of these 18 were for women dispensaries and considerable advance therefore was made towards giving practical effect in these Provinces to the system initiated by the Marchioness of Dufferin.

The following is an abstract of the figures for the successive calendar years 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, and 1889 respectively; showing the amount of relief afforded during the last triennial period compared with that immediately preceding it:—

	Triennial period ending 1886.	Triennial period ending 1889.
In-door patients	139,627	153,049
Out-door ditto	5,643,985	7,069,003
Attendance of women	1,067,673	1,365,705
Ditto children	1,404,464	1,724,952

These figures indicate a marked progress. There has been an increase of about 51 per cent. in the attendance at hospitals since 1884, and of 25 per cent., or 530,615 cases, since 1886. Of these cases 200,783 were treated in newly-opened dispensaries and 329,832 represent the increase in work done in old dispensaries. The increase in the attendance of women has been even more marked (57 per cent. since 1884 and 33 per cent. since 1886), and while the female average attendance slightly decreased during the former triennial period, it has shown a steady advance since 1886. The number of institutions for women open at the period of the report was only 12 out of the 250 of all kinds shown in the returns, a number too small to produce much effect on the general statistics; but at Agra, Bahraich, Lucknow, and Bareilly the attendance of females in 1889 exceeded that of 1886 by 11,280, 14,001, 29,414 and 5,672 respectively. In these 12 institutions, 2,910 women in the year 1889 were treated as house patients and 104,849 as out-door patients: and 4,194 surgical operations were performed, of which 934 were major operations, the majority being performed by the Civil or Assistant Surgeons.

In 1889 the number of in-door patients showed a falling off from 51,968 in the returns of the previous year's report to 51,705, and this decrease took place in the

number of male patients, for the average attendance of women increased from 416·82 to 458·86, and so did the attendance of children. The figures for the sadr and outlying dispensaries showed the following result:—

		Number cured.	Number relieved.	Number died.	Number discharged.	Total.
Sadr	1884	19,614	5,475	2,191	4,790	32,070
	1885	20,694	6,152	2,164	5,213	34,223
	1886	21,070	6,525	2,171	5,477	35,243
	1887	21,287	6,482	2,450	5,263	35,482
	1888	22,367	7,218	2,292	5,415	37,292
	1889	23,606	6,790	2,472	5,048	37,916
Outlying	1884	6,472	1,895	641	1,414	10,422
	1885	6,817	2,149	599	1,580	11,145
	1886	7,060	2,181	637	1,371	11,249
	1887	7,595	2,377	656	1,316	11,944
	1888	15,424	2,308	606	1,262	19,600
	1889	7,872	2,261	568	1,038	11,739

N.B.—Among Sadr Hospitals are reckoned, at Agra, the Lady Lyall Hospital; at Allahabad, the Civil Hospital; at Bijnor and Bahraich, the Female Dispensaries; the Hospitals at Mussoorie, Fatehgarh, Naini Tal, Ránikhet, and Roorkee; the Naini Tal Zenana Hospital; the King's and Balrámpur Hospitals and Civil Dispensary at Lucknow; the Female and City Dispensaries at Meerut.

It was evident that the decrease in 1889 in the number of persons cured was confined to cases in outlying dispensaries.

As regards the available accommodation for in-door patients: in sadr dispensaries there were 1,998 beds,* 1,775 of which, on an average, were occupied daily; while in outlying dispensaries of 947 available beds, only 435 were so occupied. This result was perhaps due to the advice given to District Boards, with the approval of Government, that, as far as possible, outlying dispensaries should restrict their operations to affording medical aid to *out-door* patients. The extent to which the existing accommodation was made use of in sadr dispensaries was satisfactory: in some there appeared to have been considerable crowding, and this, though from a medical point of view objectionable, testified at least to the popularity of the institutions. Instances of such over-crowding were—

	Beds.	Average attendance.
Agra	86	102
Allahabad	44	56
Gházipur	22	41
Meerut	34	40
Moradabad	30	40
Jhánsi	20	38
Saháranpur	26	33
Muttra	20	31
Mainpuri	24	30

Instances of the contrary were noticeable at Bareilly, Bijnor, and Basti. In Agra, Allahabad, Meerut and Moradabad additional accommodation is about to be provided: in the first case by extending the buildings attached to the Thomason Hospital; in the three latter by providing female hospitals which will relieve the pressure on the existing institutions. In Gházipur a female hospital has been opened since the close of the year 1889. In Jhánsi a new dispensary and hospital are in course of active construction. In only two districts in Oudh—Gonda and Hardoi—was the daily average number of patients accommodated in excess of the number for whom accommodation was available, and only so to a slight extent.

* NOTE.—The figures for beds and average attendance are obtained thus—

Total number of beds available [column 4(*g*) Statement II]	2,945:	average attendance [column 4(*h*)]	2,210
Deduct number of beds at outlying dispensaries	947:	ditto ditto	435
Remaining number of beds at sadr dispensaries	1,998:	ditto ditto	1,775

As regards the two classes of in-door patients—those who voluntarily attend dispensaries, and those who are sent there by the police—the practice differed in the two Provinces. The ratio of police cases to the total number of in-door cases gradually fell in the North-Western Provinces from 24·15 in 1884 to 17·43 in 1889; in Oudh, on the contrary, it rose from 13·49 in the former year to 16·05 in the latter: so that at present the tendency seems to be towards uniformity. There still, however, exists a variety of practice as regards the number of patients who diet themselves. While patients in voluntary cases provide their own diet to a larger and increasing extent in the North-Western Provinces compared with Oudh, the reverse seems to be the case in respect of police cases.

The number of out-door patients who received relief during the last six years was—

	Attended personally.	Represented by friends.	Total.
1884	1,540,653	152,928	1,693,581
1885	1,714,356	174,869	1,889,225
1886	1,888,289	172,890	2,061,179
1887	1,932,861	171,989	2,104,850
1888	2,189,753	188,042	2,377,795
1889	2,407,840	181,293	2,589,133

In 1886 and 1887 the number of patients attending personally increased, while the number of those represented by friends decreased; in 1888 this tendency apparently received a check. The percentage (8·5), however, of persons represented by friends to those who attended personally was less than in 1887 (8·8). In 1889 the movement in 1886 and 1887 was resumed. The following dispensaries were noticeable for a decrease in attendance: Aligarh (4,059), Etáwah (2,430), Brindaban (2,839), Saháranpur (2,662), Korihar Sataon (1,940), and Jais (1,541). The figures for each year are marginally indicated. The falling off was attributed to the decrease in fever cases, but it seemed doubtful whether this explanation, especially in the case of the two last named dispensaries, was altogether correct. The decrease in the number of fevers treated in these two dispensaries was only 567 and 526; and a complaint had recently been received against the Hospital Assistant of Jais, who was accused of taking bribes and not supplying medicines gratis. There was a steady increase at Gházipur, Gorakhpur, Mirzapur, and Partabgarh; at Saháranpur there was a general increase, though the attendance fell off at headquarters. The marked increase at Lucknow, Agra, and Bahraich was to a great extent due to the opening of new institutions.

	Attendance.	
	1889.	1888.
Aligarh ...	11,156	15,215
Etáwah ..	17,262	19,692
Bindraban ...	13,683	16,522
Saháranpur ...	24,654	27,316
Korihar Sataon ...	4,830	6,770
Jais	4,808	6,349

From a comparison of the returns for the last four years it was apparent that, with the exception of epidemic diseases, such as cholera and malarial fever, and of eye diseases, in which the increase is due to the reputation gained by our hospitals for the treatment of that organ, there is little variation from year to year between the proportions of the different classes of disease dealt with in dispensaries—a fact which points to the truthful manner in which the returns are compiled.

The following is an abstract of the surgical work performed since 1884:—

	Operations.		*Result of major operations.*		
	Major.	Minor.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.
1884	15,521	79,529	11,143	1,973	251
1885	15,846	82,457	11,742	1,857	232
1886	15,237	98,330	11,118	1,997	259
1887	15,395	95,322	11,251	1,940	256
1888	16,492	107,775	12,167	2,212	274
1889	17,835	118,617	13,367	2,239	293

Major operations have steadily increased since 1884, and show an advance of 17 per cent. since 1886; the number of cures since the latter year has increased by 20 per cent., of reliefs by 12 per cent., and of deaths by 13 per cent. Minor operations decreased in 1887, but have risen by 20 per cent. since 1886. The sadr dispensaries of Orai, Lalitpur, Pilibhít, and Hamírpur were conspicuous for their small return of surgical work; and Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Meerut might, according to their importance, have been expected to show a larger number of operations. Fifty-seven per cent. of the major operations were performed by Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants.

As regards the financial aspect of the dispensaries, the results are exhibited in the annexed abstract statement:—

INCOME.

	From Government.	Local or other funds.	Municipal funds.	Subscriptions.	Interest and securities.	Income, excluding cash balances. (Total of foregoing.)	Total income, including cash balance.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884 ...	11,987	2,34,001	38,442	59,713	44,055	3,88,200	4,08,257	3,87,942
1885 ...	11,022	2,46,539	39,083	55,087	32,452	3,84,185	4,03,575	3,87,152
1886 ...	10,659	2,52,653	43,328	54,913	37,898	3,99,455	4,15,878	4,05,039
1887 ...	10,786	2,69,113	39,977	57,705	42,245	4,19,829	4,30,667	4,19,840
1888 ...	2,36,305	97,214	38,761	65,258	38,054	4,75,594	6,04,105	4,77,198
1889 ...	2,51,906	90,666	41,493	65,378	35,478	4,84,923	6,10,528	4,81,060

N.B.—The discrepancies in the units are due to the neglect of annas and pies.

The change in exhibiting receipts under the several heads of "Government" and "Local and other Funds" is due to changes in the system of account by which the distinction between Provincial and Local contributions is more accurately observed. Lumping together the contributions from Government and from Local Funds, the total amount increased from Rs. 2,63,312 in 1886 to Rs. 3,42,572 in 1889, or by about 30 per cent.

Cash balances on 1st January.	Rs.
1884 ...	20,056
1885 ...	19,389
1886 ...	16,422
1887 ...	10,838
1888 ...	1,28,511
1889 ...	1,25,605

Receipts (excluding cash balances, the figures for which are inserted in the margin) show an increase of 21 per cent. since 1886, expenditure of 18 per cent. while attendance has increased by 25 per cent. While there has been a rise of 19 per cent. in general subscriptions, municipal contributions have fallen by 4 per cent. since 1886. Cash balances at the credit of dispensaries have increasd from Rs. 1,25,605 at the beginning to Rs. 1,29,469 at the close of the year 1889. No comparison can be made with the cash balances of former years, as, on the introduction of the local self-government policy, it appeared that very large yearly allotments were being made to District Board Funds from Provincial Funds to make up local deficits; but in 1888 it was decided, as a concession, to recognize dispensary balances as a reserve at the disposal of dispensaries for unforeseen and casual expenditure. Up to the present time only 13 dispensaries in Oudh, seven of which are in Lucknow, have been able to show a cash balance. The system in Oudh was, up to 1888, different to that in the North-Western Provinces. In the latter, private funds were essential to the starting and maintenance of a dispensary; but in Oudh, dispensaries were absolutely supported from Local Rate payments; or, in other words, from public funds. The matter was enquired into in 1888: and in the hopes of encouraging private and municipal liberality, the system was then changed and cash balances were recognized. Hence only 13 of the Oudh dispensaries show a credit cash balance at the close of 1889.

The following is an abstract of the expenditure under the different heads:—

	Establishments.	Bazaar medicines.	European medicines.	Diet.	Miscellaneous.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884	2,47,131	12,864	40,718	25,732	40,791
1885	2,52,236	13,879	42,173	26,131	43,167
1886	2,61,760	14,049	37,549	27,691	50,092
1887	2,65,325	14,065	38,144	30,531	43,490
1888	2,71,719	16,088	37,655	34,734	72,751
1889	2,86,953	17,551	62,420	34,387	55,319

The increased amount spent on establishments is evidently due to the increase in the number of institutions from 226 in 1886 to 250 in 1889, while that spent on bazaar medicines and diet is proportionate to the increase in the number of cases. Miscellaneous charges were considerably less than in 1888, but were high. The expenditure under this head at the Lucknow King's Hospital amounted to Rs. 7,849, of which the greater portion was diverted apparently to a private hospital. The increase in 1889 in the amount spent on European drugs was considerable, and the total amount so spent in 1889 was Rs. 62,420 compared with Rs. 37,550 in 1886, the Government contribution under this head being Rs. 42,433. This increase was ascribed to the larger number of patients and to the opening of several new dispensaries, but the increase in expenditure under this head amounted to 66 per cent., whereas the attendance only increased by 25 per cent. since that year.

The following figures indicate the average attendance and cost of both headquarters and outlying institutions:—

Dispensaries.	Patients.	Expenditure.
		Rs.
Headquarters	16,504	4,506
Outlying	8,923	939

The following individual dispensaries (exclusive of the Allahabad Civil Hospital, in which European and Eurasian patients only are received) exhibited an expenditure above the average:—

Sadr dispensaries.	Patients.	Expenditure.	Cost per head.
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Average	16,504	4,506	0 4 4
Hamírpur	7,991	2,794	0 5 7
Aligarh	12,062	6,616	0 8 9
Lucknow (King's Hospital)	24,501	14,431	0 9 5
Cawnpore	22,814	8,428	0 5 10
Agra	25,658	15,406	0 9 7

On the other hand the dispensaries at Partabgarh, Pilibhít and Bareilly were economically managed, the cost per patient treated in them being only 3 annas 1 pie, 2 annas 2 pies, and 2 annas 4 pies respectively. Of outlying dispensaries, those at Kálpi, Mau Ránipur, Nawábganj (Gonda) and Khurja were the most expensive: those at Pirnagar, Firozabad, Handia and Kapurthala (Lucknow) were among the most economical.

All dispensaries at headquarters (with the exception of three) were inspected; inspections were also made of 21 jail hospitals and 18 police hospitals.

The following is an abstract of the figures relating to the 33 charitable institutions for the relief of lepers, blind, and poor:—

	Persons relieved.			
	Blind.	Lepers.	Poor.	Total.
1886	507	639	3,170	4,316
1889	761	751	2,440	3,952

	Receipts.			Expenditure.	
		Subscriptions.			
	From Government.	Municipal.	Private.	Establishment.	Diet.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886	23,207	11,313	10,327	7,675	23,575
1889	5,919	17,546	13,623	8,370	31,008

Invested capital increased from Rs. 5,06,528 in 1886 to Rs. 5,14,400 in 1889; the cash balance fell from Rs. 54,883 to Rs. 27,370 during the same period; the expenditure both on establishment and diet increased, although the number of the institutions remained the same and the number of their inmates decreased. In only four institutions did the inmates earn any profits, and the sum earned was only Rs. 378-13-10.

The statistics for 10 Mission (State-aided) and 12 private dispensaries show that the number of persons treated in these institutions was—

	Mission.		*Private.*	
	Number open.	Patients treated.	Number open.	Patients treated.
1886	11	71,760	13	68,740
1889	10	65,588	12	93,326

Some of these, notably Miss Mead's Hospital at Lucknow and Miss Pailthorpe's at Benares, are doing excellent work, and Dr. Hall's Eye Hospital at Allahabad is conspicuous for the number of eye cases (2,672) treated and the large number of major operations (600) performed. Fifteen temporary dispensaries were opened at fairs during 1889, at which 2,372 patients were treated at the small cost of Rs. 374. Also 11 hospitals, managed by Hospital Assistants, afforded relief to 9,569 persons engaged on canals at a trifling cost for medicines.

Special expenditure was incurred throughout the Provinces on the treatment of epidemic cases of cholera and fever as follows:—

Cholera.		*Fever.*	
Number of cases.	Cost.	Number of cases.	Cost.
	Rs.		Rs.
12,130	2,054	8,157	3,125

The latter amount was spent chiefly on medicines, and as no proper record is generally kept by the police of the persons to whom such medicines are distributed, the number who obtained relief must have considerably exceeded that recorded above, which represents the number recorded in the following districts, in which alone a record seems to have been kept :—

Cawnpore	1,637	Kheri	3,290
Sitapur	3,000	Ghâzipur	195
Bahraich	85		

Agra Medical School.

The number of students under instruction at the school again increased during the year 1889-90. The details for the last three years are—

	Male.						Female.	Total.
	Military.	Civil.	Private.	Rájputâna.	Compounder.	Total.		
1887-88	23	62	31	5	1	122	51	173
1888-89	42	66	44	5	...	157	39	196
1889-90	56	72	51	6	...	185	44	229

During the last two years there have been no students of the compounder class.

Male section.—The course of study extends over four years, except in the case of pupils of the Military class, who receive in their second year instruction which the others receive spread over their second and third years. During the four years' course, four examinations are held, two of the nature of ordinary class examinations, and two at the end of the second and fourth years respectively, by passing which students obtain first admission to the final examination, and finally either Government service or diplomas. The following is the tabulated result of the examinations held for the year under review :—

	Class I.			Class II.		Class III.			Class IV.		Total number of each class of student.
	Number in class.	Passed.	Average marks. (Maximum, 500.)	Number in class.	Average marks. (Maximum, 300.)	Number in class.	Passed.	Average marks. (Maximum, 600.)	Number in class.	Average marks. (Maximum, 400.)	
Military	10	10	383·1	22*	171·27	22*	19	429·18	24	335·50	56
Civil	15	14	398·2	18	213·9	19	18	423·05	20	333·25	72
Rájputâna	...	...	...	2	199·5	2	2	439·00	2	256·66	6
Private	3	3	369·3	21	182·6	15	9	377·00	12	315·00	51
Total ...	28	27	...	63	...	58	48	...	58	...	185

* The 22 Military pupils in classes II and III are identical.

The Panjábi students were said to have especially distinguished themselves. There was a satisfactory increase in the number of private pupils, who in 1885 only numbered 10, and in 1890 numbered 51. Of the 15 students in the 3rd class, six failed to pass the intermediate examination. This was ascribed chiefly to their defective preliminary education, as well as to their comparative want of industry. Four private students in the 2nd class had to be warned that, unless they made decided progress, they would have to be dismissed.

As regards the private pupils, Dr. Willcocks was of opinion that the gradual increase in their number might be checked by the introduction of the rule, subsequently taken into consideration, by which a definite educational certificate would be prescribed as a condition precedent to admission to the School. This apprehension was not shared by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, and the necessity of insisting on a fair standard of education prior to admission to the school admits of no question. The figures already quoted show that in all four classes the private students gained fewer marks than the Civil students, and Dr. Willcocks' experience led him to the conclusion that the extent of the medical knowledge imparted is in exact ratio to the amount of the student's preliminary education.

Female section.—Forty-four pupils underwent examination, compared with 39 in the previous year. The results were—

Class.	Number of pupils examined.	Number passed.	Average marks.	Maximum marks.
I	13	10	370·1	500
II	11*	...	184·7	300
III	6	3	341·5	500
IV	14†	...	303·7	400
	44			

* One absent. † One in compounder class.

All the 10 female students who obtained diplomas were expected to make useful practitioners. The average number of marks gained by the senior class (370·1) was not much below that gained by either the Military (383·1) or the Civil (398·2) pupils, and was higher than that gained by the private students (369·3). The average number of marks gained in midwifery was 148·53 out of a possible 200. The results for class III were, however, eminently unsatisfactory, as half of the students failed. Most of the students in class IV were said to be very promising, though in this class the Tonk students were again pronounced a failure.

An important alteration in the curriculum of female students was suggested by Dr. Willcocks, *viz.*, that the last six months should be devoted to practical work and that the students should be permitted and encouraged to take up the written examination in medicine, surgery, and midwifery at the end of the fourth summer session. It was decided that the alteration might be carried out, provided that the difficulties existing as regards practical instruction in midwifery, could be satisfactorily overcome.

The Principal also considered that more systematic instruction was required in medical jurisprudence, morbid anatomy, and pathology. In last year's report mention was made of the opening of a class for medical jurisprudence, and it was stated that a further development had been promised. The subject is of importance, as it is very desirable that Hospital Assistants, who under existing rules are not permitted to conduct *post mortem* examinations in these Provinces should be sufficiently trained to justify the withdrawal of the restriction. A reference was subsequently received from the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, in which it was proposed that a special lecturer should be appointed to teach these subjects. It was also suggested that in order to prevent carelessness and inattention in the discharge of their hospital duties, students, as a condition to their admission to the final examination, should be obliged to produce a certificate showing the number of lectures and demonstrations attended by them, and the diligence displayed by them in the discharge of their hospital duties. As this was a matter which did not appear to call for the orders of Government, it was to be left to Dr. Willcocks' discretion to introduce the proposed rule. Useful additions were made to both the Library and the Museum during the year.

The excellent hospital accommodation now provided for females should materially conduce to the success and popularity of the school. The maternity hospital

was shortly to be opened. Improvements to the Thomason Hospital were also under consideration. The Provincial Dufferin Fund Committee continued to take deep interest in the cause of female medical education, and to watch carefully the career and progress of the female students. The school by the death of Rai Bahádur Mokand Lal, who was its oldest and most valued teacher, sustained a great loss during the year. The duties performed by the rest of the staff were efficiently discharged, while the work of the Lady Doctors, Miss Morice and Miss Yerbury, carried on under conditions of difficulty and often of discouragement, was specially deserving of praise.

5.—Lock Hospitals.

The year 1889 was the first year during which the voluntary system of lock hospitals was in force throughout the year, and the returns show that it was marked by a rapid and excessive increase of venereal disease, as the following figures disclose:—

	Average strength of European troops.	*Ratio per mille of admissions to hospital.*
1887	... 14,383	309·3
1888	... 15,391	391·8
1889	... 14,753	581·6

All the garrisons showed an exceptional admission-rate, which reached the enormous figure of 878·9 at Sháhjahánpur, 816·1 at Naini Tal, 729·8 at Meerut, and 700·9 at Allahabad; and excessive rates, as compared with the average, were recorded at Bareilly, Agra, Benares, Ránikhet, and Moradabad. The progressive rise in the admission-rate noted in former reports was thus greatly accelerated by the total abandonment of restrictive measures; and a rapid and excessive increase of venereal disease was evident from the returns, which fully indicated the prevailing inefficiency of the troops from excessive and preventible sickness.

The system of voluntary attendance of women at lock-hospitals resulted in a marked diminution in the number of cases of "disease discovered and treated" during the year; and there were only 722 cases entered under this head as compared with 1,470 in the previous year and 2,120 in 1887. The average number of women attending for periodical examination also was only 271 in comparison with 603 in 1888. At the hospitals of Allahabad, Fatehgarh, and Moradabad no women at all attended; and there was only one case of disease under treatment in the lock-hospital of Cawnpore, which had remained over from the previous year. There was thus undoubtedly a large and increasing amount of suffering, and unrelieved sickness, among the women.

From a financial point of view, as well as because there seems to have been a large increase in suffering and unrelieved disease among both the troops and the women, the returns for 1889 were considered unsatisfactory. The total expenditure decreased from Rs. 24,597 in 1888 to Rs. 15,375 in 1889, but the individual cost per woman examined, and per case of disease, rose from Rs. 40-12-8 and Rs. 16-11-9 in 1888, to Rs. 56-11-9 and Rs. 21-4-9 in 1889 respectively. There was an absence of uniformity in regard to miscellaneous expenditure, *e.g.*: in Bareilly, with 82 cases, Rs. 553 were spent under this head; while at Lucknow, with 242 cases, only Rs. 505 were spent. At Allahabad, Cawnpore, Moradabad, and Fatehgarh there was considerable expenditure of money without any results whatever, for at all of those stations no women attended, and no cases of disease were discovered, during the year. In some of the other stations the expenditure was also altogether disproportionate to the treatment administered.

6.—Sanitation.

The total number of births registered of both sexes during 1889 was 1,629,210 against 1,687,439 during 1888, giving a birth-rate of 36·93 per mille against 38·25 for the previous year, the lowest on record since 1881. The recorded birth-rate varied from 50·26 in Moradabad to 25·00 in Mainpuri. The total number of recorded

deaths in 1889 was 1,372,269 against 1,327,113 in 1888, the rates being 31·11 and 30·08 per mille respectively. The increase in the death-rate seems in part to have been due to the greater prevalence of cholera and small-pox in the year under report. This would appear from the following figures:—

	Rate per mille.		
	1888.	1889.	*Excess.*
Cholera	·42	1·09	·67
Small-pox	·56	1·09	·53
Total			1·20

The death-rate varied from 55·42 in the Tarái to 21·86 in Jaunpur.

The proportion of recorded male to female births and deaths during the year 1889 was as follows:—

Males.		*Females.*		*Percentage of male to female.*	
Born.	Died.	Born.	Died.	Births.	Deaths.
856,080	738,931	773,130	633,338	110·72	116·67

The excessive proportion of males to females is most noticeable in places where registration is defective, and where there probably was omission to register female births and deaths.

The numbers of recorded births and deaths in municipalities for the last five years are—

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.
1885	111,522	110,738	37·26	37·00
1886	103,584	109,965	35·06	37·22
1887	107,518	123,927	36·39	41·94
1888	104,302	104,377	35·30	35·30
1889	102,358	102,842	34·50	34·67

The recorded death-rate has in three years out of five exceeded the birth-rate, which may perhaps be due mainly to imperfect registration. These statistics exhibit changes which cannot be sufficiently accounted for by any conditions peculiar to town life. In 1889, out of 106 municipal towns, 40 showed an excess of deaths over births, this excess ranging from 16·79 in Benares to 7·71 at Cawnpore and 1·94 in Lucknow. Incorrect registration may be the explanation of figurs such as the following:—

	Births.	*Deaths.*
Cawnpore	5,399	6,392
Agra	6,064	4,053
Meerut	2,406	1,953
Gorakhpur	2,083	1,730

The birth-rate varied in 1889 from 53·39 in Utraula to 18·42 in Aliganj. Excessively high rates of mortality were recorded at Lalitpur (81·48), but there the death-rate from cholera alone was 27·32; at Brindaban, a town of pilgrimage and therefore of abnormal mortality (65·21), in which town the rate has of late years been high; at Sandila (54·22), and at Tánda (52·62). On the other hand Sháhjahánpur showed a death-rate of only 13·53, and a birth-rate of only 21·51.

Contrasting the death-rates in districts with those for municipal towns, the following are the results for the last five years:—

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Districts	31·40	33·01	35·45	29·73	30·85
Municipal towns	37·00	37·22	41·94	35·30	34·67
Difference ...	5·60	4·21	6·49	5·57	3·82

The excess in the latter seems to be gradually decreasing and the rates to show a tendency towards uniformity. A similar comparison between the provincial birth-rate and that for municipalities discloses the following result:—

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Provincial rate	41·24	37·62	38·74	38·25	36·93
Municipal rate	37·26	35·06	36·39	35·30	34·50
Difference ...	3·98	2·56	2·35	2·95	2·43

Cholera.

The death-rate for cholera rose in 1889 from ·42 to 1·09 per mille: mortality from this disease was heaviest in Kumaun (14·1), in the Tarái (5·5), and in Lalitpur (5·7). It was also severe in Gházipur (2·), Ballia (2·3), and Benares (2·2); in Agra (2·1), Aligarh (2·3), Bareilly (2·6), and Moradabad (2·3). The total number of deaths from cholera was 48,494. In municipal towns the highest rate was reached at Lalitpur (27·32) and Azamgarh (10·25). The epidemic in Kumaun, so far as can be discovered, was introduced by pilgrims into Haldwáni, and was conveyed by human agency, chiefly coolies and pilgrims, from place to place in the hills, and disseminated in different localities by means of the potable water being polluted and contaminated. Arrangements are being made for an improved water-supply at the railway terminus of Káthgodám and at Haldwáni, in the immediate neighbourhood; but the facilities of communication between Naini Tal and the plains since the railway to Bareilly was opened, and the constant communication between the hills and the Bhábar at their base, have probably given increased occasion to the spread of the disease, and require from the Kumaun Civil and Medical Officers increased vigilance against its inroads. With the exception of a few cases of cholera at the Mágh Mela at Allahabad, no outbreak of cholera occurred at any of the principal fairs held in these Provinces during the last three years.

Small-pox.

10. The total number of deaths from small-pox rose from 25,000 in 1888 to 48,243 in 1889, and the death-rate from ·5 to 1·09 per mille. Mortality from this disease was heaviest in Oudh, where vaccination is admittedly backward. The following figures also show that, as a rule, that Province has suffered more than the North-Western Provinces from small-pox:—

	Deaths from small-pox.		
	North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	Total.
1885	6,828	7,765	14,593
1886	3,930	6,556	10,486
1887	6,441	2,051	8,492
1888	8,520	16,480	25,000
1889	12,764	35,479	48,243

The districts in Oudh which suffered most in 1889 were: Hardoi (8·14), Unao (6·91), Bara Banki (5·41), Sitapur (4·92), Lucknow (3·42), and Rae Bareli (2·81). In four municipalities—all in the Hardoi district—the death-rate was abnormal, and ranged from 17·02 to 6·58 per mille. The municipalities of Bara Banki, Unao, and Etáwah recently applied to Government for the extension of the Vaccination Act, and the Act (XIII of 1880) has now been extended to those towns.

The recorded ratio of death from fevers was in 1889 23·10 against 23·89 in 1888, a slight decrease.

The total number of deaths attributed to bowel-complaints was in 1889 56,447 against 52,288 in 1888, the death-rate being 1·28 against 1·19 per mille. In the districts of Jaunpur, Mainpuri, Pilibhit, Bahraich, and Gonda less than 100 deaths were registered from bowel-complaints, and it seems incredible that in Gonda only 85 such deaths out of a total of 34,685 should have occurred, and that in the following towns only *one* such death took place: Muzaffarnagar, Chunár, Sikandra Rao, Mehndawal, and Laharpur. If deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa were more correctly recorded, there seems every reason for believing that the death-rate would be considerably higher than that at present shown. The part introduction of a pure water-supply into Dehra Dun resulted in a marked decrease in the mortality from bowel-complaints.

Two thousand two hundred and forty-three deaths among females and 764 among males were returned as due to suicide. Last year inquiries were made from the Magistrates of Azamgarh, Sháhjahánpur, and Farukhabad regarding the large number of such deaths which had taken place in those districts. The result of these inquiries was to the effect that a large number of deaths might be ascribed to the fact that opium was easily procured, and that the hardships undergone by many married women of the lower classes drove them to commit suicide. The same districts were again this year conspicuous for the large number of suicides which appear in the returns, and to them may be added the districts of Hardoi, Agra, and Sitapur.

Active progress was made towards the sufficient supply of pure potable water to the large towns of Agra, Allahabad, and Benares: this is the most important sanitary reform which prosecuted during the year. At Agra the total estimated cost of the water-works is Rs. 11,60,000 and the working charges will be Rs. 40,000 per annum. It is expected that the works will be completed and opened towards the close of 1890. The water will be taken from the Jumna, and has been tested experimentally and found to be about equal in quality to that of the Thames water before it is dealt with by the London Companies. The works are designed to supply in the first instance 15 gallons a head to a population of 100,000, but admit of extension: 1,000,000 gallons will at first be delivered in 12 hours. The initial cost will be Rs. 300 per million gallons; but as the demand increases, this, it is expected, will be reduced to Rs. 180. At Allahabad the water-works were commenced at the close of the year. Rapid progress has since been made. They are expected to cost Rs. 15,40,000 and the working charges to amount to Rs. 1,50,369. The water will be pumped from the Jumna into settling tanks at the Khusru Bagh, and the supply contemplated is 20 gallons per head of population in the civil station and 15 gallons in the city. The scheme will admit of expansion, and the supply will be increased for distribution also to the cantonments and railway lines. The works, it is expected, will be completed during the first half of 1891. The experimental artesian well at Lucknow has as yet proved unsuccessful, and the question of continuing the experiment is under consideration.

During the year a Sanitary Board whose functions are purely consultative and not executive was constituted for these Provinces, and held several meetings. Their duties and procedure were defined under rules prescribed by the Local Government; which received material and valuable help from their deliberations.

Mortality caused by wild animals and venomous snakes.

There was a further increase in the number of deaths of men from snakes and wild animals; but the number of cattle reported to have been killed was less than in either of the two previous years. The decrease in the number of animals killed, and consequently in the amount of the rewards paid for their destruction, was remarkable.

The totals for the last three years compared as follows:—

Year.	*Deaths of*		*Destroyed.*		*Rewards for*		Total.
	Men.	Cattle.	Animals.	Snakes.	Animals.	Snakes.	
1889	6,708	7,520	2,755	25,663	9,278	3,137	12,415
1888	6,420	8,848	4,553	24,268	14,647	2,868	17,515
1887	5,981	7,883	3,416	25,864	12,733	3,140	15,873

The number of persons killed by wild animals, 263, compared with 6,445, the number of deaths of persons from snake-bite, was insignificant, and it was mainly made up of the two items 106, the number of persons killed by wolves, and 77, those killed by jackals. Only 80 persons were killed by all other kinds of animals.

There was an increase in the number of persons killed by tigers and leopards compared with the two previous years as is shown in the following table:—

Year.	*Number of persons killed by*	
	Tigers.	Leopards.
1889	28	12
1888	17	8
1887	15	10

The largest number of deaths occurred in the Kumaun Division and the Mirzapur district: 1,054 and 4,037 head of cattle were reported to have been killed respectively by tigers and leopards. These figures show a decrease on those of the previous year, and though large, there is little doubt that they fell considerably short of the actual number killed. There was at the same time a decrease in the number of tigers and leopards destroyed. This diminution was most noticeable in the Kumaun Division, where the number of tigers slain fell from 50 to 18. It does not follow that there was any decrease in the number of tigers in that Division. The Commissioner was of opinion that, on the contrary, they were greatly on the increase. The precautions taken to protect the large areas of reserved forests in this Division have resulted in these forests becoming year by year a safer asylum for tigers and leopards, and have rendered their destruction a matter of greater difficulty. The forests have for some years been closed against shooting of all kinds during the hot weather. But rules have been framed, under which sportsmen are granted special licenses to shoot in the forests during the season when they are annually closed. The licenses are issued subject to conditions which obviate all danger of fire in the reserved forests, and it is probable that this measure will reduce the number of tigers, and at the same time lessen the loss of human life and the destruction of cattle on the grazing-grounds which they frequent.

The returns showed an extraordinary number of cattle killed by bears, *viz.*, 468 head of cattle in Kumaun and 105 in the Bahraich district. It would seem either that the cattle were killed by leopards or other animals, or that the cattle reported to have been killed were sheep and goats, which, however, should have been excluded from the returns. The number of bears killed in Kumaun decreased from 798 to 324; as in the case of tigers, this was probably due to the safety afforded to them by the closed forests.

The number of persons killed by wolves was 106, or nearly double the number of the previous year: the figures for the previous three years being 123, 67, and 57; the number of cattle reported to have been killed, however, decreased by nearly one-half. In the Meerut and Rohilkhand Divisions 19 men were reported killed by wolves for every head of cattle so reported killed, whereas in Jhánsi the proportion was one human being killed to 500 head of cattle.

There was a large decrease in the number of wolves killed, the figures for the four years ending with 1889 being—

1886	3,150
1887	2,284
1888	2,655
1889	1,710

The returns of the number of wolves destroyed, reported from the different districts vary greatly from year to year, and must depend largely upon the discretion exercised by the different Magistrates in discriminating between wolves and jackals, admittedly a matter of some difficulty. A circular, however, has been issued detailing the main points of difference, which should afford District Magistrates some help in distinguishing between those animals.

The number of licenses for the destruction of wild animals in force during each of the last three years was—

1889	11,071
1888	10,373
1887	9,941

Licenses were everywhere issued in increased numbers except in Oudh, where there was no such necessity for them as existed in the North-Western Provinces.

The number of persons killed by snakes and the number of snakes destroyed during each of the last three years was—

	Within Municipality.		*Without Municipality.*	
	Men.	Snakes.	Men.	Snakes.
1887	196	7,331	5,562	18,533
1888	224	7,390	5,999	16,774
1889	229	8,690	6,216	16,973

The low mortality within municipal limits was remarkable, but outside municipalities there was a very serious increase in the number of deaths from snake-bite, and the number of snakes killed every year is not sufficient to give rise to any hope that this danger to human life is being lessened. In municipalities 38 snakes were destroyed for every man killed; but it does not appear that even this rate of destruction is sufficient to decrease the number of snakes, as the number of deaths had slightly increased in each of the last three years. Outside municipalities the proportion was only 2½ snakes for every man killed, and this could have but an infinitesimal effect upon the number of venomous snakes, and is insignificant in comparison with the number of snakes destroyed by natural agency. The domestic conditions in which the mass of the agricultural population lived forbid the hope that mortality from this cause will be, for years to come, appreciably lessened.

7.—Vaccination.

The results for the year ending 31st March 1890 as contrasted with those for the preceding year are as follows :—

	Number vaccinated.	Successful operations.	Ratio per mille of population successfully vaccinated.	Primary operations.	Percentage of successful primary operations.
1888-89	764,190	668,154	15·14	743,140	92·74
1889-90	800,757	710,049	16·09	785,957	93·27
Increase ...	36,567	41,895	·95	42,817	·53

There was thus a marked and very satisfactory advance. Of the successful primary operations, 323,922 were performed on children under one year of age, and 335,856 on children between 1 and 6 years of age, with this result—

	Percentage successful.
Children under one year	46·25
Children between one and six years	47·95
Others	5·80
Total ...	100·

If comparison be made with the similar percentages for Lower Bengal and the Panjáb, it will be noticed that only 16·84 per cent. of the infant population *(i.e.*, children under one year) in these Provinces were protected by vaccination against 63·22 in the Panjáb, where, however, 70·78 per cent. of successful primary operations were performed on children under one year, and 24·62 on those between one and six—making a total of 95·40 on children under six. The similar total for these Provinces was 95·20, and thus, though the percentages are differently distributed, the total vaccinations on children under six years of age do not compare so unfavourably with those for the Panjáb as would at first sight seem to be the case. In Lower Bengal the percentage of such operations on children under one year in 1888-89 was only 14·76, and the total for children under six did not exceed 86·18.

The statement appended to this section contains statistics for the last ten years, and shows that, as would have been expected, a decline in mortality from small-pox so far as the results of registration in these Provinces can be trusted, has followed the introduction of vaccination. But the statistics are not yet sufficiently advanced to allow of any confident conclusions being drawn. The results are—

	Successful primary operations.		*Deaths from small-pox.*	
	North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.
Quinquennial period ending 1884-85 ...	2,809,993	242,368	196,567	196,646
Ditto 1889-90 ...	2,976,669	237,555	38,483	68,331

The figures in the statement also indicate that the Province of Oudh is still backward when compared with its sister province, though undoubtedly much benefit has accrued from the pressure put since 1888, by the orders of this Government, upon the officials, the landlords, and District Boards in Oudh to spread the cause of vaccination. The returns of vaccination in each district of Oudh during 1887, 1888, and 1889 are as follows :—

District.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Total number of successful primary vaccinations.			Total number of infants successfully primarily vaccinated.			Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.		
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Lucknow ...	7,844	8,509	10,756	5,791	6,286	7,912	1,970	2,451	3,611	8·91	9·44	11·68
Unao ...	3,669	4,631	6,125	3,163	3,876	4,954	1,346	1,569	1,809	3·53	4·31	5·51
Bara Banki ...	6,544	9,435	11,405	4,252	6,620	7,437	1,768	2,036	3,404	4·21	6·49	7·28
Sitapur ...	2,775	3,086	4,119	2,073	2,035	2,818	425	422	875	2·18	2·14	2·95
Hardoi ...	7,599	11,818	20,955	5,931	8,919	16,284	1,457	1,493	3,442	6·07	9·09	18·13
Kheri ...	2,354	2,703	3,969	1,991	2,199	3,156	661	854	860	2·39	2·65	3·79
Fyzabad ...	3,825	4,157	6,878	2,964	3,270	5,614	874	741	1,032	2·90	3·19	5·25
Bahraich ...	5,390	6,198	8,535	4,286	4,899	6,830	1,219	1,332	1,676	4·91	5·58	7·77
Gonda ...	2,229	3,064	4,999	1,730	2,102	4,201	546	402	644	1·36	1·68	3·34
Rae Bareli ...	5,100	5,397	5,957	4,041	4,300	4,867	1,325	1,355	1,565	4·30	4·52	5·11
Sultanpur ...	5,174	4,665	10,882	4,150	3,706	8,903	469	493	1,045	4·33	3·88	9·30
Partabgarh ...	2,203	2,693	4,599	1,508	1,720	3,518	264	267	399	1·83	2·16	4·17

	Total successful vaccinations.	Successful infantile vaccinations.	Percentage of successful infantile vaccinations.
North-Western Provinces	623,935	303,560	48·
Oudh	76,494	20,362	26·

Active steps were taken in 1889 to impress upon District Officers and upon talúqdárs and influential landholders in Oudh the advantages of vaccination and the necessity for furthering its spread, especially in those districts in which either apathy or hostility existed. A considerable advance has been made; during 1889-90 there was an increase of 32,823 operations, of which 9,137 belonged to the Hardoi district, in which Colonel Pitcher and Dr. McRe ddie made unremitting efforts to aid and encourage the work of the Department. The order in which the Oudh districts now stand is as follows:—

	Ratio of successful vaccinations per mille of population.
Hardoi	18·13
Lucknow	11·68
Sultanpur	9·30
Bahraich	7·77
Bara Banki	7·28
Unao	5·51
Fyzabad	5·25
Rae Bareli	5·11
Partabgarh	4·17
Kheri	3·79
Gonda	3·34
Sitapur	2·95

Rae Bareli showed an unsatisfactory record, compared with the progress made in other districts; while in Sitapur, Kheri, and Gonda the District Officers failed to obtain any real improvement.

Turning to the work in each of the three Circles the following are the results for the last five years. The 1st Circle comprises the Divisions of Agra and Meerut and the Native State of Garhwál; the 2nd, the Divisions of Rohilkhand and Kumaun and the Province of Oudh; the Divisions of Allahabad, Benares, and Jhánsi and the Garhwál Hills composed the 3rd Circle:—

Circle.	Average number of vaccinators employed during the year.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.			Total number of persons vaccinated primarily, with percentage of success.						Re-vaccination.		
	I.	II.	III.	I.	II.	III.	I.		II.		III.		I.	II.	III.
1885-86 ...	184	221	257	1,198	837	1,135	220,523	92·29	175,081	88·57	276,112	91·69	...	9,941	15,953
1886-87 ...	196	220	256	1,246	855	1,161	228,084	95·27	182,153	88·85	279,676	93·82	...	6,071	17,932
1887-88 ...	184	221	258	1,381	903	1,153	254,233	92·21	193,401	89·81	282,116	94·36	...	6,256	15,869
1888-89 ...	189	230	258	1,325	940	1,152	250,436	94·02	209,021	85·89	283,683	94·60	...	7,184	13,866
1889-90 ...	188	254	258	1,327	976	1,174	249,298	94·12	243,453	90·47	293,206	94·84	282	4,473	10,045

The strength of the establishment has remained nearly the same, but there has been an improvement both in the quantity and quality of the work except perhaps in the 1st Circle, in which, though the quality has improved, the quantity has fallen off and an absence of re-vaccinations is conspicuous. Laxity of supervision in this Circle for the past two seasons also was noticed. The following are the figures as regards inspections:—

	Total inspections.	By Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.	Deputy Superintendent.	Native Superintendent.
1st Circle	5,956	681	1,159	4,116
2nd do.	7,199	651	698	5,850
3rd do.	6,129	147	1,252	4,730

The amount of inspections made by the Native Superintendents in the 1st Circle was inadequate, and in the 3rd Circle the number of those made by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner himself was small.

In the following districts there has been considerable retrogression :—

	Number of operations.		Decrease.
	1885-86.	1889-90.	
Hamírpur	19,606	15,123	4,483
Aligarh	30,124	26,986	3,138
Bánda	15,717	13,827	1,890
Lalitpur	9,780	8,003	1,777
Muttra	19,529	17,927	1,602
Jalaun	12,091	10,825	1,266
Dehra	5,211	4,089	1,122

A reference to the mortuary statistics shows that in several instances this has been accompanied by an increase in deaths from small-pox. The ratios per millie of population successfully vaccinated in the districts of Basti and Jaunpur (9·52 and 9·16 respectively) and in Azamgarh (11·40), were considerably below the average ratio for the Circle (16·32).

The total expenditure on vaccination was in 1889-90 Rs. 1,30,671-10-0 against Rs. 1,31,960-13-9 in the former year. The cost of each successful operation fell from 3 annas 1 pie to 2 annas 11 pies. The figures for each Circle for the past three years are—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1st Circle	0 2 9	0 2 9	0 2 11
2nd do.	0 4 1	0 3 11	0 3 5
3rd do.	0 3 0	0 2 11	0 2 6

The increase in the 1st Circle was probably due to the decrease in the quantity of work done. Contingent charges have maintained a striking uniformity. In the 1st and 2nd Circles exactly Rs. 936 have been spent in each of the last five years: in the 3rd Rs. 967-12-9 were spent in 1889-90, and Rs. 984 in each of the four previous years.

During 1889-90, the Vaccination Act (XIII of 1880) was extended to the Nawábganj (Bara Banki) and Unao Municipalities; and after its close to that of Etáwah.

	1		2		3		4		5		6	
	Successful primary vaccinations.		*Deaths from small-pox (calendar year).*		*Total births.*		*Successful vaccinations under one year.*		*Percentage of infant population protected.*		*Successful vaccinations per mille of population.*	
	North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.
1880-81	572,670	67,554	5,613	2,627	1,036,808	354,062	*	*	*	*	*	*
1881-82	596,765	87,261	12,528	4,625	1,353,141	426,332						
1882-83	564,064	34,842	18,110	8,518	1,218,575	437,584	249,221	8,979	20·	2·	17	3·0
1883-84	539,216	26,135	59,372	79,269	1,337,354	464,047	256,367	8,129	19·	1·7	17	2·2
1884-85	537,288	26,576	100,962	101,559	1,403,004	527,957	283,101	11,482	20·	2·1	16	2·3
Total ...	2,810,003	242,368	196,585	196,598								
1885-86	557,213	31,805	6,828	7,765	1,306,487	512,792	269,242	13,185	20·	2·5	17	2·8
1886-87	575,574	37,444	3,930	6,556	1,191,156	468,376	275,050	12,769	23·	2·7	17	3·2
1887-88	610,688	41,880	6,441	2,051	1,213,593	495,142	298,534	12,324	24·	2·4	18	3·6
1888-89	609,259	49,932	8,520	16,480	1,197,834	489,605	302,699	13,415	25·	2·7	18	4·3
1889-90	623,935	76,494	12,764	35,479	1,153,336	475,874	303,560	20,362	26·	4·2	19	6·7
Total ...	2,976,669	237,555	38,483	68,331								

Population, North-Western Provinces ... 32,720,128
Do., Oudh 11,387,741
Total ... 44,107,869

* NOTE.—The vaccination figures for these years are not considered reliable.

8.—Lunatic Asylums.

The total number of admissions to the four lunatic asylums in the Provinces fell from 348 in 1888 to 289 in the year under report, which was due to the fact that the orders of Government as to the class of persons who should be admitted into public asylums had been more carefully attended to. The daily average strength, however, remained nearly the same (1,010 against 1,011 in 1888) as there were 31 fewer discharges, and 36 fewer deaths.

In eleven years, *viz.*, from 1879 to 1889, the daily average number in the four asylums rose as follows from 832 to 1,009, in spite of transfers in the latter year to jails under instructions directing the transfer of harmless criminal lunatics to central prisons:—

	1879.	1889.
Bareilly	319	323
Benares	188	281
Agra	178	226
Lucknow	147	179
Total ...	832	1,009

In reviewing the statements for the years 1887 and 1888, it was noticed by this Government that the admissions from the four headquarter districts, in which the asylums are located, were disproportionate in number to those from outlying districts, which under standing orders send patients to the four asylums respectively. The figures for 1889 indicated little variation in this respect, and were—

Asylum.	*Admissions from headquarters.*	*Admissions from out districts.*	*Admissions from other places.*	*Total.*
Agra ...	25	30	1	56
Bareilly ...	30	35	3	68
Benares ...	18	34	23	75
Lucknow ...	23	66	1	90

Bareilly still continued to show the highest number of admissions from headquarters, probably owing to inattention to the existing orders which discourage the sending to public asylums of persons temporarily suffering from the results of intemperance or debauchery. The increase at Lucknow from 75 to 90 seems to have been chiefly due to admissions from out districts, the admissions from the following districts in Oudh which send patients to the Lucknow Asylum having been abnormally large: Hardoi, Sultanpur, and Unao.

In former years it was found necessary from time to time to transfer criminal lunatics from asylums to jails in order to set free accommodation in the asylums: in 1888 proposals for increased accommodation in asylums at considerable expense were submitted for sanction; but it was finally decided to re-arrange the different classes of lunatics, to discourage the practice of transferring harmless lunatic convicts from jails to asylums, and to order the detention in central prisons of all harmless criminal lunatics, where they can be quite as well treated and looked after as in an asylum. These orders, which were conveyed in G. O. No. $\frac{360}{VI-222B}$, dated 22nd February 1889, worked satisfactorily and had the desired effect in preventing crowding in the asylums, and avoiding the necessity, which otherwise could not have been avoided, of increasing the existing asylum accommodation. The number of discharges and the death-rate of lunatics confined in jails, who are carefully segregated from the other inmates, was about the same as of those lodged in asylums.

There were no escapes during the year, and the death-rate fell from 115 to 80 per mille of the average strength, which was evidently in part due both to the healthiness of the season and the care exercised by the Superintendents. At Lucknow and Benares in 1888 both the sickness and the mortality was excessive; in

1889 the number of deaths fell from 30 to 17 and from 40 to 22 in those asylums respectively. In the Agra asylum alone did cholera appear in 1889 and was the cause of 4 deaths out of 12 seizures. The diseases which proved most fatal to inmates of the asylums were bowel complaints, and anæmia and general debility; while fever added to these diseases accounted for by far the largest proportion of the admissions to hospital. The treatment of epilepsy varied in the different asylums, lunatics in the Lucknow Asylum suffering from that disease being more freely admitted to hospital than elsewhere. This was disclosed by the following figures:—

Asylum.	*Number of inmates whose insanity was assigned to epilepsy.*	*Cases of epilepsy treated in hospital.*
Agra	5	2
Bareilly	30	9
Benares	25	7
Lucknow	17	18

The figures as to sickness and mortality in each asylum were—

	Agra.	Bareilly.	Benares.	Lucknow.	Total.
Remained in hospital	21	24	21	25	91
Admitted into hospital	185	177	115	147	624
Total ...	206	201	136	172	715
Percentage of average strength	90	62	48	95	70
Discharged cured	170	150	86	128	534
Died	19	23	22	17	81
Remaining in hospital	17	28	28	27	100
Daily average number of sick	24·56	28·10	20·26	22·60	95·52

The total cost of management of the asylums was Rs. 61,192 in 1889 against Rs. 62,642 in 1888, of which Rs. 58,456 were contributed by Government and the balance by the asylum factories. To the item of Rs. 61,192, however, must be added the sum of Rs. 6,039 on account of work done by the Public Works Department, which brought the total expenditure to Rs. 67,231. The average cost of maintenance per head varied in the different asylums, and was—

	1888. Rs.	1889. Rs.
Agra	65	65
Bareilly	62	55
Benares	54	57
Lucknow	71	70

Though the average provincial cost showed a gradual decline from Rs. 62 in 1887 to Rs. 60 per head in 1889, the necessity of greater uniformity was insisted on.

In the previous year it had been pointed out that the sanctioned establishments at Agra, Bareilly, and Lucknow, when contrasted with that at Benares, required close examination; but at Bareilly alone was any reduction made during 1889, and differences as regards establishments were still found to exist between the several asylums as disclosed by the following figures for 1889:—

	Establishment.	*Daily average number of inmates.*	*Cost per inmate.* Rs. a.
Agra	35	226	32 12
Bareilly	59	323	24 13
Benares	37	281	24 12
Lucknow	38	179	35 9

In the Bareilly Asylum, with an average strength of 323, there were maintained 28 male warders at a cost of Rs. 154 per mensem : at Benares, with a strength of 281, 18 warders only at a cost of Rs. 96 per mensem.

Five hundred and six lunatics, or about one-half of the inmates of asylums, were employed during 1889 either in factories attached to the asylums or in gardening. The profits realized by their labour showed a steady increase during the last three years, and in 1889 amounted to Rs. 4,297. At Agra the rate of profit realized was highest : but no profits at all were shown from the factory at Bareilly, where Rs. 819 were spent on contingencies of manufacture, and Rs. 200 for repairs and maintenance.

There was an increase in the total amount of contributions recovered from relatives of well-to-do patients, which rose from Rs. 686 to Rs. 803 in 1889. The increase was, however, entirely confined to the Benares Asylum ; in the other three there was a falling off.

A summary of the expenditure is added.

Abstract of Expenditure, 1889.

	Establishment, superior and subordinate.				*Rations.*				*Bazaar medicines.*				*Clothing and bedding.*				*Contingencies.*				*Subsistence allowance.*				*European medicine.*				*Printing forms.*				*Grand Total.*			
	Total cost.			Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.			Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.			Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.			Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.			Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.			Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.			Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.			Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.			Cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.
Bareilly ...	8,015	13	7	24 13 1	8,651	11	8	26 12 6	55	2	0	0 2 9	585	0	6	1 13 0	325	6	0	1 0 1	18	1	6	0 0 11	63	11	0	0 3 1	11	0	0	0 0 6	17,725	14	3	54 13 11
Benares ...	6,971	12	0	24 12 9	8,146	8	7	28 15 8	37	6	9	0 2 2	759	7	3	2 11 3	202	12	3	0 11 6	5	7	0	0 0 4	4	8	3	0 0 3	5	12	7	0 0 4	16,133	10	8	57 6 3
Agra ...	7,430	9	8	32 12 10	6,474	5	5	28 9 3	37	15	4	0 2 8	569	13	0	2 8 3	222	3	4	0 15 8	22	11	3	0 1 7	45	5	9	0 3 3	22	3	8	0 1 6	14,825	3	5	65 7 0
Lucknow ...	6,379	6	7	35 9 2	5,425	3	7	30 4 1	29	0	6	0 2 7	386	3	10	2 2 6	160	12	7	0 14 4	12	11	6	0 1 1	115	1	6	0 10 3	...			...	12,508	8	1	69 12 0

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

1.—General System of Public Instruction.

(For standard section on above, see page 265 of Report for year ending 31st March 1883.)

2.—Education.

The total expenditure on institutions under the control of the Educational Department during the year 1889-90, with the addition of a small sum on account of Government scholarships held by pupils at independent schools, was Rs. 27,43,949, distributed in the following proportions over the separate sources of income :—

	Rs.
Public Funds	17,02,928
Municipal	94,556
Fees	4,71,552
Endowments, &c.	4,74,913
Total ...	27,43,949

In the report for last year the opportunity was taken of comparing the extent to which education was indebted for support to the State and to private sources of income, respectively, in that year and in 1885, and it was found that there was a marked and healthy tendency to relieve the former at the expense of the latter. This tendency was maintained during the year under report. With an increase in the total expenditure of Rs. 1,90,369, the cost to public funds was less by Rs. 1,09,529 than it was in 1885, while the income from fees had increased by Rs. 2,13,598, that is to say, nearly doubled. The only material difference between the figures for 1889-90 and the preceding year was an increase of Rs. 65,000, or more than 16 per cent., in the receipts from that source.

The total expenditure, direct and indirect from all sources, public or private, was distributed as follows over the various classes of education :—

	Rs.	*Percentage of total.*
University	3,29,841	12
Secondary	14,59,730	53
Primary	8,84,854	32·5
Special	69,109	2·5
Total ...	27,43,534	100

The proportions of the contribution of the State to the direct expenditure on each stage of education is shown in the following table :—

(Distribution of direct expenditure from public funds only.)

	Rs.	*Percentage of total.*
University	1,33,891	11·2
Secondary	4,68,902	39
Primary	5,44,417	4·6
Special	45,383	3·8
Total ...	11,92,593	100

The total direct expenditure on primary education was slightly less than it was in the preceding year. There was a small increase in the expenditure on College and secondary education, and a considerable proportionate increase in the case of special education.

The progress of University education is marked by a continued increase in the students on the roll monthly at the English Colleges, which is not accompanied by any corresponding development of the Oriental colleges. The numbers at each class of college for the last three years are exhibited in the following table :—

		1888.	1889.	1890.
English colleges and college departments of high schools.	State	284	293	370
	Aided	317	373	470
	Unaided	49	52	67
	Total, English ...	650	718	907
	Total, Oriental ...	548	520	508
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,198	1,238	1,415

The number of self-supporting students has risen within the same time from 378 to 667 : that is to say, the proportion of the whole number of students in receipt of assistance from the State has been reduced within the last two years from 42 to 26 per cent., while the pupils at the Arts colleges, aided and unaided (excluding those at college classes in the high schools) have increased from 583 to 810, or by 38 per cent. The increase in the direct expenditure from all sources on the same institutions has only been Rs. 19,592 on a previous total of Rs. 1,82,320 ; and the average cost per pupil has been reduced from Rs. 313 to Rs. 244. Of this increase, comparatively small as it is, nearly the whole has been met from fees, and the cost to the State has remained practically stationary. These figures afford a satisfactory proof that the whole of the expansion of higher English education is due to the spontaneous demand among the people themselves, and is in no way stimulated by State subventions. Of the individual colleges Agra, at which the numbers in 1885 had fallen as low as 45, has increased within the last two years from 97 to 175, or by over 80 per cent. At the other colleges the increase, actual and proportional within the same period, has been as follows :—

	1888.	1890.	Percentage.
Muir	171	205	20
Queen's	95	135	42
Canning	128	164	28
Aligarh	47	61	30
Bareilly	45	70	56

It is satisfactory to notice that both the State and the aided institutions participate fully in the advance that has been made since the opening of the Allahabad University, and that none of the local centres of higher education show indications of decay.

Twelve candidates went up to the examinations at the Calcutta University, and one of these, Bábu Satis Chandra Banerjee, from the Agra College, stood first in order of merit in Engligh literature. All the remaining candidates for University distinction went up for the examinations at Allahabad. The results of the

examinations, as they have affected each class of college for the last three years, are compared in the following table :—

		1888.			1889.			1890.		
		Sent up.	Passed.	Percentage.	Sent up.	Passed.	Percentage.	Sent up.	Passed.	Percentage.
M. A.	State	14	10	71	10	5	50	7	5	71
	Aided	2	2	100	6	3	50	8	4	50
	Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	16	12	75	16	8	50	15	9	60
B. A.	State	32	13	40	39	29	74	26	14	53
	Aided	47	27	57	59	32	54	50	31	62
	Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	79	40	50	98	61	62	76	45	59
Intermediate	State	75	21	28	143	71	50	142	87	61
	Aided	79	36	45	148	70	47	176	95	54
	Unaided ...	21	7	33	35	16	45	38	22	58
	Total ...	175	64	36	226	157	48	356	204	57

It would appear that success in the examinations, as well as the expansion in point of numbers, has been very evenly distributed over the State and the aided colleges. The proportion of the number who passed all the examinations to the total number on the rolls was, for the State colleges in 1888, 15 per cent.; in 1889, 36 per cent., and in 1890, 28 per cent.; and in the aided colleges 20 per cent., 28 per cent., and 27 per cent.; and the average of the three years, 26 per cent. for the former and 25 per cent. for the latter. The expenditure from public funds for each pupil has fallen in the State colleges from Rs. 282 in 1888 to Rs. 226 in 1890, and has averaged Rs. 264 : in the aided colleges it has fallen from Rs. 107 to Rs. 74, with an average of Rs. 91. It is highest at the Muir College, where the cost of each pupil to the State was Rs. 233 in 1890, and during the last three years has averaged Rs. 275, or more than three times the average at aided institutions. This high rate of expenditure has, however, been deliberately accepted by the State in the discharge of its duty to provide a high standard of education, to which the aided institutions may be encouraged to conform.

The progress of secondary education during the last three years is shown in the following tables, the first of which distributes the pupils by the class of school, and the course of education :—

		State.	Aided.	Independent.	Total.	Fees realized.
						Rs.
English	1888	8,087	15,437	576	24,100	81,910
	1889	8,635	14,767	447	23,849	85,538
	1890	8,536	15,781	790	25,107	89,305
Vernacular	1888	36,776	1,570	1,066	39,412	20,527
	1889	29,812	1,852	904	32,568	27,768
	1890	28,222	1,403	264	29,889	34,552

The most striking feature in this return, is that the numbers in receipt of English education, although it costs at the State schools Rs. 10·5 per head per annum in fees, are slightly higher than they were two years ago, whereas those who seek a vernacular education, which, notwithstanding the enhancement in fees which has been effected at all classes of schools, still costs only Rs. 1·2 per head, or barely a

tenth of what is paid for an English education, show a rapid and continuous decrease. Vernacular education depends for its existence almost exclusively on the schools maintained by the State, while two-thirds of the candidates for English education are at either aided or independent institutions, and it cannot be said that the increasing prevalence of the latter is attributable to any undue encouragement on the part of the Department.

The three examinations for secondary education are (1) the entrance examination at the University, which tests the high standards, (2) the anglo-vernacular, (3) the vernacular middle class examinations, which test the middle standards at English and vernacular schools respectively. The leading results at each for the last three years are compared in the following table :—

	Entrance.			*Anglo-vernacular middle.*			*Vernacular middle.*		
	Candidates.	Passes.	Percentage.	Candidates.	Passes.	Percentage.	Candidates.	Passes.	Percentage.
1888	776	350	45	2,768	1,140	41	4,306	1,770	41
1889	1,034	631	61	2,792	1,181	42	4,440	2,264	51
1890	1,110	570	51	3,408	1,400	41	4,545	1,700	37

The steadiness of the proportion of passes to candidates at the anglo-vernacular middle class examinations is remarkable, and there is reason to believe that the high percentages shown in 1889, at the other two may be ascribed to undue lenity on the part of the examiners. The general results point in the same direction, though not so decidedly, as the figures showing the total numbers of pupils attending the schools. The rise in the number of candidates is far more marked at the entrance and the anglo-vernacular than at the vernacular examinations, being 34 per cent. in the first case, and a little more than 4 per cent. in the second. The percentage of passes obtained at the anglo-vernacular middle examination by the schools of the Third Circle was noticeably low, though the results for the same schools at the other examinations do not compare unfavourably with those from other divisions. The number of candidates who took up Persian at the anglo-vernacular examination was more than twice as great as the combined number of those who took up Urdu, Hindi, and Sanskrit. A satisfactory measure of success was obtained by the schools at Fyzabad, Bareilly, Moradabad, Cawnpore, Meerut, and Farukhabad, and the Victoria High School, Agra, at the anglo-vernacular, and at Sultanpur, Bahraich, Lucknow, and Rae Bareli in the vernacular middle examination.

The total number of boarders at the boarding-houses attached to the zila and vernacular middle schools owing, it may be assumed, to the more stringent enforcement of the instructions which provide against overcowding, has slighly decreased. The following abstract shows the figures for 1889 and 1890 :—

	Zila schools.			*Vernacular middle schools.*		
	Boarders.	Self-supporting.	Percentage.	Boarders.	Self-supporting.	Percentage.
1889	1,010	799	79	2,147	1,366	63
1890	983	832	84	2,094	1,332	63

At a large number of schools the accommodation is not equal to the demand, and Government has on previous occasions explained the circumstances in which it is ready to take into consideration applications for assistance. The necessity must in each case be proved by the offer of substantial local contributions. The spontaneous

efforts of the Játs at Bulandshahr and the residents of Partabgarh and the liberality of large landed proprietors like the Rája of Bilram at Etah and the Talúqdár of Simri at Rae Bareli, are examples which deserve encouragement. With a few exceptions the boarding-houses attached to zila schools appear to be well managed. In regard to the boarding-houses attached to the vernacular middle schools it appears that much remains to be done before they can be considered in a wholly satisfactory condition.

Considerable progress was made during the year in the matter of physical education, the most promising form under which relief can be given to a purely intellectual education, and an important assistance to the moral training of school-boys.

In last year's report, the marked falling off in numbers of pupils in the primary stages was noticed and it was pointed out that the differences exhibited by the several divisions, which in five years varied between a gain in the upper primary classes of 28 per cent. in Rohilkhand and a loss of 45 per cent. in Agra, were not of a kind that could be explained by any general causes affecting the whole Provinces. The following table shows no indications of the recovery which might have been expected if the decrease could rightly be ascribed to a temporary depression following on the measures described on page 163 of that report. There has been, on the contrary, a further falling off both in the total number of pupils and in the quality of the education, as tested by the numbers who have reached the upper primary standard. The figures are—

	Total.	In upper primary classes.	Percentage in upper primary.
1888	173,302	32,154	18·5
1889	156,046	26,954	17·2
1890	154,789	25,968	16·7

The Agra Division, in which the greatest loss had occurred in previous years, showed a further falling off of 8 per cent. The loss in the present year amounted to 10 per cent. in Jhánsi and 7 per cent. in Oudh, while the other divisions were nearly stationary, except Kumaun, in which there was an increase of 13 per cent.

While, however, the total number of boys in receipt of an education which is sufficiently advanced to be of use to them in afterlife has fallen off, the percentage of success at the examinations has usually increased, the difference being mainly accounted for by a decrease in the numbers that go up. The numbers in each division who went up for and who passed the examinations for classes IV and III (upper primary) were as follows :—

Income from fees.		Division.	1889.			1890.		
1889.	1890.		Examined.	Passed.	Per cent.	Examined.	Passed.	Per cent.
Rs.	Rs.							
1,266	4,081	Meerut	2,208	508	23	2,160	668	31
272	73	Agra	1,753	192	11	1,457	387	26
93	220	Jhánsi	329	36	11	282	67	24
2,040	6,634	Oudh	5,812	3,780	65	5,413	3,743	69
956	1,627	Rohilkhand ...	2,213	353	16	2,108	953	45
...	55	Kumaun ...	459	99	22	487	164	33
435	400	Allahabad ...	2,997	973	33	2,675	825	31
2,399	3,037	Benares ...	3,021	1,247	41	2,786	1,594	57
7,461	16,127	Total ...	18,792	7,188	38	17,368	8,401	48

Columns have been prefixed showing the income from fees for each division, and it does not appear probable that the charges made on this account can have been

the principal or even a very material cause of the falling off. Oudh, in which, with the exception of Meerut, the fee income is higher, both in proportion to the population and relatively to the amount raised in the previous year, than in any other division, still retains its place at the head of the Provinces in the matter of primary education, and though there was a reduction in the total attendance, the number of boys going up for examination in the upper primary standard was not materially affected. Agra, on the other hand, where there was practically no income from fees, stood far below all the other great divisions not only in the rate of falling off, which has occurred in recent years, but also in the actual numbers of its pupils when compared with its total population, and in the character of its education when tested by the results of the examinations. In the latter respect there was, it is true, an improvement during the year under report, but the condition of this division is still such as to claim anxious and careful attention. The general financial results are hardly more re-assuring. There was a reduction in the cost to the State of its vernacular primary schools, an item in which retrenchment is not desired, from Rs. 4,99,509 in 1888 to Rs. 4,86,855 in 1890; and at the same time the total cost per 100 pupils rose from Rs. 340 to Rs. 400, or by nearly 18 per cent.

The special instruction of teachers has been concentrated at four Government training schools at Agra, Lucknow, Bareilly, and Allahabad, with results that appear on the whole to be satisfactory, though there has been a slight falling off in the number of pupils on the rolls. That the existing arrangements are fairly sufficient to supply the demand is shown by the fact that no less than 3,923 out of 4,293 of the principal teachers at the State, vernacular, middle, and primary schools and a majority of their assistants, are furnished with the requisite certificate.

The numbers of girls under instruction in this and the previous year are compared in the following table :—

	Europeans and Native Christians.		*Hindus.*		*Muhammadans.*	
	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.
1888-89	916	1,744	5,590	13	3,088	15
1889-90	1,188	2,275	5,518	17	2,669	18

The falling off in the cases of Muhammadans in the primary stage is to be regretted. There was a slight rise in the number of girls at aided schools under private management, and a nearly equal falling off in the number of State schools, more than two-thirds of the whole number under instruction having been at the former.

At the European schools there was a slight diminution in the average daily attendance in the primary section. In the remaining sections the numbers were practically the same as they were last year. The grant earned by boys and girls separately in 1889 and 1890 appears to have been as follows. The payments for indigent children, which are on an entirely different footing, are excluded :—

	1889.			1890.		
	Ordinary grant.	Final examination grant.	Total.	Ordinary.	Final examination.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Boys	37,728	3,665	41,393	33,702	1,850	35,552
Girls	30,860	1,715	32,575	30,873	2,290	33,163
Total ...	68,588	5,380	73,968	64,575	4,140	68,715

The reduction in the total grant was owing exclusively to a diminution in the grants earned by boys' schools, both ordinary, and on account of the final examination. The grant earned by the Diocesan Boys' School at Naini Tal fell from Rs. 6,712 to Rs. 4,950, and the differences in the cases of St. Peter's College and the Cantonment School at Agra, though smaller in absolute amount, were even greater in comparison with the total grants earned. It is satisfactory to find that the imposition for the first time of a fee of Rs. 10 for appearance at the final examination has not led to any decrease in the number of candidates.

3.—Literature and the Press.

(*a*)—*Literature.*

Works in the English language.—There were 72 publications against 30 of the previous year. Of these 21 were printed in Allahabad. The increase is owing to publications in fiction, poetry, religion, science, voyages, and travels. Seven of the works on fiction were published by A. H. Wheeler & Co., Allahabad. The more noticeable works were—

"Juvenile History of Charkari," by Pandit Jagesvar Prasad, a native servant of the State.

"The Delhi Guide," by J. Dacosta, Esq., a traveller in 1857.

"The Hymns of the Rigveda," with a popular commentary, Volume I, Parts I and II, by R. T. H. Griffith, Esq., M.A., the late Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, being a translation from the original Sanskrit.

"My Pilgrimage to the Grotto of our Lady at Lourdes *viâ* Naples, Rome, Paris and London," by J. C. Purcell, Esq.

Works in the Urdu language.—There were 569 publications as against 458 of the previous year or a decrease of 111, the noticeable works were—

Malika-i-Muazzama ki Sar Guzasht, being a life of Her Majesty the Queen, by Miss L. Marston.

Guldashta-i-Cricket wa Gymnastic Waghaira: On cricket and gymnastics, by Pandit Ajudhia Prasad, Gymnastic Master, Government High School, Allahabad.

Bustán-i-Hikmat, being an Urdu translation of Anwár-i-Suhaili, a standard Persian work.

Risála-i-Photography, being a handbook on photography.

Ziya-i-Danish contains selections from old and modern history.

Muharba-i-Azim, being an account of the Indian Mutiny of 1857.

Jang-i-Haftsála, being the history of the War of American Independence.

Tarjuma-i-Makhzan-ul-Adviya, in two volumes, being a translation of "The Treasury of Medicine"—a Persian work on medicine.

Tadbir, being an Urdu translation of Smiles' "Character."

Linga Purana, being an Urdu translation of a Hindu theistic work from Sanskrit.

Dharm Buddh, being an Urdu translation of Mr. Rhys Davids' well-known work on Buddhism.

Al Ifádat-fi-Báb-ish-Shahádat, Parts I and II, on the law of evidence.

Káshtkáron ki kitáb: embodies the law relating to cultivators in the form of questions and answers, by Maulvi Abdul Kadir, Tahsíldár, Sandila, and Maulvi Sayyid Ali Bahdur, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Hardoi, for the use of cultivators.

Mizán-ul-Tib, on medicine.

Tarjuma-i-Dastur-ul-Iláj, being an Urdu translation from the Persian work on medicine.

Risála-i-Badhazmi, being a treatise on indigestion.

Risala-i-Ghizá, being a treatise on food.

Kulliyát-i-Ilm-i-Tibb, is a treatise on medicine.

Muntakhab-i-Faisalajat-i-Board mal Mamálik Maghrabi wa Shimali, babat San 1885 *laghayat San* 1887 *Iswi,* being select decisions of the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, from 1885 to 1887.

Tarjuma-i-Kamil-us-sanx' at, being translation of *Kamil-us-sana' at* on medicine.

Makhzan-i-Ulúm wa Funún, contains the sciences and arts.

Aina-i-Wikálat, containing practical suggestions on the conduct of cases, civil and criminal, on the examination, cross-examination and re-examination of witnesses, and on the qualifications and duties of pleaders in general.

Tarjuma-i-'Ajáib-ul-Makhlukát, being an Urdu translation of "The Wonders of the Creation."

Risála-i-Fan Sipahyari, being a book on military professions.

Paidal Paltan ki Kawáid ki Pahli Kitáb, being a first book of instruction for infantry regiments.

Kalún-ul-Mulúk-i-Mulúk-ul-Kaldin: contains Lord Dufferin's speeches in India, with a summary of the public acts of his Viceroyalty and a photograph of His Excellency.

Siwa Purán, being an Urdu translation from Sanskrit on religion.

Works in the Hindi language.—There were 361 publications against 262 of the previous year. The increase was due to the increase in the number of publications on religion, science, poetry, and drama. The noticeable works were—

Rús-ki-Tárikh, being an Hindi translation of the works of Sir D. Mackenzie Wallace, M. A., D.C.L., K.C.I.E., Member of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society, and Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Nári Sudasa Pravartak, Parts I and II, being improver of the condition of females.

Musketry Regulations for the Native Army, 1888, is a Hindi translation.

Mahábhárat Anusasan Parb,
Ditto Dron do.,
Ditto Karn do.,
Ditto Salya do.,
Ditto Sauptie do.,
Ditto Asvamedh do.,
Ditto Asramabás Musal,
Maháprasthán Svargarohan Musal,
and

are translations from the original Sanskrit.

Rama-Vinod is a medical work.

Prátibima Chitrachintámáni: on photography.

Básantika Kusum, contains life of Her Majesty the Queen.

Bháva Prakás is a translation from Sanskrit of a work of the same name on medicine.

Kasrat-ki-Pustak, a book on gymnastics.

Works in the Sanskrit language.—There were 100 publications against 42 of the previous year. The noticeable works were—

"*Rasa Gangádhara, Nos.* 28 *and* 30," being the treatises on the art of poetical composition, with a commentary, by Nágesh Bhatta.

"*Tantrawártekam, Nos.* 27, 29, *and* 32," contain an exposition of the *Tantra Sastra.* A gloss on Sábara Svámi's commentary on the *Mimánsá Sútra.*

Sraidhari Laghu Sábdendu Sekhara Vyákhyá, being a commentary on *Laghu Sabdendu Sekhera,* a work on Sanskrit grammar.

Manorama Sábdaratana Sambalita, being a commentary on *Siddhánta Kaumudi,* a work on Sanskrit grammar.

Visvakarma Prakás, is a work on architecture.

Tantradhikári Nirnayah, being a work on the determination of the authority of *Tantras.*

Sankhyadarsánam Vritti Sahitam, being the Sankhya philosophy with a commentary.

Sribháshyam, Volume I, being a work on Vedanta philosophy with a commentary.

Mimánsa Darsánam, is a work on Mimánsa philosophy.

Grihya Sútra Harihar Bháshya, containing aphorisms of the household with the gloss of Harihar.

"Benares Sanskrit Series, Nos. 33 and 34." Contain a collection of Sanskrit works edited by the Pandits of the Benares Sanskrit College under the superintendence of Mr. R. T. H. Griffith and Dr. G. Thibaut.

Works in the Arabic language.—There were 54 publications against 25 of the previous year. The increase was due to the publications of works on language and religion. The noticeable works were—

"*Kutbi*" is a work on logic.

Sharh-ul-Yás Jild-i-Sáni and *Fath-ul-Mughi's Li Sharh-i-Alfujat-il-Hadis,* are the two works on Muhammadan law.

Fútúh-us-Shám, is a work on history describing the conquest of Syria.

Sharh-ul-Asbab wal Alámát, is a work on medicine.

Works in the Persian language.—There were 111 publications against 65 of the previous year. There was a larger number of publications in fiction, language, and philosophy. In the previous year no works were published on biography, history, poetry, and voyages and travels. The following books were noticeable —

Tárikh-i-Rus, is a Persian translation of "Russia," by Sir D. Mackenzie Wallace, M.A., D.C.L., K.C.I.E.

Silsila-i-Aliya, contains an account and the origin of the Kamboh sect.

Mazhar-ul-Iláj, is a work on medicine.

Maktúbát-i-Lord Dufferin, is a translation of a collection of Lord Dufferin's letters.

Polyglot works.—There were 293 publications against 276 of the previous year The following works were noticeable :—

Amara Kosha Bháshá, being a translation from the original Sanskrit into Hindi verse.

"Hindi Grammar in Hindi and English," being Hindi grammar in which is treated the Braj dialect with illustrations from the Rajniti, &c.

Sarngadhara Satik, is a Hindi translation of a famous Sanskrit medical treatise with commentary.

Raghuvansakávya Kalidás krit, is a Hindi translation of Kalidas's "Raghuvansa" from the original Sanskrit, a poem on the genealogy of Raghu, in Sanskrit and Hindi.

Kurân-i-Sharif Mutarjum, is an Urdu translation of the Kurán by Maulvi Hamid-ullah.

Siráj-ul-Kiraat, in Urdu and Arabic, is on pronunciation and reading of the Kurán.

Tarjuma-i-Matla-ul-Ulúm wa Majmá-ul-Funún, in Urdu and Arabic, is a translation of the works on sciences and arts, in 718 pages.

Varna Vyavastha, in Urdu and Sanskrit, on religion, containing the determination of caste.

Majmu'a-i-Kámil Tarjuma-i-Tarikh-i-Wákidi, Parts I, II, III, and IV, in Urdu and Arabic, being a translation of the history of Wákidi.

A grammar of the Sanskrit language, with the aphorisms of Panini, Part I, in Sanskrit, Hindi, and English.

Lughát-i-Kishwari, is a dictionary in Persian, Arabic, Turki, Yunáni, and Urdu.

Sukra Niti, Pahlá Bhág, in Sanskrit and Hindi, is on politics.

Maktúbát-i-Imám Rabbám, in Persian and Arabic, is on Sufiism.

Jyotish-Chandriká, in Hindi and Sanskrit, is on astronomy.

Pancha-Siddhántika, in Sanskrit and English, is a translation of Varaha Mihira's astronomical work by Dr. G. Thibaut.

Periodicals. There was not any remarkable increase in the number of periodicals. The following noticeable were—

"The Gleaner" is a monthly magazine in English, and is intended for students acquiring that language. The other English periodical "The Indian Forester" still continues to be published.

Silsilat-ul-Funún, a scientific journal started during the year, of which Nos. 1, 5, 11, and 22 had been received. Each number treated of a particular subject of science or art.

Guldasta-i-Dágh, a monthly magazine, containing a periodical collection of new *poems* on various subjects composed by the poets of the day.

Risála-i-Shula, another journal of science and arts. The three numbers received (Nos. 1, 23, and 50) treated of "painting," "manufacture of soap," and "manufacture of glass," respectively.

Astána-i-Hikmat, a journal on medicine, still continued to be published.

Vidyá Mártánd, a periodical in Sanskrit and Hindi, and each of its parts treated of some particular subject of Sanskrit grammar.

Arya Siddháut, a journal published by the Arya Samáj, Allahabad, on the established principles of the Aryans.

The total number of publications during the year under review was 1,561 against 1,362 for the previous year and 1,078 for the year before.

The following statement shows the number of publications in each town :—

Place of publication.	Total number of works.	Place of publication.	Total number of works.
Lucknow	496	Gorakhpur	13
Benares	249	Mirzapur	13
Cawnpore	220	Bijnor	7
Meerut	177	Budaun	4
Allahabad	134	Dehra Dún	5
Agra	123	Aligarh	3
Moradabad	41	Sitapur	2
Sháhjahánpur	34	Bareilly	1
Saháranpur	22	Muzaffarnagar	1
Jaunpur	15	Almora	1
		Total ...	1,561

(b)—The Vernacular Press.

The following statement gives details of those vernacular papers, published in Upper India, which were reported on in 1889:—

	Monthly.	Bi-monthly.	Tri-monthly.	Weekly.	Bi-weekly.	Tri-weekly.	Daily.	Total.	Number of newspapers started during 1889.	Number of newspapers stopped during 1889.	Number of newspapers that remained on register at end of 1889.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	24	12	2	61	2	...	3	104	27	24	80
Central Provinces ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Central India ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Rájputána	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	...	2	2
Total ...	24	12	2	69	3	...	3	113	27	28	85

As was noted last year, the papers published in the Panjáb are separately reported on in that Province.

The same papers were received from the Central Provinces, Central India, and Rájputána that were reported on last year—11 in all.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 104 papers were reported on. Of these the circulation of 24 ceased during the course of the year, and there were 27 papers which were either started after the commencement of the year, or were for the first time brought to the notice of the Government Reporter during the year. The papers, as usual, are chiefly monthly or weekly ones. The *Rozána* and *Oudh Akhbár* of Lucknow and the *Hindustán* of Kálakánkar in the Partabgarh district are the only papers issued daily.

There has been an increase in the number of comic papers; amongst which may be included the *Rohilkhand, Oudh, Kanauj*, and *Agra Punches*, the *Mazák-ka-Putla*, the *Charpuz*, the *Tuti-i-Hind*, the *Colonel*, the *Fitnah*, and the *Táj-i-Murassá*. The last three were started during the year. Of these some are illustrated, but do not reach a high standard of art. Three papers, the *Akhbár-ul-Momnin*, the *Nusrat-ul-Sunnat*, and the *Hami-i-Islám*, deal exclusively with Muhammadan religious questions, the first of the three being devoted to the tenets of the Shia sect. The Arya Samáj publish two papers, the *Arya Pattra* and the *Bhárat Sudashá Pravartak*. There are three papers connected with the religion of the Hindus, and the Káyesths' own seven papers devoted to their interests, dealing chiefly with the social reform of their sect.

The *Bhárat Jiwan*, a paper published in Benares in favour of the National Congress, maintains its position as having the largest circulation, which, however, has fallen from 1,500 to 1,400; and the *Godharm Prakásh*, published by Mohan Lal, President of the Anti-Cow-killing Committee at Cawnpore, has a circulation of 715, considerably less, however, than in the previous year. Of the papers started within the year, the *Fitnah*, a small comic paper, has a weekly circulation of 550.

The *Hindustán*, a daily paper with a circulation which has risen from 240 to 415, continues to be the most important of the vernacular papers in the Provinces. It is conducted with intelligence and independence, is liberal in tone, and a strong supporter of the National Congress, but has articles on most of the leading topics of the day. It is owned by Rája Rampal Singh, the leading Talúqdár of the Partabgarh district. The *Oudh Akhbár* is another of the more important papers of the Provinces. Like the *Hindustán* it is issued daily, but it is anti-Congress. It is owned by Munshi Newal Kishore, C.I.E., a wealthy, well-known, and influential resident of Lucknow.

Nineteen papers are published at Lucknow, 16 at Agra, 13 at Moradabad, 7 at Meerut, and 4 at Allahabad.

The following table shows the linguistic classification of the papers which were reported on :—

Language.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Central Provinces.	Central India.	Rájputána.	Total.
Urdu	81	1	1	...	83
Hindi	19	...	...	1	20
Urdu-English	1	...	...	...	1
Hindi-English	...	...	...	1	1
Hindi-Urdu	3	...	...	2	5
Marathi-English	...	1	1	...	2
Marathi-Hindi	...	1	...	...	1
Total ...	104	3	2	4	113

Under the head of Political, National Congress was again the subject that attracted most attention. At the beginning of the year nearly every paper contained accounts, more or less detailed, of the meeting of the Congress at Allahabad in December 1888. Some of them, including the *Hindustán*, republished in full the speeches delivered at the Congress. Towards the end of the year, there were articles giving an account of the various meetings held in the several districts of the Provinces for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the Congress at Bombay. Seldom does any article show any literary ability or power to grapple with political questions, apart from personal considerations. The aims and objects of the Congress are never taken up in detail and separately discussed. Wholesale changes in the Government of the country are proposed; dogged assertion then takes the place of argument, and these changes are styled reforms, and therefore recommended and pressed. No attempt is made to measure the extent or the effect of the suggested reforms, nor are the benefits to be derived from them logically deduced or discussed, and the difficulties to be met with in their introduction are dismissed as little worthy of discussion. The objections of opponents are set down as the outpourings of ignorant and selfish men, and no attempt is made to discuss them or refute them by argument: reliance being rather placed on abusive personalities. Towards the end of the year Sir William Wedderburn's acceptance of the presidency of the meeting of the Congress at Bombay, and Mr. Hume's letter threatening to sever his connection with the Congress received attention, as did also the intended visit of Mr. Bradlaugh.

The more important of the papers advocating Congress views are the *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), the *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), the *Nasím-i-Agra* (Agra), the *Hindustán* (Kálakánkar), the *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), the *Subodh Sindhu*, and the *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly); and those opposed to the Congress are the *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), the *Mihra-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), the *Bhárat Bandhu* (Aligarh), the *Ázád* (Lucknow), the *Agra Akhbár* (Agra), the *Naiyar-i-Azam* (Moradabad), the *Najm-ul-Akhbár* (Etáwah), and the *Álam-i-Taswir* (Cawnpore).

Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill for the reform of the Indian Councils was generally approved; but its provisions for the election of members of the Supreme Council by the members of Provincial Councils, and the members of those Councils by the Municipal Boards, the Chambers of Commerce, and the University graduates, were not considered satisfactory, as this would exclude from the power of voting every landlord or banker who was neither a Municipal Commissioner, or a University graduate. With regard to the Bill introduced into Parliament by Lord Cross, that nobleman was praised for recognizing the necessity for the reform of the Legisla-

tive Councils; but it was urged that no reform of the Councils can be considered satisfactory which leaves the appointment of members to Government: such members could never be independent; could never possess the confidence of the people or represent popular grievances fearlessly. One paper suggested that, owing to the unsatisfactory state of feeling of the different classes of the community to each other, the elective system is an impossibility.

Disapproval was expressed of the motion adopted at the Allahabad Congress of December 1889, relative to the repeal of the Arms Act. It was considered that the free possession of arms by the people would be dangerous to the peace of the country, and that owing to the steady advance of the Russians towards the frontier the measure would be a very unwise one, as the people might make an improper use of their arms on an emergency. A suggestion was made that the delegates should re-consider the question at the next Congress.

Kashmír affairs were discussed by several papers. One paper, in dealing with the charges brought against the Mahárája of Kashmír, of having meditated the murder of the Resident, from the first treated the letters on which the charges were founded as forgeries, and accused the Indian Government of encouraging intrigues in the State, with a view to bringing the Mahárája into trouble, and to paving the way to annexation. Englishmen, it said, have long been anxious to take this step, because Kashmír has an excellent climate, and is one of the gates of the frontier, through which the Russians may attempt to enter India. Another paper admitted that for the last ten years the state of Kashmír had been disgraceful, and that the people, particularly the Muhammadans, had been greatly oppressed by the officials, and suggested that although annexation or direct interference by the Government of India would be undesirable, pressure should be brought to bear on the Darbár to improve the administration. Annexation was advocated by one paper only, and on the ground that before long such a step must become inevitable. The establishment of a Council could not be viewed otherwise than as a temporary make-shift, and the admission into it of Rája Amar Singh was a mistake, he having been tried as Prime Minister and proved himself a failure. Generally, however, the action taken by the Government of India for the settlement of this question is adversely criticised by the Vernacular Press, as being an infringement of the provisions of the treaty of 1846, and as likely to excite suspicions in the minds of other native Chiefs.

The death of Nawáb Mushtaq Ali Khan, in February, drew the attention of several newspapers to the affairs of the Rámpur State. General Azim-ud-din was severely attacked for his action in ejecting the contumacious Princes from the State. General disapproval was expressed of the young Nawáb being placed under English tutelage, and of his removal from Rámpur and from the influence of his relatives. At the same time several papers took up the cause of the disaffected members of the Rámpur family, with whom considerable sympathy was expressed.

At the beginning of the year several papers published reviews on the administration of Lord Dufferin. Complaint was made that His Lordship had granted no new privileges to the people of this country, and had even told the people not to indulge in such hopes as they had been led to cherish. Approval was expressed of the annexation of Burma and the fortification of the North-Western frontier; but the increase in the tax on salt was condemned. Other papers did not hesitate to record their opinion that Burma was unjustly annexed, and that the Burmans who fight for their independence were being treated as rebels and robbers. The financial measures adopted by Lord Dufferin's Government, *viz.*, the imposition of the income tax, the enhancement of the salt tax, and the levying of duty on kerosine oil were much criticised. It was specially noted that the Finance Committee, and the Civil Service and Crawford Commissions appointed by His Lordship, caused a heavy expenditure; and whereas the Finance Committee did not interfere with the

high salaries of European officials, the Home charges, the Simla exodus, &c., to which the unsatisfactory condition of the Imperial Treasury was mainly due, the shears were applied to the Educational and Public Works Departments, which has deprived many natives of employment and reduced them to a state of starvation. Doubts are also suggested as to the benefits to be derived from Lady Dufferin's scheme for providing female medical aid for native women.

The agitation that has continued during the year under report for the prevention of the killing of kine, received less attention from the Vernacular Press than might have been expected. One paper remarked that besides being held sacred by the Hindus, oxen are used for agricultural purposes, as beasts of burden, and that their milk was a nutritious and valuable article of food; that agriculture suffered from the scarcity of oxen; and that the dearth of cows' milk had affected the physique of natives. It was suggested that gram should be substituted for the beef supplied to European soldiers; that cowsheds should be established all over the country, to be managed on the principles adopted by Government horse-breeding depôts, and that the local societies should purchase the cattle of those persons who desire to part with them, to prevent their falling into the hands of butchers. It was estimated that in a certain part of the country there has been a reduction of 24·6 per cent. in the number of the cattle, and that if this reduction were maintained throughout the country, the bovine species would come to an end in the next 78 years.

Upon the finding of the Crawford Commission and the decision of the Secretary of State being published, a series of articles on the subject appeared in the Vernacular Press. Approval was expressed of the finding; Lord Reay was praised for his justice, courage, and firmness; but the punishment inflicted on Mr. Crawford was considered to be grossly inadequate.

The amendments to the Indian Factories Act were also discussed, and it was urged that the proposed measure of closing the factories four days in the month would deprive Indian mill-owners of one-seventh of their profits, and that thousands of small workshops would be brought under the Act, causing great hardship to their owners.

Mr. Caine's crusade against the liquor traffic drew the attention of several papers to the alleged increase of drunkenness in India. One paper complained that owing to the policy pursued by the Government of India, with the object of increasing the excise revenue, the use of liquor had greatly spread during the last 25 years, and that now a wine shop was to be found in every village and every street. The disinterested efforts of Mr. Caine were duly approved, and it was suggested that local associations should be established all over the country to watch the proceedings of the Excise officials.

The reimposition of the patwári cess was unfavourably commented on. It was urged that Lord Dufferin, having engaged in a series of extravagant undertakings, soon rendered the condition of the Imperial Treasury very unsatisfactory, and necessitated the introduction of the income tax, the enhancement of the salt tax, and the duty on kerosine oil, and finally the reimposition of the patwári cess. Lord Ripon had remitted the cess in 1882 because the condition of the peasantry was unsatisfactory; and if, as stated, the tenants had received no benefit from the abolition of the cess, because their contribution to the cess had become amalgamated with their rents, and it was impossible to separate the contributions from the rents, this did not justify the Government in imposing a fresh burden on them, as under the Act they would have to make an additional contribution over and above the contribution they already make. It was suggested that in view of the importance of the services rendered to Government by patwáris the whole cost of their establishment should be borne by Government and the general tax-payer, but that in no case should a new burden be imposed on the cultivator.

The Leprosy Bill attracted much attention. One paper observed that if the Bill became law it would check the spread of leprosy, and thus do a great deal of good to the country ; another, whilst urging that lepers should be treated with kindness and proper arrangements be made for the preservation of the religion of each leper, considered that the Bill should make provision for the following matters : (1) poor lepers, having no friends to look after them, should be segregated in asylums ; (2) lepers in good circumstances should be required to stay at home, but if found wandering in public thoroughfares, they should be arrested and sent to asylums ; (3) publication of precautions to be adopted by those living in the same house as lepers ; (4) no leper should be employed in any establishment with which the public has occasion to deal. The provisions of the proposed Bill were generally approved and some papers urged that Government should hold a conference, in which European doctors and Hindu and Muhammadan physicians should take part in order to find out the causes which tend to propagate the disease.

The Official Secrets Bill was looked upon as really intended to prevent the *exposé* of Government's underhand proceedings, and it was believed that the Bill would create unnecessary suspicions in the public mind. One paper disapproved of the Bill as a retrograde movement, that would interfere with the freedom of newspapers, and remove the wholesome check which they exercise over wilful and tyrannical officials.

The grievances of native railway passengers were noticed by some papers. Regret was expressed that proper attention is not paid to the comforts of native passengers, who contribute the larger portion of the revenues, and it was urged that amendment is required in the following directions : (1) overcrowding of third class carriages ; (2) the supply of privies in third class carriages, especially in the case of carriages reserved for native women, for whom also at large stations native ticket collectors should be appointed ; (3) the arrangements for the supply of water ; (4) the erection of suitable sheds, one for men and one for women, at each station.

Several papers expressed disapproval of the extravagant expenditure of money at marriage and other festivals, and also of the marriage of boys and girls before they are 16 and 12 years of age respectively.

Attention was drawn by some papers to the alloying of the precious metals by shroffs and goldsmiths, and it was recommended that the Government should take steps (1) to regulate the weights used by shroffs ; (2) to inflict punishment on goldsmiths for alloying precious metals ; (3) to have the shops of the native druggists inspected, as they are now in the habit of selling old and worthless medicinal drugs ; (4) to prevent men from practising medicine who have not passed any examination ; (5) to forbid the adulteration of *ghí* with fat, the use of which is opposed to the religion of the people.

4.—Literary Societies.

(For standard section on above, see pages 284 and 285 of Report for year ending 31st March 1883.)

5.—Arts and Sciences.

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CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

[For section on above, see page 199 of Administration Report for 1874-75.]

CHAPTER IX.

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1.—Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

[For standard section on above, see pages 286 of Administration Report for year ending 31st March 1883.]

2.—Ecclesiastical. 3.—Stationery.

[For sections on above, see page 199 of Administration Report for 1874-75.]

4.—Wards' Institution.

(See Court of Wards.)

5.—Government Press.

The cash expenditure of the year 1889-90 amounted to Rs. 2,67,744 and the value of the stock received from the Superintendent, Government Stationery, and by transfer from other Departments to Rs. 1,49,306. If to these sums be added Rs. 56,236, the estimated value of the depreciation of dead stock, and interest on raw materials, &c., the expenses of the year aggregated Rs. 4,73,286. The cash receipts amounted to Rs. 51,544: the net cost of the Press to Government was therefore Rs. 4,21,742.

The value of the outturn was estimated at Rs. 5,05,212, of which Rs. 88,812 were remunerative, Rs. 4,15,125 administrative, and Rs. 1,275 Press contingencies. The result of the year's working was therefore a profit to Government estimated at Rs. 31,926, or 6·8 per cent. on the outlay. This profit was larger than was obtained in either of the two previous years, notwithstanding the outbreak of influenza, which greatly interfered with the work of the Press during the last months of the year.

The Camp Press, worked economically and secured a profit of 17 per cent. by turning out, at a cost of Rs. 14,792, work to the value of Rs. 17,253.

The accounts outstanding during the year amounted to Rs. 1,175, of which a small sum Rs. 8-7-0 was said to be irrecoverable.

6.—Government Book Depôt.

The cost of maintenance of the Book Depôt during the year was Rs. 18,361 and the realizations Rs. 13,214. The stock in hand was reported to have been increased in value by Rs. 4,347, so that the net cost was Rs. 800. The estimated value of the stock in hand on the 31st March 1890 amounted to Rs. 1,87,865. Of this doubtless a large quantity of the books are unsaleable and are of no practical value, being in excess of the demand.

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I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

1.—*Physical Geography of the Territories under the control of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.*

	Latitude.	Longitude.	Remarks.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Between 23° 51′ and 30° 7′ north,	Between 77° 4′ and 84° 40′ east,	The territories commonly called the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are bounded on the north by the snowy range of the Kumaun Himálayas and Nipál; on the south by the Sagar district of the Central Provinces and the Native States of Bundelkhand and Rewah; on the west by the river Tons until its junction with the Jumna, thence by the Jumna to the 28th degree of latitude; on the south-west by the Native States of Gwalior, Dholpur, and Bharatpur; and on the east and south-east by the Sáran, Sháhabad, Behar, and Palamau districts of Lower Bengal. The non-regulation portions of the North-Western Provinces are Kumaun and Garhwál to the extreme north and Jhánsi to the south-west.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

FORM A.—*Area cultivated and uncultivated in the North-Western Provinces*

Serial number.	1 District.	2 Area shown by the Survey Department.	3 Deduct. Feudatory and Tributary States.	4 Deduct. Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	5 Deduct. Total.	6(a) Net area dealt with in this return. According to the Survey of India.	6(b) Net area dealt with in this return. According to the village papers.
	N.-W. PROVINCES.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	† Acres.
1	Dehra Dún ...	764,544	...	...	...	764,544	763,495
2	Saháranpur ...	1,425,920	...	...	...	1,425,920	1,429,210
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	1,072,000	...	...	...	1,072,000	1,064,353
4	Meerut ...	1,507,840	...	...	...	1,507,840	1,514,605
5	Bulandshahr ...	1,214,080	...	...	...	1,214,080	1,220,252
6	Aligarh ...	1,251,392	...	...	...	1,251,392	1,249,551
	Total ...	7,235,776	...	...	...	7,235,776	7,241,466
7	Muttra ...	932,480	...	...	...	932,480	927,560
8	Agra ...	1,187,840	...	...	...	1,187,840	1,181,095
9	Farukhabad ...	1,100,160	...	...	...	1,100,160	1,101,183
10	Mainpuri ...	1,086,080	...	...	...	1,086,080	1,086,543
11	Etáwah ...	1,084,160	...	...	...	1,084,160	1,082,381
12	Etah ...	* 1,110,918	...	...	...	1,110,918	1,114,291
	Total ...	6,501,638	...	...	...	6,501,638	6,493,053
13	Bijnor ...	1,196,902	...	...	...	1,196,902	1,214,179
14	Moradabad ...	1,473,920	...	...	...	1,473,920	1,460,032
15	Budaún ...	* 1,271,550	...	...	...	1,271,550	1,289,483
16	Bareilly ...	1,623,040	604,800	...	604,800	1,018,240	1,019,930
17	Sháhjahánpur ...	1,119,420	...	...	...	1,119,420	1,117,354
18	Pilibhít ...	878,720	...	...	...	878,720	879,238
	Total ...	7,563,552	604,800	...	604,800	6,958,752	6,980,216
19	Cawnpore ...	1,514,368	...	...	...	1,514,368	1,512,951
20	Fatehpur ...	1,048,960	...	...	...	1,048,960	1,041,111
21	Bánda ...	2,129,152	169,984	...	169,984	1,959,168	1,958,341
22	Hamírpur ...	1,751,680	286,976	...	286,976	1,464,704	1,464,684
23	Allahabad ...	1,813,184	...	...	...	1,813,184	1,824,954
24	Jaunpur ...	992,640	...	...	...	992,640	991,849
	Total ...	9,249,984	456,960	...	456,960	8,793,024	8,793,890
25	Azamgarh ...	1,374,080	...	...	...	1,374,080	1,374,644
26	Mirzapur ...	3,342,720	554.000	1,181,257	1,735,257	1,607,463	1,607,463
27	Benares ...	641,920	76,589	...	76,589	565,331	565,299
28	Gházipur ...	935,952	...	3,987	3,987	931,965	931,438
29	Gorakhpur ...	2,942,784	...	...	...	2,942,784	2,928,561
30	Basti ...	1,761,792	...	...	...	1,761,792	1,778,390
31	Ballia ...	746,608	...	...	...	746,608	745,672
	Total ...	11,745,856	630,589	1,185,244	1,815,833	9,930,023	9,931,467

* Revised
† Forest

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

and Oudh, during the year ending the 30th June 1889.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Cultivated.			*Uncultivated.*				
Actually cropped.	Current fallow.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	Forests.	Serial number.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
93,082	7,630	100,712	93,262	104,485	197,747	465,036	1
832,208	54,997	887,205	146,853	142,453	289,306	252,699	2
692,281	49,245	741,526	169,891	152,936	322,827	...	3
1,092,923	46,542	1,139,465	195,070	180,070	375,140	...	4
850,079	40,843	890,922	195,248	134,082	329,330	...	5
885,350	47,108	932,458	110,109	206,984	317,093	...	6
4,445,923	246,365	4,692,288	910,433	921,010	1,831,443	717,735	
687,569	53,771	741,340	120,830	65,390	186,220	...	7
761,555	49,883	811,438	149,492	220,165	369,657	...	8
577,178	108,958	686,136	176,062	238,985	415,047	...	9
557,607	58,384	615,991	149,406	321,146	470,552	...	10
534,984	43,882	578,866	258,893	244,622	503,515	...	11
579,865	116,318	696,183	196,406	221,702	418,108	...	12
3,698,758	431,196	4,129,954	1,051,089	1,312,010	2,363,099	...	
650,909	78,802	729,711	299,762	126,445	426,207	58,261	13
1,017,012	84,606	1,101,618	245,022	113,392	358,414	...	14
865,196	98,016	963,212	203,453	122,818	326,271	...	15
762,660	40,218	802,878	104,242	112,810	217,052	...	16
731,008	64,699	795,707	214,693	106,954	321,647	...	17
414,800	49,059	463,859	246,020	72,314	318,334	97,045	18
4,441,585	415,400	4,856,985	1,313,192	654,733	1,967,925	155,306	
785,318	88,111	873,429	228,393	411,129	639,522	...	19
556,584	42,185	598,769	172,496	269,846	442,342	...	20
760,284	323,843	1,084,127	505,671	293,089	798,760	75,454	21
688,606	214,867	903,473	321,519	233,082	554,601	6,610	22
1,054,206	104,905	1,159,111	253,042	412,801	665,843	...	23
632,818	35,554	668,372	154,280	169,197	323,477	...	24
4,477,816	809,465	5,287,281	1,635,401	1,789,144	3,424,545	82,064	
845,155	38,947	884,102	164,972	325,570	490,542	...	25
529,686	236,636	766,322	458,141	304,152	762,293	78,848	26
407,888	24,349	432,237	70,095	62,967	133,062	...	27
632,972	37,393	670,365	132,087	128,986	261,073	...	28
1,839,715	124,149	1,963,864	590,458	270,047	860,505	104,192	29
1,182,239	28,962	1,211,201	393,830	173,359	567,189	...	30
517,616	29,485	547,101	88,630	109,941	198,571	...	31
5,955,271	519,921	6,475,192	1,898,213	1,375,022	3,273,235	183,040	

figures.
area is included in this column.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

FORM A.—*Area cultivated and uncultivated in the North-Western Provinces*

Serial number.	1 District.	2 Area shown by the Survey Department.	3 Deduct. Feudatory and Tributary States.	4 Deduct. Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	5 Deduct. Total.	6(a) Net area dealt with in this return. According to the Survey of India.	6(b) Net area dealt with in this return. According to the village papers.
	N.-W. P.—*(concld.)*.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
32	Jhánsi ...	1,049,790	...	97,920	97,920	951,870	943,716
33	Jalaun ...	1,000,212	54,528	...	54,528	945,684	946,638
34	Lalitpur ...	1,246,080	...	...	...	1,246,080	1,246,344
	Total ...	3,296,082	54,528	97,920	152,448	3,143,634	3,136,698
35	Kumaun ...	4,576,640	...	3,580,843	3,580,843	995,797	995,797
36	Garhwál ...	6,277,760	2,675,200	301,840	2,977,040	3,300,720	3,300,886
37	Tarái ...	590,720	...	...	...	590,720	* 586,496
	Total ...	11,445,120	2,675,200	3,882,683	6,557,883	4,887,237	4,883,179
	TOTAL, N.-W. P. ...	57,038,008	4,422,077	5,165,847	9,587,924	47,450,084	47,459,969
	OUDH.						
1	Lucknow ...	625,280	...	...	...	625,280	618,987
2	Unao ...	1,111,385	...	...	...	1,111,385	1,139,855
3	Bara Banki ...	1,089,966	...	...	...	1,089,966	1,116,460
	Total ...	2,826,631	...	...	...	2,826,631	2,875,302
4	Sitapur ...	1,411,840	...	...	...	1,411,840	1,441,926
5	Hardoi ...	1,463,040	...	...	...	1,463,040	1,486,927
6	Kheri ...	1,896,320	...	...	...	1,896,320	1,897,445
	Total ...	4,771,200	...	...	...	4,771,200	4,826,298
7	Fyzabad ...	1,092,319	...	...	...	1,092,319	1,114,512
8	Bahraich ...	1,699,180	...	...	...	1,699,180	1,714,082
9	Gonda ...	1,799,985	...	...	...	1,799,985	1,843,146
	Total ...	4,591,484	...	...	...	4,591,484	4,671,740
10	Rae Bareli ...	1,121,280	...	...	...	1,121,280	1,122,631
11	Sultánpur ...	1,088,640	...	...	...	1,088,640	1,094,204
12	Partábgarh ...	933,120	...	...	...	933,120	921,162
	Total ...	3,143,040	...	...	...	3,143,040	3,137,997
	TOTAL, OUDH ...	15,332,355	...	...	...	15,332,355	15,511,337

* Revised

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

and Oudh, during the year ending the 30th June 1889—(concluded).

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Cultivated.			*Uncultivated.*				
Actually cropped.	Current fallow.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	Forests.	Serial number.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
404,332	73,330	477,662	270,569	171,528	442,097	23,957	32
536,833	85,745	622,578	148,520	175,540	324,060	...	33
282,901	138,282	421,183	498,696	227,992	726,688	98,473	34
1,224,066	297,357	1,521,423	917,785	575,060	1,492,845	122,430	
253,047	58,212	311,259	10,618	...	10,618	673,920	35
118,865	16,981	135,846	...	...	...	3,165,040	36
215,768	24,864	240,632	190,208	36,505	226,713	119,151	37
587,680	100,057	687,737	200,826	36,505	237,331	3,958,111	
24,831,099	2,819,761	27,650,860	7,926,939	6,663,484	14,590,423	5,218,686	
354,087	16,967	371,054	118,959	128,974	247,933	...	1
615,750	31,630	647,380	266,612	225,863	492,475	...	2
726,535	24,462	750,997	213,269	152,194	365,463	...	3
1,696,372	73,059	1,769,431	598,840	507,031	1,105,871	...	
951,149	65,502	1,016,651	265,500	159,775	425,275	...	4
928,820	51,749	980,569	313,390	192,968	506,358	...	5
803,730	108,867	912,597	563,826	156,075	719,901	264,947	6
2,683,699	226,118	2,909,817	1,142,716	508,818	1,651,534	264,947	
675,763	24,610	700,373	224,849	189,290	414,139	...	7
917,354	50,618	967,972	399,825	138,264	538,089	208,021	8
1,175,140	58,717	1,233,857	334,066	176,086	510,152	99,137	9
2,768,257	133,945	2,902,202	958,740	503,640	1,462,380	307,158	
597,180	15,863	613,043	262,023	247,565	509,588	...	10
612,635	15,550	628,185	248,973	217,046	466,019	...	11
499,527	16,399	515,929	163,122	242,114	405,236	...	12
1,709,342	47,812	1,757,154	674,118	706,725	1,380,843	...	
8,857,670	480,934	9,338,604	3,374,414	2,226,214	5,600,628	572,105	

figures.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

2.—*Statement of Rainfall, Temperature, and Prevailing Winds in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year* 1889.

Number.	Places at which observations taken.	Rainfall (in inches).				Average Temperature in the shade.									Prevailing Winds.			Remarks.
						May.			*July.*			*December.*						
		January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
		"	"	"	"	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°				
1	Chakráta	14·71	65·74	...	80·45	56·1	75·6	65·8	60·7	70·0	65·3	43·9	60·7	52·3	N.E.	W.	N.E.	
2	Mussoorie	16·41	111·21	...	127·62	55·7	76·3	66·0	58·8	71·0	64·9	44·0	55·2	49·6				
3	Ránikhet	11·80	44·86	...	56·66	62·6	78·9	70·8	63·9	73·8	68·8	46·3	62·8	54·6	E. & N.E.	S.W.	S.W.	
4	Pithoragarh	14·86	57·14	...	72·00	62·0	82·9	72·4	66·7	79·5	73·1	44·7	69·5	57·1	N.E.	S.	E. & S.	
5	Dehra Dún	9·34	100·12	...	109·46	69·2	95·1	82·2	73·6	85·4	79·5	45·6	74·0	59·8	N.	S.E.	N.E.	
6	Roorkee	4·56	46·13	...	50·69	73·4	102·8	88·1	78·1	91·7	84·9	42 5	75·2	58·3	W.	S.E.	W.	
7	Meerut	4·73	28·42	...	33·15	74·3	102·2	88·2	78·9	92·9	85·9	44·3	76·1	60·2	W.	E.	W.	
8	Bareilly	3·57	47·17	...	50·74	75·9	104·6	90·2	78·8	91·1	85·0	45·3	76·1	60·7	N.W.	S.E.	N.E.	
9	Agra	2·70	22·83	0·20	25·73	80·2	107·9	94·0	80·7	94·8	87·8	48·1	80·3	64·2	N.W.	S.W.	N.W.	
10	Lucknow	2·51	48 01	...	50·52	75·5	106·4	91·0	79·2	91·5	85·4	46·1	77·5	61·8	W.	E.	W.	
11	Gorakhpur	5·99	66·45	0·56	73·00	78·6	103·9	91·2	80·0	90·1	85 0	52·1	74·8	63·4	W.	E.	W.	
12	Gházipur	2·99	38·11	2·72	43·82	83·4	105·3	94·3	82·0	90·2	86·1	52·1	72·9	62·5	W.	E.	W.	
13	Benares	4·41	40·76	0·27	45·44	77·4	107·2	92·3	80·1	91·2	85·6	47·4	75·7	61·6	S.W.	E.	S.W.	
14	Allahabad	2·10	37·82	0 51	40·43	78·8	108·6	93·7	79·7	92·2	86·0	46·1	77·9	62·0	W.	E.	W.	
15	Jhánsi	2·33	28·30	0 26	30·89	84·1	108·3	96·2	79·9	93·5	86·7	52·4	83·0	67·7	N.W.	S.W.	S.W.	
	General mean ...	3·59	40·40	0·45	44·44	78·2	105·7	91·9	79·7	91·9	85·8	47·6	77·0	62·3				

N.B.—In striking out the general mean, stations Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 have been left out on account of their exceptionally high altitudes.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

B.—Political Relations.

1.—*Native States.*

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
Nil.							

2.—*Statement of Native Chiefs in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

Division.	Name of Chief and State.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sanad authorising adoption or not.	Families follow primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
Rámpur.	Muhammad Hamid Ali Khán, Bahádur, Nawáb of Rámpur.	Jagírdár. Has criminal and civil powers within his territory. At present a minor.	Pathán, Musalmán.	15	By private tutor deputed by Government from the Educational Department.	Student ...	Yes ...	Yes ...	Has no male heirs.	The Rámpur jágír has an area of about 941 square miles: a population of 541,914. During the minority of the Nawáb, the State is administered by a Council of Regency, of which Nawáb Safdar Ali Khan is President, and General Azim-ud-din Khán, Bahádur, is Vice-President. The estimated income for 1889-90 was Rs. 29,13,100, but the actual income for nine months of the year amounted to Rs. 30,39,100, and the annual expenditure about Rs. 22,41,415. The capital, Rámpur, has 74,250 inhabitants, and the next largest town 9,860. Rice, sugar, hides, and a kind of damask are the principal exports, and the imports consist mainly of elephants, English cloth, groceries, and salt. The Nawáb keeps a military force of about 2,029 men of all arms, besides 1,587 military police.
Benares.	Prabhu Narayan Singh, Bahádur, Mahárája of Benares.	Rája of Benares.	Brahmin (Bhuinhár).	35	Privately ...	In the management of his estate.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Yes ...	The Rája of Benares is a descendant of Rája Balwant Singh, father of Rája Chet Singh, who was deposed by Warren Hastings in 1781. The Family Domains of the Mahárája of Benares consist of the parganas of Kaswar Rája in the Benares district and Kera Mangraur and Bhadohi in the Mirzapur district. Their united area is 985 square miles, containing 1,766 villages, with a population of 439,851 and an average rental of Rs. 11,27,000, of which Rs. 3,03,700 are paid by the Mahárája to the Government as revenue. The civil and revenue courts are those of the Mahárája and his Principal and Deputy Principal officers. The procedure is that of Act XII of 1881, supplemented where necessary by the Civil Procedure Code. In 1861, the Governor-General granted the Rája the right of adoption in accordance with Hindu law and custom of his race. The Family Domains have been especially exempted from the operation of Act III of 1878 (the Local Rates Act). The Mahárája succeeded his uncle Sir Ishri Parshad Narayan Singh, Bahádur, G.C.S.I., on the 13th June 1885.
Kumaun.	Kirti Sah, Rája of Tehri-Garhwál.	Rája of Tehri (at present a minor).	Rájput ...	16	Being educated at the Ajmere College.	Student ...	Yes ...	Yes ...	Has no male heirs.	Succeeded on the 7th February 1887, on the death of his father. The State is at present under the Regency of the mother of the Rája. The area of Tehri is 4,180 square miles, the population is about 200,000, and the income from all sources was Rs. 2,58,000 in 1889-90, and the expenditure Rs. 2,25,000. The Rájas of Tehri pay no tribute, but are required to give free passage to British subjects passing through their territories, and in case of emergency give assistance to the paramount power. The principal article of production is grain. No mines are worked.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory for the Revenue

Number.	Names of executive districts.	Number of tahsils.	Number of munsifs.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town, with population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	N.-W. Provinces.					
1	Dehra Dún	2	1	1,195	144,070	Dehra Dún 18,959
2	Saháranpur	4	2	2,228	979,544	Saháranpur 59,194
3	Muzaffarnagar	4	2	1,675	758,444	Kairana 18,374
4	Meerut	6	2	2,356	1,313,137	Meerut 99,565
5	Bulandshahr	4	2	1,897	924,822	Khurja 27,190
6	Aligarh	6	3	1,955	1,021,187	Koil 61,730
7	Muttra	6	2	1,457	671,690	Muttra 55,016
8	Agra	7	2	1,856	974,656	Agra 141,188
9	Farukhabad	6	4	1,719	907,608	Farukhabad 74,872
10	Mainpuri	5	2	1,697	801,216	Mainpuri 20,236
11	Etáwah	5	2	1,694	722,371	Etáwah 34,721
12	Etah	4	3	1,736	756,263	Kásganj 16,535
13	Bijnor	5	2	1,870	721,450	Nagina 20,503
14	Moradabad	6	5	2,303	1,155,173	Moradabad 67,387
15	Budaun	5	4	1,987	905,553	Budaun 33,680
16	Bareilly	6	2	1,591	1,030,936	Bareilly 113,417
17	Sháhjahánpur	4	3	1,749	858,104	Sháhjahánpur ... 74,830
18	Pilibhít	3	2	1,373	451,601	Pilibhít 29,721
19	Cawnpore	9	3	2,366	1,181,396	Cawnpore 151,444
20	Fatehpur	6	1	1,639	683,745	Fatehpur 21,328
21	Bánda	8	...	3,061	698,608	Bánda 28,974
22	Hamírpur	6	1	2,289	507,337	Ráth 14,479
23	Allahabad	9	2	2,833	1,474,106	Allahabad 150,338
24	Jaunpur	5	2	1,551	1,209,663	Jaunpur 42,845
25	Azamgárh	5	2	2,147	1,604,654	Azamgarh 18,528
26	Mirzapur	5	...	5,223	1,136,796	Mirzapur 56,378
27	Benares	3	1	1,003	892,684	Benares 199,700
28	Gházipur	4	3	1,462	1,001,582	Gházipur 32,885
29	Gorákhpur	6	3	4,598	2,617,120	Gorakhpur 57,922
30	Basti	5	2	2,753	1,630,612	Mendhawal 11,592
31	Ballia	3	2	1,167	937,280	Ballia 15,320
32	Jhánsi	4	...	1,640	361,702	Jhánsi 25,872
33	Jalaun	5	...	1,477	418,142	Kálpi 14,306
34	Lalitpur	2	...	1,947	249,088	Lalitpur 10,684
35	Kumaun	3	...	7,151	493,641	Almora 7,390
36	Garhwál	1	...	5,629	345,629	... ...
37	Tarái	3	...	923	206,993	Káshipur 14,667
	Total, N.-W. Provinces ...	180	67	83,197	32,748,603	
	Oudh.					
1	Lucknow	3	2	979	696,824	Lucknow 261,303
2	Unao	4	4	1,768	899,069	Purwa 9,719
3	Bara Banki	4	4	1,768	1,026,788	Nawábganj 15,133
4	Sitapur	4	4	2,253	958,251	Khairabad 14,217
5	Hardoi	4	4	2,305	987,630	Shahabad 185,110
6	Kheri	3	2	2,992	831,922	Lakhimpur 7,526
7	Fyzabad	4	2	1,688	1,081,419	Fyzabad 38,828
8	Gonda	3	3	2,881	1,270,926	Gonda 13,743
9	Bahraich	3	3	2,740	878,048	Bahraich 19,439
10	Rae Bareli	4	4	1,729	951,905	Rae Bareli 16,269
11	Sultánpur	4	3	1,707	957,912	Perkinsganj 4,605
12	Partábgarh	3	3	1,434	847,047	Partábgarh 5,852
	Total, Oudh ...	43	38	24,234	11,387,741	

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

YEAR 1888-89 FOR THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance (in miles) of villages from nearest Court.	Average of maximum distance (in miles) of villages from nearest Court.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	*Revenue.* Land.	*Revenue.* Gross.	Number.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
539	6	17	45	13	328	92,232	83,095	5,29,537	1
1,916	19	33	27	21	2,258	2,17,345	12,19,206	18,02,572	2
1,058	11	27	24	12	1,865	2,14,756	12,35,319	15,32,977	3
1,716	20	21	18	17	3,336	3,04,254	22,47,716	41,26,655	4
1,674	10	31	31	8	2,442	2,29,054	12,36,329	21,85,398	5
1,813	20	27	25	17	3,021	3,65,713	21,38,101	29,14,452	6
887	14	25	39	15	2,472	2,56,327	16,33,761	20,21,167	7
1,241	18	24	26	7	3,742	5,98,520	17,66,958	25,95,293	8
1,828	18	23	29	19	2,993	3,44,964	13,11,624	16,42,458	9
1,434	13	17	15	10	2,412	2,58,564	12,66,037	19,01,551	10
1,561	11	16	24	13	2,018	2,89,744	13,32,007	17,67,483	11
1,544	13	10	33	25	1,956	2,67,263	11,89,884	14,12,658	12
2,925	12	18	38	10	2,486	2,98,798	11,77,967	16,88,101	13
2,929	20	36	28	11	964	42,603	14,57,313	21,17,215	14
2,139	14	16	26	20	2,036	3,22,358	10,45,238	14,90,134	15
2,109	18	21	18	9	2,983	4,57,823	13,39,484	20,18,087	16
2,375	15	18	30	10	2,752	1,90,048	11,62,537	20,41,280	17
1,259	8	10	21	12	1,414	1,51,802	7,02,544	9,29,504	18
3,229	21	28	44	15	3,909	4,63,818	21,59,634	32,86,680	19
1,592	11	18	19	11	2,370	2,66,823	13,09,768	16,88,782	20
1,301	15	19	32	9	2,324	2,74,243	11,35,112	15,91,561	21
929	11	10	25	11	1,688	2,23,410	10,70,246	13,60,315	22
4,000	22	30	21	10	1,307	3,77,149	23,71,342	38,98,796	23
3,455	15	24	22	16	2,554	2,48,721	12,48,136	17,47,658	24
5,532	15	14	29	25	2,819	2,08,535	17,30,344	23,13,509	25
5,207	10	10	60	40	2,175	3,77,451	8,62,065	15,08,881	26
2,328	13	23	34	1	2,458	4,56,974	8,96,251	16,76,257	27
3,730	16	17	24	20	2,162	3,78,012	10,74,112	15,34,217	28
8,230	20	20	40	2	3,128	3,85,244	17,34,486	29,20,656	29
7,534	11	13	32	12	2,467	2,36,793	13,32,789	18,31,272	30
2,380	9	10	30	9	1,658	2,44,497	6,40,206	10,06,330	31
705	13	12	20	14	1,716	2,56,707	4,72,185	7,14,159	32
937	10	13	22	16	1,633	2,86,750	10,34,790	12,55,004	33
749	5	5	33	14	901	1,71,009	1,47,606	2,36,686	34
6,908	14	21	140	18	170	2,10,946	4,12,199	6,80,652	35
4,288	4	5	131	44	56	47,370	1,03,608	1,85,322	36
672	2	4	50	25	302	70,245	1,69,095	4,59,212	37
94,653	497	686	...	...	77,275	1,00,86,865	4,34,49,094	6,46,12,471	
957	14	29	25	10	1,756	1,75,195	7,18,238	13,43 775	1
1,674	18	14	24	12	461	1,46,790	13,45,431	18,20,464	2
2,094	12	15	28	13	926	1,46,583	15,59,973	19,21,171	3
2,363	13	20	20	10	507	1,50,756	13,00,688	16,21,009	4
1,981	15	26	25	9	1,966	1,05,977	13,43,974	16,50,119	5
1,777	20	18	50	36	2,797	1,68,954	8,19,142	11,57,526	6
2,570	16	29	23	7	719	1,83,198	11,50,508	15,85,779	7
2,834	21	24	35	27	609	2,55,150	15,29,798	20,46,824	8
1,944	13	13	49	16	469	1,43,416	9,53,829	12,05,496	9
1,768	15	17	16	10	448	2,30,238	12,26,406	15,08,808	10
2,526	17	14	25	9	413	1,70,636	11,73,194	13,73,351	11
2,214	10	13	31	9	363	1,73,536	9,79,144	24,21,019	12
24,692	184	232	351	168	11,434	20,48,429	2,41,00,325	1,96,55,341	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

D.—POPULATION FOR THE NORTH-WESTERN PRO

Number.	District.	*Inhabited houses.*			POPULATION.					
		Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	*Children up to 14 years.* Male.	Female.	Total.	Number per square mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	N.-W. PROVINCES.									
1	Dehra Dún ...	...	...	32,942	57,302	36,926	26,683	23,159	144,070	121
2	Saháranpur ...	...	...	91,977	332,448	283,311	197,979	165,806	979,544	439
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	...	...	97,018	260,117	226,143	149,319	122,865	758,444	453
4	Meerut ...	...	...	150,259	458,473	402,703	246,964	204,997	1,313,137	557
5	Bulandshahr ...	...	...	96,446	306,801	277,204	185,157	155,660	924,822	487
6	Aligarh ...	...	...	124,573	350,352	305,312	200,927	164,596	1,021,187	522
7	Muttra ...	...	...	85,949	236,861	208,985	124,106	101,738	671,690	461
8	Agra ...	...	...	165,439	341,600	297,327	185,201	150,528	974,656	525
9	Farukhabad ...	...	...	133,966	316,666	272,416	173,842	144,684	907,608	528
10	Mainpuri ...	...	...	102,037	279,090	230,059	163,004	129,063	801,216	472
11	Etáwah ...	...	...	105,548	252,589	208,070	142,635	119,077	722,371	426
12	Etah ...	...	...	88,496	262,590	221,070	150,950	121,653	756,263	435
13	Bijnor ...	...	...	84,871	236,577	217,385	146,681	120,807	721,450	386
14	Moradabad ...	...	...	143,631	373,042	341,217	237,249	203,665	1,155,173	502
15	Budaun ...	...	...	102,849	302,411	268,460	184,463	150,219	905,553	456
16	Bareilly ...	...	...	119,935	335,733	303,034	212,277	179,892	1,030,936	648
17	Sháhjahánpur ...	...	...	123,740	287,371	253,821	173,319	143,593	858,104	490
18	Pilibhít ...	...	...	64,625	144,981	132,009	94,806	79,805	451,601	329
19	Cawnpore ...	...	...	201,172	416,467	366,361	212,424	186,144	1,181,396	499
20	Fatehpur ...	...	...	131,589	222,860	222,072	124,727	114,086	683,745	417
21	Bánda ...	...	...	123,393	221,937	221,264	132,440	122,967	698,608	228
22	Hamírpur ...	...	...	83,544	162,046	161,134	97,732	86,425	507,337	222
23	Allahabad ...	...	...	288,647	467,763	477,281	273,967	255,095	1,474,106	520
24	Jaunpur ...	...	...	204,387	370,423	375,291	240,984	222,965	1,209,663	780
25	Azamgarh ...	...	...	245,336	476,333	489,666	340,096	298,559	1,604,654	747
26	Mirzapur ...	...	...	176,976	340,998	359,034	226,306	210,458	1,136,796	218
27	Benares ...	...	...	111,563	281,794	285,038	168,990	156,862	892,684	890
28	Gházipur ...	...	...	165,789	298,102	321,778	202,235	179,467	1,001,582	685
29	Gorakhpur ...	...	...	448,925	755,466	796,512	550,657	514,485	2,617,120	569
30	Basti ...	...	...	268,159	483,491	497,597	340,760	308,764	1,630,612	592
31	Ballia ...	...	...	127,685	262,615	323,802	194,654	156,209	937,280	803
32	Jhánsi ...	...	...	66,076	119,771	114,701	68,563	58,667	361,702	221
33	Jalaun ...	...	...	66,734	135,590	131,737	80,555	70,260	418,142	283
34	Lalitpur ...	...	...	34,181	78,466	73,985	51,333	45,304	249,088	128
35	Kumaun ...	...	...	72,964	162,051	141,712	99,003	90,875	493,641	69
36	Garhwál ...	...	...	47,436	101,288	106,196	69,467	68,678	345,629	61
37	Tarái ...	...	...	33,205	72,770	60,019	40,545	33,659	206,993	224
	Total ...	...	...	4,812,062	10,565,235	10,010,632	6,511,000	5,661,736	32,748,603	394
	OUDH.									
1	Lucknow ...	...	...	131,215	244,461	224,285	120,844	107,234	696,824	704·1
2	Unao ...	...	...	152,008	292,868	288,691	168,299	149,211	899,069	514·7
3	Bara Banki ...	...	...	187,557	329,412	331,363	194,169	171,844	1,026,788	580·6
4	Sitapur ...	...	...	150,849	312,452	279,448	193,534	172,817	958,251	425·6
5	Hardoi ...	...	...	147,073	332,315	284,926	199,389	171,000	987,630	427·7
6	Kheri ...	...	...	142,657	278,210	240,998	166,809	145,905	831,922	278·0
7	Fyzabad ...	...	...	206,258	331,629	344,954	214,545	190,291	1,081,419	640·2
8	Bahraich ...	...	...	177,314	283,965	261,283	175,222	157,578	878,048	320·3
9	Gonda ...	...	...	203,274	386,486	390,124	264,285	230,031	1,270,926	442·0
10	Rae Bareli ...	...	...	180,548	288,440	321,599	178,466	163,400	951,905	547·6
11	Sultánpur ...	...	...	193,052	289,835	320,502	185,290	162,285	957,912	561·1
12	Partábgarh ...	...	...	194,308	252,350	273,441	168,380	152,876	847,047	589·6
	Total ...	...	...	2,066,113	3,622,423	3,561,614	2,229,232	1,974,472	11,387,741	502·6

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

VINCES AND OUDH, FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1889.

Classification of population.								Occupation.					
Christians.													
Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Jews and Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Prevailing languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.	Number.	Remarks.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
864	427	734	125,384	16,527	...	134	...	68,243	75,829	Hindi ...	...	1	
1,291	166	336	653,541	317,535	2	6,673	...	477,847	501,697	Urdu ...	...	2	
38	8	8	535,232	213,842	...	9,316	...	430,946	327,498	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	3	
2,161	781	1,121	997,964	294,656	1	16,453	...	685,501	627,636	Hindi ...	...	4	
66	31	18	748,280	175,458	2	967	...	515,648	409,174	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	5	
119	83	87	901,172	117,339	10	2,377	...	522,610	498,577	Urdu, Hindi, and English.	35	6	
262	19	57	611,670	58,088	...	1,594	...	374,787	296,903	Urdu and Hindi ...	34	7	
2,015	1,395	1,587	858,366	99,809	8	11,476	...	551,732	422,924	Urdu ...	348	8	
367	78	381	804,684	101,284	...	814	...	572,815	334,793	Do. ...	...	9	
33	11	102	749,141	45,068	...	6,861	...	505,014	296,202	Do. ...	...	10	
48	41	69	679,249	41,437	1	1,526	...	484,420	237,951	Hindi ...	28	11	
36	52	29	674,242	76,751	1	5,152	...	511,452	244,811	Urdu, Hindi, and English.	...	12	
23	2	274	484,353	236,073	...	725	...	409,453	311,997	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	13	
373	110	1,394	768,009	384,713	3	571	...	774,561	380,612	Ditto ...	...	14	
76	8	225	766,474	138,610	...	160	...	671,882	233,671	Ditto ...	...	15	
1,527	125	741	790,516	237,996	16	15	...	715,785	315,151	Hindi ...	28	16	
942	6	460	736,380	120,314	2	...	...	623,551	234,553	Do. ...	...	17	
12	2	4	377,003	74,580	...	...	...	326,574	125,027	Urdu ...	...	18	
2,298	643	259	1,084,970	93,073	39	114	...	736,397	444,999	Hindi ...	826	19	
47	16	25	609,381	74,218	...	58	...	447,116	236,629	Urdu and Hindi ...	78	20	
51	46	181	657,434	40,627	...	269	...	493,652	204,956	Ditto ...	...	21	
10	5	2	474,092	33,228	...	...	...	336,029	171,308	Hindi ...	...	22	
3,309	1,860	910	1,272,476	195,201	13	337	...	986,947	487,159	Urdu and Hindi ...	1,053	23	
53	36	31	1,095,989	113,553	1	...	...	916,617	293,046	Urdu ...	...	24	
27	10	40	1,393,387	211,190	...	...	...	1,293,089	311,565	Urdu and Hindi ...	152	25	
433	46	222	1,062,388	73,507	...	200	...	780,549	356,247	Hindi ...	37	26	
875	283	610	801,556	89,351	2	7	...	439,605	453,079	English, Hindi, and Bengali.	1,239	27	
58	92	498	901,644	99,281	9	...	...	723,421	278,161	Hindi ...	603	28	
67	58	808	2,354,950	261,196	41	...	...	2,276,514	340,606	Do. ...	296	29	
52	1	25	1,378,425	252,108	1	...	...	1,395,676	234,936	Urdu and Hindi ...	321	30	
13	17	2	867,530	69,718	...	...	...	606,656	330,624	Ditto ...	...	31	
621	20	34	343,858	14,589	7	2,573	...	213,568	148,134	Ditto ...	...	32	
14	...	...	392,332	25,666	...	130	...	240,669	177,473	Urdu ...	...	33	
18	1	6	233,666	5,368	...	10,029	...	165,197	83,891	Hindi ...	...	34	
2,018	50	325	479,948	11,261	7	32	...	391,303	102,338	Hindi and Hill language.	...	35	
24	...	218	343,186	2,077	...	124	...	305,216	40,413	Pahári ...	...	36	
11	...	...	131,966	74,982	...	34	...	137,054	69,939	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	37	
20,252	6,529	11,823	28,140,838	4,490,274	166	78,721	...	22,108,096	10,640,507	...	5,078 Emigration.		
4,590	* 961	739	540,255	149,921	19	339	...	317,553	379,271	Hindustani ...	538	1	* Including 10 Jews.
21	14	14	830,343	68,677	...	...	...	643,139	255,930		...	2	
20	40	18	855,192	170,556	...	962	...	744,696	282,092		...	3	
365	32	46	† 818,812	138,733	...	263	...	662,272	295,979		6	4	† Including 74 Sikhs.
23	...	52	884,982	102,572	...	1	...	724,135	263,495		...	5	
62	15	320	727,770	103,755	...	....	...	609,654	222,268		...	6	
1,117	‡ 136	58	955,562	124,539	2	5	...	834,294	247,125		764	7	‡ Including 17 Jews.
27	16	16	734,700	143,252	...	37	...	709,474	168,574		...	8	
47	8	104	1,102,221	168,546	...	...	...	1,022,244	248,682		350	9	
31	44	48	874,345	77,424	...	13	...	700,379	251,526		...	10	
38	17	...	856,329	101,524	...	4	...	680,719	277,193		16	11	
20	11	17	763,054	83,944	1	...	...	617,859	229,188		...	12	
6,361	1,294	1,432	9,943,565	1,433,443	22	1,624	...	8,266,418	3,121,323	...	1,674		

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

(a) Surveys: North-Western Provinces.

Districts.	Area previously surveyed, in miles.			*Previous cost per mile.*		*Surveyed during the year from 1st October 1888, to 30th September 1889, with total cost and cost per mile.*		Remarks.
	Topographically.	*Revenue.* By villages.	*Revenue.* By fields.	Topographical.	Revenue.	Topographical.	Revenue.	
				Rs.	Rs.			
Tarái ...	...	301	...	112·5	...	...	Area = 61 square miles. Cost = Rs. 8,022 Rate = Rs. 131·5	Cadastral survey.
							Forest Survey, on 4" scale. Area = 159 square miles. Cost = Rs. 8,270 Rate = Rs. 52·0	
Jhánsi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Area = 1,059 square miles Cost = Rs. 44,611 Rate = Rs. 42·1	Cadastral by patwárí agency includes Rs. 3,620 spent on the traverse survey of Native States, Rs. 751 spent on Forest Survey, Rs. 1,176 spent on giving instruction to Junior Civilians.
Bhábhar (Kumaun).	...	...	...	...	...	...	Area = 83 square miles. Cost = Rs. 7,839 Rate = Rs. 94·4	Cadastral survey.
Lalitpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Area = 1,200 square miles Cost = Rs. 18,099 Rate = Rs. 15·1	Traverse survey. Includes 33 square miles of Forest Reserve at Rs. 594.

(a) Surveys: Oudh.

District.	Area previously surveyed, in miles.			Cost per mile.			Surveyed during the year, with cost per mile.			Remarks.
	Topographically.	*Revenue.* By villages.	*Revenue.* By fields.	Topographical.	*Revenue.* By villages.	*Revenue.* By fields.	Topographical.	*Revenue.* By villages.	*Revenue.* By fields.	
						Rs. a. p.				
Lucknow ...	...	976·68	979·25	...	...	48 3 0	...	...	...	The Government reserved forests are excluded from the area in this return.
Unao ...	...	1,736·54	1,768·36	...	...	45 11 0	...	...	...	
Bara Banki ...	...	1,727·72	1,768·22	...	...	40 5 0	...	...	...	
Sitapur ...	...	2,205·80	2,253·23	...	...	40 4 6	...	...	...	
Hardoi ...	...	2,285·64	2,305·10	...	...	32 5 9	...	...	...	
Kheri ...	...	2,536·19	2,541·38	...	...	31 8 5	...	...	...	
Fyzabad ...	...	1,649·03	1,688·36	...	...	38 12 0	...	...	...	
Bahraich ...	...	2,388·21	2,336·46	...	...	30 9 0	...	...	...	
Gonda ...	...	2,684·04	2,727·60	...	...	24 5 11	...	...	...	
Rae Bareli ...	...	1,752·08	1,729·88	...	...	44 10 2	...	...	...	
Sultánpur ...	...	1,700·77	1,706·92	...	...	37 10 5	...	...	...	
Partábgarh ...	...	1,458·48	1,434·96	...	...	49 14 9	...	...	...	
Provincial total,	...	23,101·18	23,239·72	...	...	38 10 11	...	...	...	

N.B.—The cost per mile of the survey "By villages" of the districts as at present constituted cannot be given as the professional survey was concluded before the re-distribution of district boundaries.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

(b) Settlement—North-Western Provinces—for the year ending 30th September 1889.

Nature of settlement.	Area in square miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		
Settled in perpetuity	9,905	47,28,874	...	
Settled for 30 years or upwards	58,779	3,40,43,900	Various, between the years 1889 and 1909.	
Settled for 10 years or under 30 years ...	11,058	30,79,455	Between the years 1890 and 1906.	
Settled under 10 years	2,299	8,43,424	Between the years 1889 and 1895.	
Settlements in progress	1,156	7,53,441	...	
Total ...	83,197	4,34,49,094	...	
Settlements previously made, including full records-of-rights.	79,314	4,09,92,149	...	
Settlements without such records	3,061	23,33,264	...	
Settlements during the year { Detailed ...	90	29,058	...	
Settlements during the year { Summary ...	732	94,623	...	

(b) Settlement: Oudh.

Nature of settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.		
Settled in perpetuity ...	1,914·96	8,72,131 0 0	...	
Settled for 30 years or upwards,	20,907·82	1,33,76,728 12 5	Varies between the years 1892 and 1906.	Lands of which the revenue has been permanently released are included in the area shown as "Settled in perpetuity."
Settled for 10 years and under 30 years.	...	...	...	
Settled under 10 years ...	411·99	196,763 8 0	Varies between the years 1888 and 1894.	The conditions of settlement are to pay punctually the Government revenue and the wages of chaukidárs, to assist the police in keeping order, to level all forts, to give up all arms, and to act loyally.
Settlements in progress ...	84·60	...	...	
Total ...	*23,319·37	1,44,45,623 4 5	...	
Settlements previously made, including full records-of-rights.	...	...	...	
Settlements without such records.	23,239·72	1,06,64,901 9 2	...	
Settlements during the year. { Detailed,	...	...	...	
Settlements during the year. { Summary,	...	...	...	

* The difference between the area "By fields" in part I and the area shown in part II is due to the inclusion in the latter of the variations in alluvial mahâls, whereas the first retains the areas of settlement.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL,

E.—

FORM C.—*Surveyed and assessed area in acres*

1	Districts.	2	3	4	5	6
		Total area by Survey, less Feudatories.	Deduct area not fully assessed, including estates assessed at privileged rates.	Balance of area fully assessed.	Total land-revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).	Population of district (column 2).
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	
1	Dehra Dún	764,544	511,683	252,861	83,095	144,070
2	Saháranpur	1,425,920	493,833	932,087	12,19,206	979,544
3	Muzaffarnagar	1,072,000	49,112	1,022,888	12,35 319	758,444
4	Meerut	1,507,840	15,099	1,492.741	22,47,716	1,313,137
5	Bulandshahr	1,214,080	43,217	1,170,863	12,36,329	924,822
6	Aligarh	1,251,392	13,099	1,238,293	21,38,101	1,021,187
7	Muttra	932,480	76,800	855,680	16,33,761	671,690
8	Agra	1,187,840	52,209	1,135,631	17,66,958	974,656
9	Farukhabad	1,100,160	54,167	1,045,993	13,11,624	907,608
10	Mainpuri	1,086,080	...	1,086,080	12,66,037	801,210
11	Etáwah	1,084,160	10,849	1,073,311	13,32,007	722,371
12	Etah	1,110,918	18,567	1,092,351	11,89,884	756,263
13	Bijnor	1,196,902	168,596	1,028,306	11,77,967	721,450
14	Moradabad	1,473,920	246,139	1,227,781	14,57,313	1,155,173
15	Budaun	1,271,550	33,369	1,238,181	10,45,238	905.553
16	Bareilly	1,018,240	43,353	974,887	13,39,484	1,030,936
17	Sháhjahánpur	1,119,420	4,040	1,115,380	11,62,537	858,104
18	Pilibhít	878,720	7,018	871,702	7,02,544	451.601
19	Cawnpore	1,514,368	6,201	1,508,167	21,59,634	1,181,396
20	Fatehpur	1,048,960	...	1,048,960	13,09,768	683,745
21	Bánda	1,959,168	128,998	1,830.170	11.35,112	698.608
22	Hamírpur	1,464,704	12,444	1,452,260	10,70,246	507,337
23	Allahabad	1,813,184	26,573	1,786,611	23,71,342	1,474,106
24	Jaunpur	992,640	3,533	989,107	12,48,136	1,209,663
25	Azamgarh	1,374,080	57,302	1,316,778	17,30,344	1,604,654
26	Mirzapur	2,788,720	707,606	2,081,114	6,88,867	786,318
27	Benares	570,363	10,521	559,842	7,70,890	803,211
28	Gházipur	935,952	4,046	931,906	10,74,112	1.001,582
29	Gorakhpur	2,942,784	601,974	2,340,810	17,34,486	2,617,120
30	Basti	1,761,792	44,593	1,717,199	13,32,789	1.630,612
31	Ballia	746,608	20,824	725,784	6,40,206	937,280
32	Jhánsi	1,049,790	203,028	846,762	4,72,185	361,702
33	Jalaun	945,684	29,596	916,088	10,34,790	418,142
34	Lalitpur	1,246,080	341,139	904,941	1,47,606	249,088
35	Kumaun	4,576,640	4,236,640	340,000	4,12,199	493,641
36	Garhwál	3,602,560	3,466,714	135,846	1,03,608	345,629
37	Tarái	590,720	122,114	468,606	1,69,095	206,993
	Total ...	52,620,963	11,864,996	40,755,967	4,31,50,535	32,308,652
	OUDH.					
1	Lucknow	625,280	93,568	531,712	7,18,373	696,824
2	Unao	1,111,385	96,317	1,015,068	13,42,080	899,069
3	Bara Banki	1,089,966	41,761	1,048,205	15,63,014	1,026,788
4	Sitapur	1,411,840	34,939	1,376,901	13,01,760	958,251
5	Hardoi	1,463,040	81,966	1,381,074	13,46,088	987,630
6	Kheri	1,896,320	383,358	1,512,962	8,20,105	831,922
7	Fyzabad	1,092,319	17,099	1,075,220	11,45,250	1,081,419
8	Bahraich	1,699,180	238,196	1,460,984	9,54,098	878,048
9	Gonda	1,799,985	427,904	1,372,081	15,30,613	1,270,926
10	Rae Bareli	1,121,280	58,512	1,062,768	12,41,465	951,905
11	Sultánpur	1,088,640	19,578	1,069,062	11,88,355	957,912
12	Partábgarh	933,120	6,853	926,267	9,82,175	847,047
	Total ...	15,332,355	1,500,051	13,832,304	1,41,33,376	11,387,741

POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year 1888-89.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Land-revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land-revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4).	*Incidence of land-revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4) per acre.*		Population of fully assessed area.	Land-revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (column 4 ÷ 11).	*Towns over* 10,000 *inhabitants.*		Number.	REMARKS.
		For total area (column 8 ÷ 4).	For cultivated area.			Number of towns.	Aggregate population.		
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	No.	Rs. a. p.	No.			
0 9 3	83,095	0 5 3	0 14 3	68,994	1 3 3	1	18,959	1	
1 3 11	11,81,420	1 4 3	1 7 0	977,847	1 3 4	5	134,323	2	
1 10 1	12,19,017	1 3 0	1 12 4	740,276	1 10 4	3	44,563	3	
1 11 4	21,96,875	1 7 6	1 15 11	1,312,638	1 10 9	5	138,149	4	
1 5 5	12,23,623	1 0 9	1 7 6	903,910	1 5 8	5	82,559	5	
2 1 6	21,38,101	1 11 7	2 5 0	1,017,114	2 1 7	4	124,028	6	
2 6 11	15,20,004	1 12 5	2 5 7	635,286	2 6 3	3	87,714	7	
1 13 0	17,66,958	1 8 10	2 6 10	780,222	2 4 2	2	176,226	8	
1 7 1	12,28,976	1 2 9	1 11 4	...	...	3	101,961	9	
1 9 3	12,66,037	1 2 8	2 4 4	801,216	1 9 3	2	34,562	10	
1 13 6	13,32,007	1 3 10	2 7 10	693,109	1 14 9	1	34,721	11	
1 9 2	11,89,146	1 1 5	2 1 7	743,957	1 9 7	3	44,889	12	
1 10 1	11,73,956	1 2 3	1 12 11	681,687	1 11 7	6	92,397	13	
1 4 2	14,24,257	1 2 7	1 9 5	1,001,091	1 6 9	4	166,249	14	
1 2 5	10,33,223	0 13 4	1 3 1	...	...	2	48,285	15	
1 4 9	13,39,484	1 6 0	1 13 1	881,592	1 8 4	3	126,435	16	
1 5 8	11,62,478	1 0 8	1 9 1	856,288	1 5 9	2	92,963	17	
1 8 10	7,02,544	0 12 10	1 9 11	451,601	1 8 10	1	29,721	18	
1 13 3	21,59,484	1 6 10	2 12 0	1,029,934	2 1 6	2	151,444	19	
1 14 8	13,09,768	1 4 0	2 5 7	683,745	1 14 8	1	21,328	20	
1 10 0	11,35,112	0 9 11	1 7 11	677,044	1 10 10	1	28,974	21	
2 1 9	10,63,327	0 11 9	1 8 8	502,237	2 1 10	1	14,479	22	
1 9 9	23,71,342	1 5 3	2 4 0	1,445,259	1 10 3	1	150,338	23	
1 0 6	12,47,059	1 4 2	1 14 11	1,207,783	1 0 6	1	42,845	24	
1 1 3	17,30,344	1 5 0	2 0 9	...	...	3	46,630	25	
0 14 0	6,88,867	0 5 4	1 4 10	620,355	1 1 9	3	109,218	26	
0 15 4	7,70,890	1 6 0	1 14 5	788,580	0 15 8	2	219,942	27	
1 1 1	10,74,112	1 2 5	1 11 2	953,263	1 2 0	3	63,972	28	
0 10 7	17,34,475	0 11 10	0 11 10	...	...	2	69,637	29	
0 13 1	13,32,789	0 12 5	1 1 10	1,580,028	0 13 0	1	11,592	30	
0 10 11	6,40,206	0 14 1	1 3 3	311,783	0 11 3	4	48,415	31	
1 4 11	4,39,996	0 8 4	1 3 3	293,519	1 7 11	1	22,827	32	
2 7 6	10,25,601	1 1 11	1 14 7	...	...	3	38,102	33	
0 9 6	1,35,140	0 2 5	0 7 8	195,750	0 11 1	1	10,684	34	
0 13 4	4,12,199	1 3 4	1 5 2	368,899	1 1 10	...	...	35	
0 4 10	1,03,608	0 12 2	0 12 2	317,061	0 5 3	...	...	36	
0 13 0	1,69,095	0 5 9	0 12 6	167,007	1 0 2	1	14,667	37	
1 5 4	4,27,24,615	1 0 9	1 11 0	24,289,075	1 7 8	86	26,43,798		
1 0 6	6,63,982	1 4 0	1 12 8	415,185	1 9 7	2	261,303	1	
1 7 10	12,45,227	1 3 7	2 2 8	810,410	1 8 7	...	...	2	
1 8 4	15,51,729	1 7 8	2 3 5	1,021,330	1 8 3	2	25,327	3	
1 5 9	13,00,688	0 15 1	1 6 9	946,557	1 7 3	3	43,198	4	
1 5 10	13,05,810	0 15 2	1 7 10	943,599	1 6 2	5	65,438	5	
0 15 9	8,19,142	0 8 7	1 0 9	808,099	1 0 2	...	...	6	
1 0 11	11,45,080	1 1 0	1 11 0	994,314	1 2 5	3	72,164	7	
1 1 5	9,02,740	0 9 11	1 2 0	742,957	1 3 5	1	19,439	8	
1 3 3	12,98,449	0 15 1	1 6 0	1,032,940	1 4 1	2	26,554	9	
1 4 9	12,22,157	1 2 5	2 2 4	925,278	1 5 2	2	22,825	10	
1 3 10	11,88,854	1 1 9	1 15 6	941,826	1 4 2	...	...	11	
1 2 7	9,82,175	1 1 0	1 15 8	840,338	1 2 8	...	...	12	
1 3 10	1,36,27,033	0 15 9	1 11 2	10,422,833	1 4 11	20	536,248		

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

3.—*Varieties of Tenures held direct from Government, for the year ending 30th September 1883.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue-rate per acre.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.				Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Great zamíndáris paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. — Held by individuals under law of primogeniture.	1,511	1,481	460	864,561	572	256 0 6	0 7 2
Great zamíndáris paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. — Held by individuals and families under ordinary law.	1,409	1,798	12,370	627,797	446	633 14 8	1 6 9
Large zamíndáris paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue. — Under law of primogeniture... ...	1,542	1,894	2,358	793,747	515	424 6 5	0 13 2
Large zamíndáris paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue. — Under ordinary law	5,014	7,457	38,941	3,513,871	701	806 1 0	1 2 5
Zamíndáris paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue.	59,920	67,843	1,254,834	28,563,477	477	503 3 5	1 0 11
Small zamíndáris, other than those of cultivating communities, paying less than Rs. 100 revenue.	35,532	33,759	906,720	6,537,716	184	161 10 5	0 14 1
Peasant proprietors paying separately ...	6,291	6,665	159,619	787,041	125	141 11 2	1 2 2
Holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenures. — In perpetuity	3,667	5,037	84,422	1,911,335	521	269 10 10	0 8 3
Holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenures. — For life or lives	111	208	2,085	99,156	893	679 3 2	0 12 2
Landholders who have redeemed the revenue.	55	54	228	34,923	635	219 2 0	0 5 6
Purchasers of waste lands ...	85	83	90	105,933	1,246	251 6 9	0 3 3
Total ...	115,137	126,279	2,462,127	43,839,557	381	380 15 3	1 0 0
Government Forests ...	44	48	40	8,781,406	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	115,181	126,327	2,462,167	52,620,963	...	...	...

NOTE.—Thirty-three thousand seven hundred and nineteen villages have been shown more than once, and 6,780,701 proprietors recorded more than once in 34 districts.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

3.—*Varieties of Tenures held direct from Government, for the year ending 30th September 1889—(concluded).*

1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.		Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Gross land-revenue assessed.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue-rate per acre.	Supposed net profit per acre.
OUDH.		Mauzas.	Pattis.		A. r. p.	A. r. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I.—Talúqdári. (1) Talúqdárs paying Rs. 50,000 revenue or more. Holding under the law of primogeniture.	38	6,89 2½	1,428	45	4,950,972 3 6	130,288 3 1	43,40,832 8 7	1,14,232 6 11	0 14 0	1 0 10
Holding under ordinary law of succession	1	134	11	1	107,252 2 4	107,252 2 4	81,276 5 0	81,276 5 0	0 12 1	0 0 9
(2) Talúqdárs paying Rs. 5,000, but less than Rs. 50,000 revenue. Under law of primogeniture.	160	4,464½	1,873	188	2,824,385 1 29¼	17,652 1 22	29,70,075 7 6	18,562 15 6	1 0 9	1 2 0
Under ordinary law	37	823	377	60	675,342 1 19	18,252 1 39	4,39,585 1 4	11,880 10 10	0 10 4	1 2 9
(3) Talúqdárs paying less than Rs. 5,000 revenue. Under law of primogeniture.	33	175½	82	38	90,719 3 32	2,749 0 14	1,02,531 14 1	3,107 0 5	1 2 1	1 3 9
Under ordinary law	12	39	26	23	24,375 2 30¼	2,031 1 9	31,148 11 10	2,595 11 7	1 4 5	1 7 5
(4) Petty grantees under Act I of 1869	160	326½	56	369	164,467 2 5¼	1,027 3 27	1,71,542 0 0	1,072 2 2	1 0 8	1 3 1
II.—Zamíndári, exclusive of cultivating communities. (1) Zamíndárs paying Rs. 50,000 revenue and upwards. Under law of primogeniture.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under ordinary law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Zamíndárs paying Rs. 5,000, but less than Rs. 50,000 revenue. Under law of primogeniture.	6	142	42	6	72,787 2 34	12,131 1 5	83,887 14 6	13,981 5 1	1 2 5	1 10 3
Under ordinary law	18	167	12	68	124,538 1 11½	6,918 3 7	1,37,764 14 6	7,653 9 7	1 1 8	1 9 9
(3) Zamíndárs paying Rs. 1,000, but less than Rs. 5,000 revenue. Under law of primogeniture.	25	86	45	27	62,000 1 24	2,480 0 2	53,098 0 0	2,123 14 8	0 13 8	0 14 8
Under ordinary law	228	588	248	345	416,588 1 29¾	1,827 0 22	4,42,312 7 3	1,939 15 5	1 0 11	1 3 2
(4) Zamíndárs paying less than Rs. 1,000 revenue. Under law of primogeniture.	11	15	...	16	4,822 0 0	438 1 18	5,066 10 0	460 9 7	1 0 9	1 0 11
Under ordinary law	1,175	812½	705	1,610	374,172 3 18½	318 1 31	3,62,628 6 11	308 9 11	0 15 6	1 1 9
III.—Village communities. (1) Zamíndári cultivating communities, holding in common ...	3,153	2,886	2,229	26,838	1,593,469 1 21½	505 1 21	15,09,117 13 9	478 10 0	0 15 1	1 3 0
(2) Pattidári (in which the land and the revenue are divided upon ancestral or customary shares, subject to succession by law of inheritance).	1,574	752	154	14,671	452,613 3 13¼	287 2 9	4,99,142 0 10	317 1 10	1 1 7	1 0 6
(3) Bhaiyachára (in which possession is the measure of right in all lands).	280	220	249	7,987	183,732 1 0½	656 0 2	1,90,818 9 9	681 7 11	1 0 7	1 2 6
(4) Mixed or imperfect pattidári or bhaiyachára (in which the lands are held partly in severalty and partly in common: the measure of right in common lands being the amount of the share or extent of land held in severalty).	3,578	3,588	2,036	99,828	2,266,754 2 1	633 2 4	24,92,008 4 5	696 7 8	1 1 7	1 3 0
Holders of revenue-free tenures... In perpetuity ...	118	109	64	301	52,525 1 2	445 0 20	71,380 10 0	604 14 8	1 5 8	1 11 3
Holders of revenue-free tenures... For life	490	236	474	1,833	138,650 1 11	282 3 33	1,38,355 0 8	282 5 8	0 15 11	1 5 3
Holders of revenue-free tenures... Conditionally ...	138	111	117	362	53,342 2 22	386 2 6	67,837 0 7	491 9 1	1 4 4	1 4 8
Landholders who have redeemed the revenue	6	6	...	42	2,241 0 0	373 2 0	3,359 0 0	559 13 4	1 7 10	1 7 11
Holders of waste lands ... Under the tease rules ...	23	19	8	39	24,711 3 17	1,074 1 28	2,910 3 10	140 8 2	0 2 7	0 5 1
Holders of waste lands ... In fee-simple ...	56	119	7	79	146,086 1 13	2,608 2 29	...	...	...	...
Total	11,320	22,701½	10,243	154,796	14,806,553 1 24½	1,307 3 39	1,41,96,679 1 4	1,260 11 1	0 15 6	1 2 6

NOTE.—The number, area, and assessment of estates below Rs. 100 accounted for in the body of the statement are—

Number.	*Area.* A. r. p.	*Assessment.* Rs. a. p.
1,741	128,980 3 5	86,118 1 7

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

4.—*Varieties of Tenures not held direct from Government for* 1888-89—*(Oudh).*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Nature of tenure.	Number of holdings.	Average area of each holding.	Average rent of each holding.	Average rent per acre.	REMARKS.
		A. r. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
I.—INTERMEDIATE HOLDERS BETWEEN PROPRIETORS AND TENANTS-AT-WILL.					
(i)—*Heritable and transferable.*					
(*a*) Sub-settlement	4,167	213 0 0	346 1 6	1 9 11	
(*b*) Sír	79,239	4 3 18	7 15 10	1 11 6	
(*c*) Birts and others	55,954	6 1 8	12 14 9	2 0 4	
(ii)—*Heritable but not transferable.*					
(*a*) Villages or mahâls held in permanent lease,	465	282 3 6	434 9 9	1 13 10	
(*b*) Tenants with rights of occupancy under the provisions of section 5 of the Oudh Rent Act, or otherwise.	14,780	7 3 13	24 10 11	3 2 3	
(iii)—*Lessees or farmers of villages* ...	6,050	261 1 18	565 1 10	2 2 0	
II.—TENANTS-AT-WILL	2,465,608	3 0 18	14 1 2	4 8 2	
III.—HOLDERS OF RENT-FREE GRANTS—					
(*a*) On religious grounds, such as shankalaps, or for past services rendered as marwats, &c.	126,622	1 2 12	...	...	
(*b*) Conditional on service as chaukidárs and patwáris' holdings.	64,155	1 1 34	...	...	
Total ...	2,817,040	4 0 8	15 15 2	3 12 5	

5.—*Register of Transfers in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year ending* 30*th June* 1889.

Division.	District.	*Number of transfers.*		*Total area transferred.*	
		By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.	No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.
MEERUT.	Dehra Dún ... Revenue-paying	6	65	286	9,668
	Revenue-free	...	6	...	4,147
	Saháranpur ... Revenue-paying	93	983	836	6,012
	Revenue-free	...	25	...	725
	Muzaffarnagar ... Revenue-paying	111	555	1,828	9,757
	Revenue-free	5	58	309	318
	Meerut ... Revenue-paying	179	986	1,850	5,963
	Revenue-free	5	40	23	136
	Bulandshahr ... Revenue-paying	102	350	9,001	5,751
	Revenue-free	5	43	11	85
	Aligarh ... Revenue-paying	183	428	10,712	13,295
	Revenue-free	4	60	24	89
	Total ... Revenue-paying	674	3,367	24,513	50,446
	Revenue-free	19	232	367	5,500

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

5.—Register of Transfers in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year ending 30th June 1889—(continued).

Division.	District.		Number of transfers.		Total area transferred.	
			By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court	By private contract or gift.
			No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.
Agra.	Muttra	Revenue-paying	138	414	2,816	10,759
		Revenue-free	9	29	127	132
	Agra	Revenue-paying	168	330	5,549	7,625
		Revenue-free	...	9	...	20
	Farukhabad	Revenue-paying	109	428	2,400	8,509
		Revenue-free	7	36	67	98
	Mainpuri	Revenue-paying	99	192	4,147	7,240
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah	Revenue-paying	42	159	3,402	6,705
		Revenue-free	1	2	3	8
	Etah	Revenue-paying	133	203	24,232	8,327
		Revenue-free	19	34	39	93
	Total	Revenue-paying	689	1,726	42,546	49,165
		Revenue-free	36	110	236	351
Rohilkhand.	Bijnor	Revenue-paying	103	696	2,598	8,883
		Revenue-free	5	42	97	283
	Moradabad	Revenue-paying	144	902	9,418	22,936
		Revenue-free	63	466	1,401	9,778
	Budaun	Revenue-paying	245	488	11,171	16,894
		Revenue-free	8	18	251	426
	Bareilly	Revenue-paying	129	375	6,695	16,828
		Revenue-free	10	43	48	1,402
	Sháhjahánpur	Revenue-paying	213	361	7,415	12,792
		Revenue-free	7	40	16	105
	Pilibhít	Revenue-paying	21	135	4,147	21,851
		Revenue-free	1	18	3	248
	Total	Revenue-paying	855	2,957	41,444	100,184
		Revenue-free	94	627	1,816	12,242
Allahabad.	Cawnpore	Revenue-paying	49	319	4,608	11,892
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Fatehpur	Revenue-paying	23	221	699	4,887
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Bánda	Revenue-paying	20	331	1,027	23,459
		Revenue-free	...	2	...	27
	Hamírpur	Revenue-paying	35	417	3,278	13,725
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Allahabad	Revenue-paying	69	420	2,263	4,362
		Revenue-free	...	3	...	173
	Jaunpur	Revenue-paying	34	243	1,070	3,900
		Revenue-free	...	1	...	10
	Total	Revenue-paying	230	1,951	12,945	62,225
		Revenue-free	...	6	...	210
Benares.	Azamgarh	Revenue-paying	128	471	1,525	5,435
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Mirzapur	Revenue-paying	10	122	199	7,666
		Revenue-free	...	44	...	127
	Benares	Revenue-paying	15	212	301	8,347
		Revenue-free	13	151	31	334
	Gházipur	Revenue-paying	68	537	373	3,861
		Revenue-free	...	9	...	130
	Gorakhpur	Revenue-paying	78	761	1,016	13,028
		Revenue-free	...	1	...	11
	Basti	Revenue-paying	63	666	653	5,816
		Revenue-free	1	3	6	22
	Ballia	Revenue-paying	52	479	1,257	7,525
		Revenue-free	1	3	10	13
	Total	Revenue-paying	414	3,248	5,324	51,678
		Revenue-free	15	211	47	637

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

5.—Register of Transfers in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year ending 30th June 1889—(concluded).

Division.	District.		*Number of transfers.*		*Total area transferred.*	
			By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
			No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.
JHÁNSI.	Jhánsi	Revenue-paying	16	150	836	7,839
		Revenue-free	1	11	1	44
	Jalaun	Revenue-paying	43	348	2,591	12,635
		Revenue-free	...	3	...	11
	Lalitpur	Revenue-paying	...	41	...	7,409
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Total	Revenue-paying	59	539	3,427	27,883
		Revenue-free	1	14	1	55
KUMAUN.	Kumaun	Revenue-paying	131	530	114	2,884
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál	Revenue-paying	95	...	403	...
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Tarái	Revenue-paying	3	15	5	761
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Total	Revenue-paying	229	545	522	3,645
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL, N.-W. P.	Revenue-paying	3,150	14,333	1,30,721	345,226
		Revenue-free	165	1,200	2,467	18,995
	OUDH.					
LUCKNOW.	Lucknow	Revenue-paying	25	732	570	15,817
		Revenue-free	3	41	285	900
	Unao	Revenue-paying	44	1,025	1,978	51,396
		Revenue-free	...	3	...	103
	Bara Banki	Revenue-paying	61	1,392	1,949	79,009
		Revenue-free	...	19	...	357
	Total	Revenue-paying	130	3,149	4,497	146,222
		Revenue-free	3	63	285	1,360
SITAPUR.	Sitapur	Revenue-paying	14	337	806	76,858
		Revenue-free	...	6	...	453
	Hardoi	Revenue-paying	4	1,713	82	68,797
		Revenue-free	...	11	...	3,603
	Kheri	Revenue-paying	29	278	1,943	35,708
		Revenue-free	1	11	10	635
	Total	Revenue-paying	47	2,328	2,831	181,363
		Revenue-free	1	28	10	4,691
FYZABAD.	Fyzabad	Revenue-paying	5	1,578	73	30,602
		Revenue-free	...	1	...	2
	Bahraich	Revenue-paying	...	75	...	6,315
		Revenue-free	...	3	...	1,295
	Gonda	Revenue-paying	8	875	166	36,175
		Revenue-free	...	26	...	790
	Total	Revenue-paying	13	2,528	239	73,092
		Revenue-free	...	30	...	2,087
RAE BARELI.	Rae Bareli	Revenue-paying	58	1,907	1,517	74,236
		Revenue-free	2	6	82	449
	Sultanpur	Revenue-paying	4	927	268	29,233
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Partabgarh	Revenue-paying	27	525	532	127,433
		Revenue-free	...	3	...	19
	Total	Revenue-paying	89	3,359	2,317	230,902
		Revenue-free	2	9	82	468
	TOTAL, OUDH	Revenue-paying	279	11,364	9,884	631,579
		Revenue-free	6	130	377	8,606

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY

E.—Fiscal.

5.—*Register of Transfers in Oudh recorded during the year ending 30th June 1889.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Number of transfers recorded.			*Average area in acres of each holding transferred.*		
Nature of tenure transferred.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.
				A. r. p.	A. r. p.	A. r. p.
1. Taluqas paying Rs. 50,000 or more land-revenue (complete).	...	...	2	...	...	54,730 0 0
2. Shares or portions of talúqas paying Rs. 50,000 or more land-revenue (complete).	...	...	1	...	...	42,505 0 0
3. Talúqas paying Rs. 5,000, but less than Rs. 50,000 land-revenue (complete).	...	...	33	...	...	3,206 0 0
4. Shares or portions of talúqas paying Rs. 5,000, but less than Rs. 50,000 land-revenue (complete).	14	2	5	1,521 0 0	160 0 0	2,180 0 0
5. Talúqas paying less than Rs. 5,000 land-revenue (complete).	3	...	8	417 0 0	...	2,556 0 0
6. Shares or portions of talúqas paying less than Rs. 5,000 land-revenue (complete).	3	1	8	373 0 0	289 0 0	161 0 0
7. Tenures of petty grantees entered in list No. VI, prepared under section 8 of Act I of 1869 (complete).	2	...	8	430 0 0	...	355 0 0
8. Shares of portions of tenures of petty grantees entered in list No. VI, prepared under section 8 of Act I of 1869 (complete).	8	...	6	44 0 0	...	52 0 0
9. Zamíndáris paying Rs. 50,000 or more land-revenue (complete).	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Shares or portions of zamíndáris paying Rs. 50,000 or more land-revenue (complete).	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Zamíndáris paying Rs. 5,000, but less than Rs. 50,000 revenue (complete).	2	...	4	179 0 0	...	2,792 0 0
12. Shares or portions of zamíndáris paying Rs. 5,000, but less than Rs. 50,000 revenue (complete).	10	...	...	201 0 0	...	...
13. Zamíndáris paying Rs. 1,000, but less than Rs. 5,000 revenue (complete).	1	...	16	159 0 0	...	1,116 0 0
14. Shares or portions of zamíndáris paying Rs. 1,000, but less than Rs. 5,000 revenue (complete).	6	...	14	683 0 0	...	444 0 0
15. Zamíndáris paying less than Rs. 1,000 revenue (complete).	11	1	36	138 0 0	786 0 0	382 0 0
16. Shares or portions of zamíndáris paying less than Rs. 1,000 revenue (complete).	48	1	33	95 0 0	11 0 0	56 0 0
17. Estates held by village communities—*Zamíndári* (complete).	8	...	27	245 0 0	...	367 0 0
18. Shares or portions of estates held by village communities—*Zamíndári.* (complete).	360	52	617	619 0 0	73 0 0	63 0 0
19. Estates held by village communities —*Pattidári* (complete).	3	...	2	334 0 0	...	91 0 0
20. Shares or portions of estates held by village communities—*Pattidári* (complete).	477	27	456	25 0 0	39 0 0	33 0 0
21. Estates held by village communities —*Bhaiyachára* (complete).	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Shares or portions of estates held by village communities—*Bhaiyachára* complete).	46	8	140	15 0 0	11 0 0	37 0 0
23. Estates held by village communities—*Mixed or imperfect pattidári or bhaiyachára* (complete).	2	...	...	102 0 0	...	...
24. Shares or portions of estates held by village communities—*Mixed or imperfect pattidári or bhaiyachára* (complete).	840	61	3,209	23 0 0	27 0 0	24 0 0
25. Revenue-free tenures (complete) ...	1	...	11	1,288 0 0	...	67 0 0
26. Shares or portions of revenue-free tenures (complete).	60	4	52	20 0 0	74 0 0	20 0 0
27. Waste land allotments (complete) ...	2	...	...	1,958 0 0	...	...
28. Shares or portions of waste land allotments (complete).	1	2	3	18 0 0	41 0 0	149 0 0
29. Sub-settlements (complete) ...	4	2	25	166 0 0	76 0 0	190 0 0
30. Shares or portions of sub-settlements (complete).	375	35	1,089	19 0 0	33 0 0	18 0 0
31. Other intermediate holdings of a transferable character.	1,331	73	1,556	21 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
32. Intermediate holdings heritable, but not transferable.	96	16	419	6 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0

E.—Fiscal.

6.—*Land-revenue for the North-Western Provinces for the year ending 30th September*, 1889.

Description of revenue.	*Revenue of last year*, 1887-88.		*Revenue of this year*, 1888-89.		Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balance.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Causes of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realised in addition to the annual assessed revenue.	
	Assessed.	Realised.	Assessed.	Realised.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
(1) Settled estates bearing revenue in past years.	4,28,62,555	...	4,27,56,940	...	...	...	...	...	...	Demand for 1887-88	... 4,27,56,940
										Ditto 1888-89	... 4,27,91,217
										Increase	... 34,277
(2) Settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year.	67,941	...	59,274	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Increase.*	
										By lapse or resumptions of revenue-free tenures	... 14,903
										By revision of assessment at regular settlement	... 20,353
Total ...	4,29,30,496	...	4,28,16,214	...	...	...	...	...	...	By diluvion ...	... 12,913
										By territorial transfer	... 64
										By progressive assessment	... 573
										By land released from occupation by Government	... 671
										By any other cause	... 9,797
(3) Settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year (deduct).	1,73,556	...	24,997	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	... 59,274
(4) Difference ...	4,27,56,940	4,25,72,847	4,27,91,217	4,24,22,876	8,18,388	4,16,04,488	3,68,341	1	48	*Decrease.*	
										By revision of assessment at regular settlement	... ...
(1) Collections from Government estates,	4,92,108	4,91,326	5,11,584	5,11,063	60,048	4,51,015	521	...	...	By summary reduction of revenue on account of over-assessment or other causes	... 1,593
(2) Income from sale of Government estates.	22,112	22,112	14,749	14,573	...	14,573	176	...	...	By diluvion ...	... 18,103
(3) Miscellaneous land-revenue not included in above.	1,88,815	1,83,570	1,81,221	1,72,000	1,365	1,70,635	9,221	...	...	By territorial transfer .	... 64
										By Government appropriation,	3,653
										By any other cause	... 1,584
										Total	... 24,997
Grand Total ...	4,34,59,975	4,32,69,855	4,34,98,771	4,31,20,512	8,79,801	4,22,40,711	3,78,259	1	48	Net decrease	... 34,277

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

6.—*Land-revenue for Oudh*, 1888-89.

Description of revenue.	*Revenue last year*, 1887-88.			*Revenue this year*, 1888-89.			Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Remarks.
	Assessed.	Remitted and refunded.	Realised.	Assessed.	Remitted and refunded.	Realised.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year.	1,40,89,848 12 6	...	...	1,40,93,743 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year.	5,139 13 6	...	...	20,642 3 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1,40,94,988 10 0	...	...	1,41,14,385 15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year.	4,315 4 0	...	...	8,014 5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Net revenue as per rent-roll or tauzi.	1,40,90,673 6 0	3,864 12 6	1,40,79,395 8 3	1,41,06,371 9 11	144 0 0	1,41,03,216 15 7	8,14,656 3 3	1,32,88,560 12 4	3,019 10 4	...	...	
Land-revenue *not* on the roll, *viz.*,—												
(a) Fluctuating collections (App. VII).	24,478 10 8	...	24,407 1 8	21,935 8 0	...	21,773 10 3	1,759 13 1	20,013 13 2	161 13 9	...	...	
(b) Surplus collections (App. XXIIA).	9,122 4 4	3 0 0	9,118 4 4	5,517 11 10	...	5,102 11 10	...	5,102 11 10	415 0 0	...	...	
Collections from Government estates (exclusive of land-revenue, cesses, and rates assessed on them). (App. IX).	18,994 3 2	....	18,513 10 10	18,973 6 8	...	18,622 14 7	2,667 0 7	15,955 14 0	350 8 1	...	...	
Income from sale of Government estates.	3,825 0 0	...	3,825 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous land-revenue not included in above.	49,979 3 3	...	49,979 3 3	44,043 8 6	...	44,043 8 6	...	44,043 8 6	...	0 1 0	73 0 0	
Total ...	1,41,97,072 11 5	3,867 12 6	1,41,85,238 12 4	1,41,96,841 12 11	144 0 0	1,41,92,759 12 9	8,19,083 0 11	1,33,73,676 11 10	3,938 0 2	0 1 0	73 0 0	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—

Statement showing the Gross Revenues in the North-Western Provinces

Division.	Number.	District.	I.—Land-revenue.	IV.—Stamps.	V.—Excise.	VI.—Provincial Rates.
		N.-W. Provinces.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Meerut.	1	Dehra Dún	83,283 8 8	45,520 12 0	1,23,188 13 5	15,782 4 4
	2	Saháránpur	11,87,571 3 4	2,20,280 0 0	1,43,607 6 6	1,95,152 6 4
	3	Muzaffarnagar ...	12,24,164 0 7	1,48,479 11 0	82,468 4 6	2,07,926 10 1
	4	Meerut	22,06,091 4 1	3,08,330 11 0	2,29,640 15 0	3,59,542 2 10
	5	Bulandshahr ...	15,10,738 14 0	2,09,927 7 0	51,050 4 2	2,49,152 10 2
	6	Aligarh	21 79,273 0 3	2,67,911 9 0	99,783 1 9	3,45,908 6 11
	7	Roorkée	...	39 8 0	...	...
Kumaun.	8	Naini Tal	3,66,551 7 8	84,609 12 0	50,197 4 6	45,899 15 6
Rohilkhand.	9	Bijnor	11,89,645 4 1	1,05,798 7 0	68,591 2 3	1,99,174 8 9
	10	Moradabad	14,57,330 14 1	2,73,019 3 0	1,26,227 14 6	2,74,246 12 4
	11	Budaun	10,46,693 3 11	1,41,557 8 3	53,031 9 11	1,72,442 2 7
	12	Bareilly	13,50,026 11 4	1,93,311 4 0	1,62,851 8 8	2,27,282 2 8
	13	Pilibhít	7,06,044 9 4	60,956 0 0	57,633 5 6	1,13,472 10 4
	14	Sháhjahánpur ...	11,73,184 14 5	1,61,781 1 9	5,35,667 15 0	1,87,278 2 9
Agra.	15	Muttra	15,26,237 13 0	1,05,389 14 6	50,580 1 1	2,61,892 11 6
	16	Agra	17,70,196 12 6	2,40,527 4 0	1,33,474 6 8	2,93,220 0 3
	17	Farukhabad	12,79,514 3 6	1,56,985 1 3	92,390 2 10	2,10,216 5 1
	18	Mainpuri	13,16,436 6 10	1,42,875 14 0	32,631 13 0	2,03,233 9 4
	19	Etáwah	13,46,793 3 8	85,008 6 1	51,128 12 2	2,15,558 6 5
	20	Etah	11,41,574 3 0	1,08,052 11 3	34,727 15 9	1,89,925 1 4
Jhánsi.	21	Jhánsi	4,72,330 14 6	70,339 14 0	58,848 12 8	80,200 6 0
	22	Jalaun	10,61,879 15 8	65,110 8 6	36,876 9 3	1,70,962 8 0
	23	Lalitpur	1,50,674 5 4	16,677 9 0	18,263 11 3	29,944 15 3
Allahabad.	24	Cawnpore	21,76,458 14 5	2,65,462 7 0	3,27,984 7 10	3,45,562 8 11
	25	Fatehpur	13,12,894 14 10	66,091 0 6	74,839 11 4	2,09,384 2 11
	26	Bánda	11,31,479 15 6	62,901 9 6	54,529 1 0	1,87,411 13 11
	27	Allahabad	24,49,421 2 1	3,96,028 6 0	3,16,011 15 8	3,86,144 12 11
	28	Hamírpur	10,76,390 6 1	44,290 6 0	46,468 10 0	1,73,009 3 8
	29	Jaunpur	13,20,565 7 9	1,75,238 2 6	1,45,323 12 4	1,71,204 10 4
Benares.	30	Gorakhpur	20,09,887 0 6	2,99,724 13 0	3,13,467 6 1	3,22,029 6 10
	31	Basti	16,36,135 14 0	1,22,358 15 0	1,01,425 5 9	2,70,750 7 7
	32	Azamgarh	19,63,156 11 2	1,63,912 13 6	94,824 12 11	2,81,762 4 8
	33	Mirzapur	10,06,911 3 5	1,44,502 8 6	2,09,417 15 4	1,42,678 4 0
	34	Benares	9,00,857 5 2	2,27,323 7 0	3,75,208 14 0	1,29,083 1 10
	35	Gházipur	10,78,947 15 1	1,74,706 2 9	9,9231 4 3	1,88,766 2 5
	36	Ballia	6,38,905 0 4	1,28,844 12 9	75,760 4 0	1,41,530 11 5
	37	Departmental accounts. Tarái ...	3,93,082 7 0	10,263 7 0	31,476 9 4	17,728 11 0
	38	Departmental accounts. Bhábar,	2,25,025 8 7	...	...	...
		Total, N.-W. Provinces...	4,50,66,356 11 8	54,94,138 15 7	(a)45,58,832 0 2	72,15,461 5 2
		Oudh.				
Lucknow.	1	Lucknow	7,18,238 0 0	2,47,193 0 0	3,10,946 0 0	...
	2	Unao	13,45,431 0 0	...	...	1,17,414 0 0
	3	Bara Banki	15,59,973 0 0	97,959 0 0	1,26,518 0 0	1,12,635 0 0
Sitapur.	4	Sitapur	13,00,688 0 0	1,00,679 0 0	1,02,262 0 0	1,16,331 0 0
	5	Hardoi	13,43,974 0 0	1,06,252 0 0	74,348 0 0	1,25,545 0 0
	6	Kheri	8,19,142 0 0	49,012 0 0	68,568 0 0	74,217 0 0
Fyzabad.	7	Fyzabad	11,50,508 0 0	...	...	...
	8	Gonda	15,29,798 0 0	...	...	...
	9	Bahraich	9,53,829 0 0	...	...	...
Rae Bareli.	10	Rae Bareli	12,26,406 0 0	1,09,445 0 0	1,63,558 0 0	...
	11	Sultanpur	11,73,194 0 0	86,612 0 0	1,12,835 0 0	...
	12	Partabgarh	9,79,143 0 0	...	...	...
		Total, Oudh ...	1,41,00,324 0 0	7,97,152 0 0	9,59,035 0 0	5,46,142 0 0

(a) Including opium.
(b) Gross receipts for North-Western Provinces and Oudh

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

and Oudh for the year 1889-90, *exclusive of transfer adjustments.*

VIII.—Assessed Taxes.	IX.—Forests.	X.—Registration.	XII.—Interest.	XVIA.—Law and Justice: Courts of Law.	XVIB.—Law and Justice: Jails.	Number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
33,039 14 10	...	1,998 6 0	160 1 10	2,536 3 4	2,160 14 9	1
65,828 4 2	...	12,630 2 0	580 8 11	14,696 1 2	2,357 4 9	2
55,476 2 7	...	11,647 12 0	...	9,612 6 6	448 14 7	3
1,18,436 14 5	...	16,423 5 6	1,157 0 2	20,755 12 11	2,551 2 6	4
46,293 11 6	...	10,617 4 0	992 4 11	15,852 8 5	422 10 2	5
80,697 10 2	...	10,396 14 3	2,240 5 1	16,933 14 11	2,489 6 5	6
803 11 7	...	33 8 0	140 0 0	17 0 0	...	7
29,755 8 4	...	2,862 8 0	5,501 11 9	5,133 11 3	652 15 6	8
83,256 5 11	...	9,212 1 0	438 3 9	8,874 0 6	1,683 1 9	9
85,973 8 4	...	14,641 2 0	160 0 0	19,568 11 5	2,646 12 8	10
36,886 15 7	...	7,876 11 0	1,751 6 2	11,078 9 7	1,799 12 6	11
62,955 9 5	...	9,128 9 0	1,190 3 8	14,026 13 0	14,036 13 11	12
17,547 7 2	...	6,949 7 0	384 0 0	5,356 15 6	...	13
47,993 13 3	...	6,592 3 6	1,221 11 9	13,794 4 4	2,064 0 11	14
49,730 3 7	...	8,919 13 0	2,479 13 4	10,135 8 2	3,127 4 1	15
87,139 3 6	...	10,668 4 0	18,469 1 4	12,810 6 8	80,498 7 4	16
36,073 7 9	...	8,029 6 6	402 11 5	10,485 2 1	16,403 7 0	17
35,250 0 1	...	5,302 8 6	1,803 11 4	9,416 11 9	2,910 0 2	18
30,528 14 11	...	4,900 8 0	677 7 11	9,069 1 1	580 4 11	19
35,729 2 3	...	5,367 11 0	667 14 5	14,030 3 7	756 11 2	20
33,387 4 8	...	2,537 5 0	9,262 2 7	4,460 12 1	1,916 9 3	21
26,949 2 6	...	3,537 10 0	833 11 3	4,645 11 11	922 15 6	22
7,137 14 11	...	524 14 3	2,000 2 0	2,307 14 2	829 14 8	23
1,48,506 0 5	...	9,477 7 0	3,340 6 2	24,814 12 10	2,375 8 6	24
23,627 10 5	...	4,352 14 0	1,530 9 6	9,691 15 0	1,837 14 10	25
19,787 2 0	...	3,416 14 9	3,178 4 8	5,829 7 3	618 2 10	26
1,43,703 4 3	...	11,666 10 0	10,435 7 0	30,787 5 8	27,851 11 0	27
16,571 4 4	...	2,827 2 0	5,328 5 2	4,159 2 4	1,989 12 0	28
39,082 4 3	...	9,721 15 0	723 6 1	13,695 9 2	517 15 9	29
1,07,618 9 7	...	17,306 15 0	6,019 3 9	22,698 7 4	3,629 7 7	30
19,501 10 9	...	10,627 2 0	339 12 0	9,477 3 2	3,364 1 8	31
30,053 12 7	...	8,669 11 0	298 3 3	13,182 7 0	4,911 1 10	32
57,065 4 5	...	15,301 4 0	2,468 0 2	9,059 7 7	5,883 12 8	33
87,816 2 5	...	15,048 15 0	3,129 0 4	16,187 1 3	12,265 10 1	34
43,536 14 6	...	8,070 6 9	327 1 1	13,460 15 9	3,438 12 3	35
30,750 12 10	...	7,979 14 0	164 12 3	8,095 5 3	...	36
3,215 11 11	...	858 10 0	31 4 0	692 15 8	...	37
356 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	38
18,25,364 1 1	(b) 17,14,158 11 9	2,96,123 10 0	89,828 1 0	4,17,430 11 7	2,09,943 7 6	
67,397 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	2
23,261 0 0	...	...	...	829 0 0	...	3
...	...	...	...	1,048 0 0	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	5
12,717 0 0	1,13,101 0 0	3,490 0 0	175 0 0	9,202 0 0	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	9,397 0 0	...	10
...	...	...	...	709 0 0	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	12
1,03,375 0 0	1,13,101 0 0	3,490 0 0	175 0 0	21,185 0 0	...	

as shown in the books of the Accountant-General's office, including transfer adjustments.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—

Statement showing the Gross Revenues in the North-Western Provinces.

Division.	Number.	District.	XVI.—Police.	XIX.—Education.	XX.—Medical.	XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.	XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation.
		N.-W. PROVINCES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
MEERUT.	1	Debra Dún	2,259 2 6	380 4 2	3,177 0 9	684 13 0	1,691 10 0
	2	Saháranpur	11,615 3 4	4,718 3 0	2,523 8 0	24,073 4 9	3,317 10 2
	3	Muzaffarnagar ...	5,910 10 7	3,963 2 10	1,534 2 9	...	1,905 2 4
	4	Meerut	10,982 14 3	8,591 3 9	3,865 6 0	1,520 0 0	6,889 10 9
	5	Bulandshahr ...	6,587 7 2	6,784 12 5	2,987 2 0	12 4 9	2,148 8 10
	6	Aligarh	9,246 0 6	6,962 8 9	766 10 6	10 0 0	3,938 4 3
	7	Roorkee	44 4 0	35 0 0	680 3 1	...	...
KUMAÚN.	8	Naini Tal	982 10 2	981 7 3	5,253 9 2	982 9 6	12,392 4 6
ROHILKHAND.	9	Bijnor	8,237 6 6	4,830 8 6	2,810 0 0	...	1,525 2 6
	10	Moradabad ...	9,058 14 4	7,798 3 0	3,234 8 0	818 5 9	5,704 14 9
	11	Budaun	7,530 15 5	3,365 8 0	4,051 14 0	2,528 9 0	1,825 0 10
	12	Bareilly	8,517 7 5	8,925 13 11	5,939 10 5	10 0 0	6,942 7 8
	13	Pilibhít	3,292 12 6	421 8 0	1,721 12 2	...	724 7 0
	14	Sháhjahánpur ...	6,910 3 5	3,475 15 0	2,106 12 0	...	2,239 3 9
AGRA.	15	Muttra	7,728 7 5	5,586 9 6	1,806 7 6	...	1,270 15 8
	16	Agra	14,814 1 11	3,222 6 6	1,716 10 2	9,174 4 1	4,646 9 7
	17	Farukhabad... ...	9,743 6 2	4,202 0 6	2,696 13 0	...	1,768 5 9
	18	Mainpuri	11,509 5 5	2,295 10 9	1,931 10 11	10 0 0	2,164 11 11
	19	Etáwah	11,201 5 9	4,744 14 4	1,433 5 3	...	970 14 2
	20	Etah	5,403 2 4	2,144 6 10	3,098 2 3	...	1,482 11 6
JHANSI.	21	Jhánsi	7,524 10 1	957 7 10	3,188 10 11	...	4,960 2 5
	22	Jalaun	10,332 13 3	1,166 6 3	3,088 4 5	10 0 0	923 14 10
	23	Lalitpur	4,654 15 11	1,244 6 6	445 3 7	...	...
ALLAHABAD.	24	Cawnpore	17,745 0 3	6,974 13 3	4,529 4 10	8,469 10 2	4,757 13 0
	25	Fatehpur	5,309 9 1	4,611 13 0	1,096 3 3	...	638 10 3
	26	Bánda	10,443 8 4	2,240 3 9	1,586 10 2	...	2,302 7 0
	27	Allahabad	25,492 15 10	26,357 14 2	9,153 13 1	30,827 3 5	23,873 1 3
	28	Hamírpur	10,167 7 2	1,068 1 5	1,277 15 3	...	1,268 14 7
	29	Jaunpur	3,347 14 11	4,593 6 9	1,913 11 3	...	1,700 9 11
BENARES.	30	Gorakhpur	23,916 12 7	2,565 13 0	5,607 4 0	...	6,377 7 7
	31	Basti	9,856 8 10	1,874 14 6	3,306 12 6	...	3,501 4 9
	32	Azamgarh	6,858 10 6	2,309 6 7	1,859 1 2	...	1,694 1 8
	33	Mirzapur	7,360 8 0	3,507 13 3	3,412 11 0	...	3,133 12 11
	34	Benares	3,609 6 6	16,371 3 8	5,904 14 10	80 0 0	5,585 15 9
	35	Gházipur	5,212 1 10	1,938 14 0	2,597 6 9	9,882 13 0	2,739 4 9
	36	Ballia	4,084 0 11	5,463 10 9	1,416 2 0	10 0 0	940 7 4
	37	Departmental accounts. Tarái ...	6,508 10 6	107 6 0	840 0 0	...	...
	38	Bhábar,	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, N.-W. Provinces...	3,14,001 7 7	1,66,783 13 8	1,04,559 4 11	89,103 13 5	1,27,946 11 11
		OUDH.					
LUCKNOW.	1	Lucknow	...	...	...	...	...
	2	Unao	...	...	...	...	...
	3	Bara Banki	...	...	...	...	...
SITAPUR.	4	Sitapur	...	...	...	...	...
	5	Hardoi	...	...	...	...	...
	6	Kheri	6,800 0 0	260 0 0	...	2 0 0	...
FYZABAD.	7	Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	...
	8	Gonda	...	...	...	...	...
	9	Bahraich	...	...	...	...	...
RAE BARELI.	10	Rae Bareli	...	...	...	...	...
	11	Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	...
	12	Partabgarh	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, Oudh ...	6,800 0 0	260 0 0	...	2 0 0	...

(c) Includes Rs. 17,14,158-11-9

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

and Oudh for the year 1889-90, *exclusive of transfer adjustments*—(concluded).

XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.	XXV.—Miscellaneous.	XXIX.—Irrigation, Major Works.	XXX.—Irrigation, Minor Works and Navigation.	XXXII.—Civil Works.	Total.	Remarks.	Number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
125 8 9	3,001 11 3	...	3,213 0 4	21,614 8 0	3,43,818 9 11		1
34 0 0	7,080 1 0	10,413 0 5	...	1,241 10 6	19,07,719 14 4		2
40 11 7	1,426 11 1	36,508 8 1	...	6,383 2 3	17,97,896 1 4		3
211 2 3	9,821 0 7	43,840 15 9	...	34,942 0 3	33,83,593 10 0		4
625 10 6	4,785 13 10	33,233 7 3	...	15,620 9 0	21,67,833 6 1		5
304 4 4	4,119 1 8	12,555 12 4	...	6,139 6 0	30,49,676 5 1		6
4 11 0	82 6 3	...	...	131 14 6	2,012 2 5		7
119 4 2	9,501 2 3	...	...	1,075 13 4	6,22,453 10 10		8
154 7 6	4,792 9 7	...	1,656 8 9	12,097 11 0	16,52,777 9 4		9
86 7 1	11,456 15 4	...	...	12,527 4 1	23,02,500 6 8		10
63 10 2	4,464 6 11	...	...	19,607 11 4	15,16,555 11 2		11
243 8 8	15,337 11 4	...	5,181 6 11	25,179 9 6	21,11,087 7 6		12
31 0 3	1,706 11 7	...	1,748 4 3	1,330 11 5	9,79,321 10 0		13
194 7 0	2,065 11 7	...	...	12,801 14 0	21,58,672 6 5		14
658 15 6	4,173 0 2	37,779 10 0	153 9 0	16,118 15 3	20,93,769 12 3		15
167 12 5	16,157 13 9	9,414 15 9	...	53,322 1 8	27,59,640 10 1		16
146 4 7	7,364 12 11	6,104 8 8	...	44,061 11 9	18,86,587 14 9		17
287 5 1	3,544 5 5	10,671 11 9	...	6,372 4 10	17,88,647 13 1		18
363 3 9	1,603 0 7	56,497 9 3	...	21,790 13 0	18,42,850 3 3		19
102 6 11	2,928 7 5	11,467 2 3	...	1,520 12 9	15,58,978 14 0		20
15 3 3	10,536 1 5	...	...	5,846 13 3	7,66,313 1 11		21
125 0 0	1,165 7 2	...	...	12,877 0 3	14,01,407 10 9		22
8 5 3	370 13 4	...	...	541 14 9	2,35,627 0 2		23
198 3 9	11,417 13 8	39,318 5 8	...	16,187 7 6	34,13,581 1 2		24
104 4 7	1,349 12 9	...	...	18,519 14 11	17,35,881 1 2		25
76 13 7	1,915 1 1	...	...	9,496 12 6	14,97,213 15 10		26
41,209 10 7	21,770 11 3	...	...	38,089 7 6	39,88,825 7 8		27
96 6 11	3,783 12 11	...	...	8,800 8 3	13,97,497 6 1		28
86 11 0	2,207 2 3	...	...	14,309 13 0	19,04,232 8 3		29
10 7 10	3,140 14 1	...	...	33,161 6 6	31,77,161 7 3		30
424 0 0	3,671 0 8	...	...	20,515 15 6	22,17,131 0 8		31
123 7 6	1,662 9 3	...	...	11,345 10 0	25,86,624 12 7		32
115 15 5	6,480 14 2	...	...	32,644 9 2	16,49,944 0 0		33
69 15 5	17,262 9 3	...	...	31,609 10 0	18,47,413 4 6		34
140 11 0	1,981 14 3	...	...	40,316 3 2	16,75,294 15 7		35
196 6 10	242 9 10	...	...	16,495 7 9	10,60,881 6 3		36
13 4 8	330 3 0	...	...	...	4,65,149 4 1		37
...	...	...	...	...	2,25,382 1 7		38
46,979 13 1	2,04,703 0 10	3,07,805 11 2	11,952 13 3	6,24,640 2 5	6,71,71,955 12 0 (c) +17,14,158 11 9		
...	...	...	...	...	13 48,774 0 0		1
...	...	...	...	...	18,20,464 0 0		2
...	...	...	...	...	19,21,171 0 0		3
...	...	...	...	...	16,21,009 0 0		4
...	...	...	...	...	16,50,119 0 0		5
15 0 0	820 0 0	...	...	...	11,57,526 0 0		6
...	...	...	...	...	15,85,779 0 0		7
...	...	...	...	...	20,46,824 0 0		8
...	...	...	...	...	12,05,496 0 0		9
...	...	...	...	...	15,08,808 0 0		10
...	...	...	...	...	13,73,351 0 0		11
...	...	...	...	...	24,21,019 0 0		12
15 0 0	820 0 0	...	...	...	1,96,55,340 0 0		

(c) on account of IX, Forests.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative.

Nil.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 1 (Civil, Revenue, and Criminal).

Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on the last day of the year 1889, with the cost of Tribunals.

Name of Province.		Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of Districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction.					Total number of cases decided.				Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.	Remarks.
							Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Original.		Appeals.				
												Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
																Rs.	Rs.	
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh. (a) Territory subject to the High Court, *i.e.*, Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces.	Civil ...	81,751	31,006,823	1	21	79	5	1	22	33	79	96,065	27,380	12,167	1,547			
	Revenue,	69,421	31,673,865	6	34	172	2	25	34	156	171	88,399	142,291	4,689	5,844			
	Criminal,	83,350	32,747,240	21	37	179	5	21	37	...	515	107,817	3,605	10,628	3,521			
Territory subject to the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.	Civil ...	23,992	11,407,625	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,977	22,850	4,183	835	74,60,758	85,81,188	
	Revenue,											32,317	13,631	2,980	149			
	Criminal,											34,152	1,734	3,758	915			
(b) Territory not subject to the High Court, *i.e.*, Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces.	Revenue,	12,438	1,046,263	...	3	7	1	...	3	10	2	1,498	335	491	20			
Charges on account of buildings in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,183	
Total ...		189,201	66,874,993	31	49	179	8	46	37	166	668	329,160	184,446	26,729	11,284	74,60,758	86,28,371	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 2 (Criminal).

Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each class of offence in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1889.

Description of offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons: Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Number of persons: Acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons: Convicted.	Number of persons: Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Number of persons: Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	2,080	1,524	1,543	3,069	2,914	4,783	19	353	
Do. by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX	251	160	161	232	136	85	...	11	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X	2,853	2,351	2,271	4,633	1,834	2,663	12	124	
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI	2,250	1,872	1,901	2,585	1,152	1,305	15	113	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII	223	200	203	231	91	133	2	5	
Do. relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII	212	180	180	246	135	110	...	1	
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, Chapter XIV	1,645	1,430	1,429	5,719	1,216	4,475	...	28	
Do. relating to religion, Chapter XV	269	119	116	303	210	77	...	16	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	2,025	1,795	1,828	2,784	1,053	1,434	16	281	
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of birth.	210	177	179	216	80	122	3	11	
Hurt	44,248	27,735	27,324	55,323	44,151	10,259	27	886	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	2,070	942	930	1,880	1,532	315	1	32	
Criminal force and assault	16,907	10,241	9,935	18,813	15,253	2,866	7	287	
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour ...	533	251	258	476	246	190	18	22	
Rape	297	170	171	212	122	80	...	10	
Unnatural offence	109	88	89	109	55	48	...	6	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	29,944	23,923	23,196	30,879	8,644	21,751	57	927	
Extortion	1,181	332	328	661	546	89	2	24	
Robbery and dakáiti	1,666	623	601	1,507	738	633	26	110	
Criminal misappropriation of property	696	341	342	493	286	199	...	8	
Criminal breach of trust	1,627	922	933	1,158	647	464	5	42	
Receiving of stolen property	6,033	5,835	5,868	8,155	2,429	5,457	34	235	
Cheating	1,821	721	719	1,084	816	223	2	43	
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	28	13	13	36	23	13	...	...	
Mischief	11,091	5,844	5,772	10,799	8,813	1,846	10	130	
Criminal trespass	17,496	13,143	11,771	18,373	9,113	8,872	34	354	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII	269	146	148	290	199	59	3	29	
Criminal breach of contract of service, Chapter XIX	36	28	28	71	62	9	...	...	
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	6,073	2,967	2,954	4,054	3,493	446	17	98	
Defamation, Chapter XXI	980	376	376	601	482	101	2	16	
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance, Chapter XXII	1,543	811	797	1,636	1,232	361	3	40	
Offences against special and local laws	46,746	41,921	41,961	68,006	17,416	51,045	39	506	
Total ...	203,172	147,181	144,405	249,634	125,119	119,913	354	4,248	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION

B.—Judicial Statement No. 3 (Criminal).

Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1889.

Nature of proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, section 250.	382	507	18	389	
2. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter XVI and section 485 of Chapter XXXV.	13	35	2	9	
3. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	211	281	76	191	
4. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, section 332 ...	111	117	64	52	
5. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	1,515	5,694	2,718	2,828	
6. Security for good behaviour under Chapter VIII	1,333	1,847	588	1,194	
7. Proceedings against public nuisance, Chapter X	632	1,503	90	1,371	
8. Possession, Chapter XII and section 522 of Chapter XLIII ...	199	549	274	248	
9. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	1,347	1,349	1,009	319	
Total ...	5,743	11,782	4,839	6,601	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 4 (Criminal).

Statement showing the General Results of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1889.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.				Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.		Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
		Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted		Committed or referred.					
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12
									N.-W.P.	*Oudh.*		
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates... Special Magistrates under section 14 ...	6,960	13	2,324	3,814	705	70	34	4,285	3·	...	6,938	
Subordinate Magistrates... Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	28,345	19	13,153	9,826	34	68	245	13,368	3·	6·	29,343	
Subordinate Magistrates... Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ...	154,890	167	81,828	60,753	6,141	3,365	2,636	85,357	6·	6·	313,308	
Subordinate Magistrates... Benches of Magistrates	31,430	25	11,156	13,245	6,720	81	203	20,816	3·	3·	25,631	
Deputy Commissioners under section 34, Act X of 1882	687	1	162	375	...	134	15	415	...	10·	3,107	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	3,320	34	844	1,692	563	134	53	1,244	7·	6·	7,418	
Courts of Sessions	3,630	30	1,248	1,397	75	746	303	11,884	39·	55·	16,553	
Superior Courts (High Court, N.-W. P., and Judl. Commr.'s Court in Oudh),	12	...	4	8	...	...	...	12	2·	...	78	
Full-power Magistrates of general jurisdiction	28,596	63	14,240	11,598	1,385	558	752	16,087	...	6·	61,459	
District and Divisional Magistrates, Cases referred under sections 347—349, Criminal Procedure Code.	1,128	1	167	911	27	19	3	895	3·	...	...	
Total	253,998	353	125,126	104,119	15,650	5,175	4,244	145,021	...	...	463,835	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 5 (Criminal).

Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1889.

Class of Tribunals.	Persons sentenced to								Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Detail of Punishment.																	
				Imprisonment.							Fine.									Imprisonment.					Whipped.			
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.			Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realised during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a reformatory school.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
																	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
Village Officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates—																												
Special Magistrates under section 14.	...	...	...	469	42	...	3,775	96	28	1	3,647	120	7	1	...	...	11,557	10,660	363	121	355	35	...	...	30	53	13	...
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	1,706	87	...	8,065	143	13	8	7,828	233	2	1	...	...	19,534	17,619	1,281	678	1,022	92	1	...	71	61	11	...
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	29,950	1,856	...	43,616	4,708	3,278	1,004	38,148	5,099	295	62	12	...	2,89,809	2,48,848	22,958	6,770	17,545	7,455	34	...	2,059	1,990	659	12
Benches of Magistrates,	...	...	...	1,001	63	...	19,068	52	...	...	1,883	4,227	7	...	...	...	26,004	24,382	717	366	698	...	...	...	19	33	...	...
District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under sections 347 and 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	...	1,642	71	...	373	630	107	19	272	84	13	4	...	...	5,488	3,592	212	116	595	392	10	...	367	217	46	...
District Court cases decided under section 34, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	1	...	394	6	...	98	39	1	1	44	43	7	4	...	...	3,394	1,169	605	8	43	117	231	1	3	13	23	1
Chief Magistrates of Districts.	...	...	...	887	38	...	1,023	429	178	61	825	159	22	17	...	...	11,850	9,739	1,035	112	518	268	27	...	159	206	64	1
Courts of Sessions ...	107	308	...	1,531	18	...	132	87	24	...	30	68	11	17	5	1	15,734	5,126	1,124	18	183	382	868	98	1	23	63	...
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	107	309	...	36,986	2,203	...	76,150	6,184	3,629	1,094	69,628	6,034	364	106	17	1	3,83,370	3,21,135	28,295	8,189	20,964	8,743	1,174	99	2,709	2,596	879	14

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 6 (Criminal).

Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1889.

Tribunals.	Number of persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.		Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceeding quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		14
Appeals.												*N.-W.P.*	*Oudh.*	
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	6,392	4	407	3,683	...	736	1,236	39	89	1	197	15·	9·	
To Courts of Sessions	11,977	12	3,222	5,567	...	1,008	1,498	38	141	25	466	19·	10·	
To Superior Courts ... By persons convicted	1,682	...	239	1,029	...	169	136	...	4	...	105	30·	27·	
To Superior Courts ... By Government from judgments of acquittal.	10	...	...	3	...	1	3	...	1	...	2	37·	33·	
Total ...	20,061	16	3,868	10,282	...	1,914	2,873	77	235	26	770	101·	12·	
Revisions.														
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	605	2	1,663	899	...	68	46	4	719	119	76	15·	11·	
By Courts of Sessions	2,095	9	1,959	953	...	5	51	4	323	357	187	33·	13·	
By Superior Courts	1,679	...	408	619	51	117	339	25	122	...	93	22·	16·	
Total ...	4,379	11	4,030	2,471	51	190	436	33	1,164	476	356	25·	13·	
Grand Total ...	24,440	27	7,898	12,753	51	2,104	3,309	110	1,399	502	1,126	...	...	

II.—STATISTICS

B.—JUDICIAL STATE

Statement showing the number and description of Civil and Revenue Suits insti

Tribunals.	*Suits for money or moveable property.*										*Suits under the*				
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, works, and materials.	Breach of contract not mentioned above.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Moveable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Arrears of rent, with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts or on contract of illegal restraint or other course.	For pattas or kabuliyats.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
1.—*Civil Courts.*															
Unpaid Tribunals ...	906	742	371	71	269	88	101	340	105	110	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals.	54,385	9,012	4,385	557	3,785	680	2,183	3,456	2,973	1,646	...	...	...	...	...
Small Cause Courts,	19,572	7,292	3,860	511	6,258	1,263	1,436	2,046	1,040	719	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Courts of Districts.	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	3,105	294	225	13	48	27	26	72	72	35	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	77,927	17,341	8,843	1,152	10,360	2,058	3,746	5,914	4,191	2,523	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	77,927	17,341	8,843	1,152	10,360	2,058	3,746	5,914	4,191	2,523	...	...	...	...	...
2.—*Revenue Courts.*															
Unpaid Local Tribunals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	562	...	1	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92,730	82	2,428	530	16
District Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,702	5,170	594	332	130
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103,994	5,252	3,023	862	146
GRAND TOTAL ...	77,927	17,341	8,843	1,152	10,360	2,058	3,746	5,914	4,191	2,523	103,994	5,252	3,023	862	146

OF PROTECTION.

MENT No. 7 (CIVIL).

tuted in the Courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1889.

Rent Law.			*Title and other suits.*																	
For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or account from agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contract or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Grand Total.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
...	...	...	43	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	27	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3,191
...	...	...	14,218	819	551	4,702	171	59	4	247	24	501	273	...	3	1	1	19	...	341	104,952
...	...	...	21	1	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	44,033
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	1	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	47
...	...	...	823	207	41	706	31	18	2	75	1	29	27	...	...	1	...	18	1	84	5,981
...	...	...	15,105	997	592	5,433	203	78	11	322	29	557	305	...	4	2	2	37	1	431	158,204
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	15,105	997	592	5,433	203	78	11	322	30	557	305	...	4	4	2	37	1	433	158,20
...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	575
61,306	108	12,995	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170,195
70,482	1	6,148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,559
1,31788	109	19,155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264,329
1,31788	109	19,155	15,105	997	592	5,433	203	78	11	322	30	557	305	...	4	4	2	37	1	433	422,538

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 8 (CIVIL).

Statement showing number and value of Suits instituted in the Civil Courts (Revenue) in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1889.

Class of Tribunals.	*Number of suits instituted in the different Courts.*									Total value of suits.	REMARKS.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.										Rs.	
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	1,202	1,581	355	26	...	...	...	...	27	76,802	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	12,832	44,498	21,792	6,254	3,606	618	106	...	446	1,26,15,627	
Small Cause Courts	11,454	24,362	4,725	3,231	...	...	...	...	...	16,66,077	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts,	175	1,100	574	855	171	2,505	250	319	32	2,15,71,693	
Chief Courts of Districts	...	5	12	11	2	7	1	4	5	2,52,284	
Total ...	26,657	71,546	27,458	25,444	3,779	3,130	357	323	510	3,61,82,482	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1,500	
Total ...	26,657	71,546	27,458	25,444	3,779	3,130	357	325	513	3,61,97,482	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	260	252	60	3	...	...	...	...	...	10,026	
Other Subordinate Courts	46,621	55,092	8,612	2,039	148	63	...	...	52,312	28,04,069	
District Courts	11,649	15,764	6,423	4,374	312	88	7	2	47,294	19,63,702	
Total ...	58,530	71,108	15,095	6,416	460	151	7	2	99,606	47,77,797	
GRAND TOTAL ...	85,187	142,654	42,553	31,860	4,239	3,281	364	327	100,119	4,09,75,279	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 9 (Civil).

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil (Revenue) Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1889.

Part I.—Suits.

Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of—										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.				Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.		Uncontested.		
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16		17
														N.-W. P.	Oudh.	N.-W. P.	Oudh.	
Courts in the Interior.																		
I.—Civil Courts.																		
Unpaid Tribunals	3,696	...	865	518	755	408	79	19	11	491	217	329	60	28·	86·	16·	54·	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	108,625	...	15,959	19,099	8,961	22,355	1,026	837	254	22,745	10,461	10,928	3,641	72·	78·	30·	38·	
Small Cause Courts	47,895	...	7,944	7,178	7,165	10,251	552	131	63	7,664	3,151	3,796	603	41·	38·	29·	38·	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	15,878	...	1,842	1,429	1,033	1,560	157	104	35	3,843	1,683	4,192	2,300	152·	130·	61·	75·	
Chief Courts of Districts	361	...	30	6	11	8	...	1	...	65	61	173	108	176·	362·	68·	124·	
Total ...	180,455	...	26,640	28,230	17,925	34,582	1,814	1,092	363	34,818	15,573	19,418	6,712	75·	72·	31·	39·	
II.—Revenue Courts.																		
Unpaid Local Tribunals	617	...	100	16	75	99	9	2	...	242	26	48	...	...	28·	....	28·	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	14,672	...	1,596	746	2,658	4,200	125	7	1	4,296	761	282	3	...	17·	...	25·	
Other Subordinate Courts	105,907	...	10,714	5,643	16,455	27,278	5,425	102	35	20,578	5,608	8,069	113	36·	35·	23·	30·	
District Courts	17,740	...	1,134	1,257	1,602	3,852	901	104	37	5,058	1,472	2,323	317	68·	111·	39·	116·	
Total ...	132,936	...	13,544	7,662	20,790	35,429	6,460	215	73	30,174	7,867	10,722	433	45·	31·	25·	21·	
Superior Courts...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	75·	...	...	
Grand Total ...	313,392	...	40,184	35,892	38,715	70,011	8,274	1,307	436	64,993	23,440	30,140	7,145	...	...	...	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 9 (Civil).

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil (Revenue) Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1889.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Cases (Judicial).

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of—										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.				Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.		Uncontested.		
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.			N.-W. P.	Oudh.	N.-W. P.	Oudh.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16		17
Courts in the Interior.																		
I.—Civil Courts.																		
Unpaid Tribunals	283	...	66	11	6	9	12	1	1	104	52	21	5	16·	49·	6·	39·	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals...	25,875	...	4,278	1,080	800	5,267	489	19	10	6,427	5,167	2,338	398	38·	34·	26·	29·	
Small Cause Courts... ...	2,753	...	610	106	142	212	32	1	1	876	535	238	43	43·	27·	28·	19·	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	7,486	...	1,024	198	155	1,532	146	...	...	1,918	1,520	993	290	55·	39·	31·	30·	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	4,191	...	533	14	6	1,669	109	4	...	524	306	1,026	255	84·	97·	51·	50·	
Total ...	40,588	...	6,511	1,409	1,109	8,689	788	25	12	9,849	7,580	4,616	991	44·	38·	31·	22·	
Superior Courts	394	...	131	20	...	27	15	...	...	58	53	90	41	159·	...	71·	...	
Total ...	40,982	...	6,642	1,429	1,109	8,716	803	25	12	9,907	7,633	4,706	1,032	45·	38·	32·	22·	
II.—Revenue Courts.																		
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	21	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	6	2	1	...	18·	...	42·	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals...	7,981	...	455	802	58	4,528	42	...	...	1,241	237	618	1	...	28·	...	12·	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	67,714	...	56,314	905	570	5,051	683	119	10	2,778	595	689	14	25·	22·	15·	16·	
District Courts	86,182	...	17,147	7,685	1,609	25,779	4,007	64	17	17,186	6,732	5,956	2,399	70·	25·	59·	32·	
Total ...	161,898	...	73,920	9,392	2,237	35,359	4,732	183	27	21,213	7,570	7,265	2,415	67·	24·	36·	14·	
Grand Total ...	202,880	...	80,562	10,821	3,346	44,075	5,535	208	39	31,120	15,203	11,971	3,447	...	...	...	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 10 (Civil).

Statement showing the Business of the Civil (Revenue) Appellate Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1889.

Part I.—Appeals from Decrees.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Court.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	*Heard* ex-parte.				*Contested.*				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.		Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18
															N.-W. P.	*Oudh.*		
Appeals from Original Decrees.																		
A.—Civil Courts.																		
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	8,820	...	2	223	136	21	38	28	3,733	845	1,113	591	2,090	1,556	130·	65·	190	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	11,356	...	175	269	60	18	32	9	3,872	861	1,263	421	4,376	2,339	204·	139·	301	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province ...	92	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	42	12	10	8	12	1	49·	...	...	
Total ...	20,268	...	181	496	196	39	70	37	7,647	1,718	2,386	1,020	6,478	3,896	167·	105·	493	
Appeals under section 10 of Letters-Patent of High Court, North-Western Provinces.	59	...	1	...	39	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	18	12	137·	...	...	
Chief Courts of Provinces ... Appeals from original decrees ...	733	...	1	20	...	...	...	1	180	20	50	12	449	244	422·	424·	17	
Chief Courts of Provinces ... Appeals from appellate decrees ...	4,868	...	14	91	510	1	22	10	1,210	48	168	161	2,633	2,263	361·	374·	27	
Total ...	5,660	...	16	111	549	1	23	11	1,390	68	218	173	3,100	2,519	363·	424·	44	
Grand Total ...	25,928	...	197	607	745	40	93	48	9,037	1,786	2,604	1,193	9,578	6,415	...	...	535	
B.—Revenue Courts.																		
Collectors' Appellate Courts	4,806	...	46	127	66	8	25	12	2,558	421	827	421	295	22	37·	83·	3	
Commissioners' Appellate Courts	2,128	...	13	123	55	8	14	8	856	100	248	247	456	151	...	95·	67	
District Judges' Appellate Courts	1,665	...	15	33	9	7	6	2	569	231	152	64	577	240	153·	...	...	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government—																		
Chief Courts of the Provinces : Appeals from original decrees...	1,009	...	93	9	80	5	3	1	315	12	84	62	345	258	192·	...	...	
High Court, N.-W. Provinces, Appeals from appellate decrees,																		
Judicial Commissioner's Appeals from original decrees...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Court, Oudh. Appeals from appellate decrees,	504	...	46	5	26	...	4	...	112	4	24	4	279	180	...	212·	2	
Total ...	10,112	...	213	297	236	28	52	23	4,410	768	1,335	798	1,952	851	...	...	72	
Grand Total of Civil and Revenue Courts ...	36,040	...	410	904	981	68	145	71	13,447	2,554	3,939	1,991	11,530	7,266	...	...	607	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 10 (CIVIL),

Statement showing the Business of the Civil (Revenue) Appellate Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1889.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS (JUDICIAL) CASES BEFORE APPELLATE COURTS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	*Heard* ex-parte.				*Contested.*				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.		Objections under section 560, Act XIV of 1882.	REMARKS.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18
															N.-W. P.	*Oudh.*		
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																		
A.—Civil Courts.																		
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	378	...	5	14	22	...	4	2	161	16	65	58	31	115	89·	56·	...	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	1,925	...	126	110	65	3	35	10	718	39	273	124	422	503	103·	66·	...	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province.	30	...	5	1	2	...	...	1	14	...	4	3	...	...	29·	...	...	
Total ...	2,333	...	136	125	89	3	39	13	893	55	342	185	453	618	...	...	...	
Chief Court of Province. — Appeals from original decrees ...	284	...	11	4	11	...	2	5	110	...	29	10	102	65	135·	221·	...	
Chief Court of Province. — Appeals from appellate decrees ...	89	...	8	1	3	...	...	...	23	1	6	1	46	35	...	204·	...	
Total ...	373	...	19	5	14	...	2	5	133	1	35	11	148	100	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,706	...	155	130	103	3	41	18	1,026	56	377	196	601	718	...	...	...	
B.—Revenue Courts.																		
Collectors' Appellate Courts	132	...	5	3	2	1	...	1	67	6	26	10	11	...	20·	28·	...	
Commissioners' Appellate Courts	5,442	...	628	123	254	8	51	16	1,844	178	679	266	1,395	639	92·	50·	...	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government—																		
Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces. — Appeals from original decrees ...	2,458	...	1,270	...	207	...	...	9	301	1	49	8	613	280	40·	...	...	
Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces. — Appeals from appellate decrees ...																		
Chief Courts of the Province of Oudh. — Appeals from original decrees ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	274·	...	
Chief Courts of the Province of Oudh. — Appeals from appellate decrees ...	36	...	6	...	2	1	...	...	4	...	3	...	20	17	...	132·	...	
Chief Courts of the Province of Oudh. — Applications for revision under section 622, Act XIV of 1882.	310	...	116	1	1	...	12	...	56	2	9	6	107	80	...	100·	...	
Total ...	8,383	...	2,025	127	467	10	63	26	2,273	187	768	290	2,148	1,018	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL OF CIVIL AND REVENUE COURTS ...	11,089	...	2,180	257	570	13	104	44	3,299	243	1,145	486	2,749	1,736	...	...	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 11 (Civil).

Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Application for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil (Revenue) Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1889.

Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Court.	Applications disposed of				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realised.		Number of applications												
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which moveable property: Was sold.	On which moveable property: Was attached, but subsequently released.	On which immoveable property: Was sold.	On which immoveable property: Was dealt with under sections 305, 322 or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	On which immoveable property: Was attached, but subsequently released.	On which possession was given: Of moveables.	On which possession was given: Of immoveables.	On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than on the preceding columns.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
								Rs.	Rs.													
Courts in the Interior.																						
I.—Civil Courts.																						
Unpaid Tribunals ...	1,124	...	398	178	418	130	33	9,140	1,153	...	1	156	311	11	1	7	1	10	9	2	28	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals,	108,923	5,776	20,883	16,245	50,969	15,050	5,715	18,26,301	4,10,688	220	780	3,647	6,668	5,539	155	4,061	36	4,633	37	73	2,836	
Small Cause Courts ...	25,229	329	5,504	4,070	12,940	2,386	653	2,04,335	28,519	152	702	1,308	2,775	100	...	40	...	11	1	...	3,645	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	18,294	1,177	3,908	2,871	6,331	4,007	1,854	22,21,591	4,22,551	18	62	751	1,332	887	33	607	10	1,257	42	9	871	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	884	286	162	50	192	194	131	1,98,266	29,507	1	...	20	24	13	...	14	2	26	3	...	69	
Total ...	154,454	7,568	30,855	23,414	70,850	21,767	8,391	44,59,623	8,91,418	391	1,545	5,882	11,108	6,550	189	4,729	49	5,937	92	84	7,449	
II.—Revenue Courts.																						
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	184	...	104	16	50	14	...	3,244	168	1	...	17	63	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	34	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	35,800	26	15,281	4,193	11,877	4,423	316	3,14,619	44,836	171	576	4,755	9,526	374	19	448	1	...	...	...	3,681	
District Courts	20,894	70	8,970	2,208	6,790	2,856	615	4,64,201	53,684	147	147	2,343	3,916	210	1	115	21	811	3	5	2,463	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	15	...	4	6	5	...	...	2,560	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Total ...	56,893	96	24,359	6,423	18,722	7,293	931	7,84,624	98,688	319	723	7,119	13,508	585	20	565	22	811	3	5	6,179	
Grand Total ...	211,347	7,664	55,214	29,837	89,572	29,060	9,322	52,44,247	9,90,106	710	2,268	13,001	24,616	7,135	209	5,294	71	6,748	95	89	13,628	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 12 (Civil).

Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of 1877, *in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year* 1889.

Class of Courts.	Applications for a declaration of insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under sections 351 and 356.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers into which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	*Amount of creditors' claim dealt with during the year.*		*Gross amount of insolvents' assets realised and disbursed.*		Remarks.
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, &c.	*Granted.*		*Rejected.*			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realised during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	44	7	5	1	2	...	...	29	7	3	19,262	6,411	1,077	1,067	
Chief Courts of Districts	215	69	17	17	28	...	...	84	32	14	19,663	1,60,521	18,596	20,024	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	259	76	22	18	30	...	...	113	39	17	38,925	1,66,932	19,673	21,091	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 13 (Civil and Criminal).

Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1889.

Class of Courts in which Jurors and Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried with Assessors.	Jury Trials.					Assessors' Trials.			Remarks.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	*Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.*		*Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.*		Number of cases in which the Judge agreed with Assessors.	*Number of cases in which Judge differed from*		
					Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under section 263, Criminal Procedure Code.	Whose cases he did not refer under section 263, Criminal Procedure Code.		One Assessor.	Both Assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—Civil Courts.												
Chief Courts of Districts acting under Act X of 1870. Assessors	2	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	3	North-Western Provinces only.
Total, Civil Courts	2	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	3	
II.—Criminal Courts.												
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Sessions... Jurors, 5	5	147	...	140	2	5	12	5	...	...	...	
Courts of Sessions... Assessors, 2 or more. Qualifications as described in sections 319 and 320, Criminal Procedure Code.	2	...	1,558	...	...	...	...	...	1,193	101	140	
High Court's Original Criminal Jurisdiction	9	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	North-Western Provinces only.
Total, Criminal Courts	...	159	1,558	152	2	5	12	5	1,193	101	140	
Grand Total	...	159	1,567	152	2	5	12	5	1,198	102	143	

II.—STATISTICS OF

B.—JUDICIAL (REGISTRATION), NORTH-

1.—*Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Districts of the*

Number.	Districts.	Number of Registration offices.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I. *Compulsory.* Instruments of gift [section 17 clause (*a*)].	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses (*b*) and (*c*).	Instruments of perpetual lease [section 17, clause (*d*)].	All instruments of lease (other than of perpetual lease) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause (*d*).	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.
	1	2	3	4 *a.*	4 *b.*	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	N.-W. PROVINCES.										Rs. a. p.		
1	Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Dehra Dún	3	11	136	31	141	30	40	49	438	1,113 0 0	...	9
3	Saháranpur	10	173	2,126	826	4,061	219	130	1,160	8,695	14,300 10 0	...	1,777
4	Meerut	12	193	2,249	553	3,767	326	5	1,670	8,763	15,805 10 0	...	1,064
5	Aligarh	9	70	996	407	1,550	153	45	940	4,161	7,615 4 0	...	458
6	Agra	18	110	1,572	832	2,151	824	126	1,420	7,035	10,626 11 0	...	1,104
7	Farukhabad	7	82	779	745	793	267	13	470	3,149	4,242 4 0	...	409
8	Mainpuri	13	109	850	723	788	1,016	19	669	4,174	6,771 12 0	...	292
9	Moradabad	12	108	2,135	1,399	2,573	282	16	1,732	8,245	12,725 8 0	...	1,386
10	Bareilly	12	98	921	652	231	1,095	2	573	3,572	6,581 4 0	...	132
11	Sháhjahánpur	10	102	1,106	1,057	1,750	205	316	947	5,483	7,511 2 0	...	1,384
12	Cawnpore	17	175	1,201	559	1,394	265	6	220	3,820	7,447 14 0	...	298
13	Bánda	15	109	614	300	933	117	4	57	2,134	4,372 13 0	...	396
14	Allahabad	12	156	728	333	1,472	90	100	190	3,069	5,960 0 0	...	378
15	Jaunpur	6	107	738	547	1,738	81	163	164	3,538	5,422 6 0	...	1,285
16	Gorakhpur	12	171	1,842	463	4,582	321	35	998	8,412	16,725 12 0	...	1,492
17	Azamgarh	6	102	550	259	1,512	171	28	189	2,811	4,905 14 0	...	1,192
18	Mirzapur	6	61	498	356	1,388	118	16	276	2,713	4,460 10 0	...	1,196
19	Benares	5	152	905	820	1,750	133	194	325	4,279	6,785 4 0	...	1,531
20	Gházipur	8	74	1,114	567	3,176	76	250	162	5,419	9,917 13 0	...	1,091
21	Jalaun	6	23	350	196	539	39	4	10	1,161	2,212 8 0	...	332
22	Jhánsi	6	29	223	80	368	26	63	9	798	1,438 14 0	...	147
23	Lalitpur	3	7	59	29	40	39	...	...	174	263 12 0	...	11
24	Kumaun	6	56	420	70	181	11	19	29	786	1,410 0 0	...	23
25	Garhwál	2	27	108	6	16	...	25	...	182	285 8 0	...	1
26	Tarái	2	9	74	47	79	5	1	100	315	411 10 0	...	24
27	Family Domains, Mahárája of Benares.	4	24	417	515	1,041	105	5	143	2,250	3,164 4 0	...	901
	Provincial Total, N.-W. P.,	222	2,338	22,711	12,372	38,014	6,014	1,625	12,502	95,576	1,62,477 15 0	...	18,313
	OUDH.												
1	Lucknow	11	132	865	1,224	1,435	181	10	133	3,980	6,916 14 0	...	1,260
2	Unao	15	127	496	351	1,375	106	4	15	2,474	4,386 2 0	...	684
3	Bara Banki	14	96	372	328	1,532	113	13	122	2,576	4,336 14 0	...	1,210
4	Fyzabad	11	106	416	206	1,214	175	55	97	2,269	4,398 14 0	...	568
5	Gonda	8	36	270	154	930	630	30	756	2,806	4,598 8 0	...	348
6	Bahraich	8	22	77	66	181	54	5	879	1,284	1,174 8 0	...	113
7	Sitapur	11	39	176	110	753	157	12	395	1,642	3,443 10 0	...	270
8	Hardoi	10	54	518	340	1,946	107	19	88	3,072	5,747 0 0	...	1,165
9	Kheri	8	34	110	54	347	58	8	124	735	1,517 14 0	...	150
10	Rae Bareli	13	76	211	116	1,088	15	24	39	1,569	3,011 4 0	...	563
11	Sultánpur	9	55	219	89	1,310	32	86	5	1,796	3,174 12 0	...	783
12	Partábgarh	7	47	237	54	1,179	21	45	57	1,640	2,983 14 0	...	645
	Provincial Total, Oudh...	125	824	3,967	3,092	13,290	1,649	311	2,710	25,843	45,690 2 0	...	7,759
	TOTAL, UNITED PROVINCES,	347	3,162	26,678	15,464	51,304	7,663	1,936	15,212	121,419	2,08,168 1 0	...	26,072

PROTECTION.

WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1889-90.

OPTIONAL.								REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.						BOOK V.	
Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses (*a*) and (*b*).	Instruments for lease for one year or less [section 18, clause (*c*)], and instruments of lease exempted under the proviso in section 17.	Awards [section 17, clause (*e*)].	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immoveable property transferred.	Instruments of gift of moveable property (section 123, clause 2 of the Transfer of Property Act). *Compulsory.*	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property [clause (*d*), section 18].	Obligations for the payment of money [section 18, clause (*f*)].	All other documents registered under section 18, clause (*f*).	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	12	5 10 0	648,297 14 4	1	15	35	131	182	294 8 0	...	4
258	251	20	...	...	2,306	980 8 0	38,35,629 4 0	1	395	1,182	433	2,011	1,511 8 0	...	57
204	739	25	6	1	2,039	879 8 0	60,26,172 9 1	...	264	471	420	1,155	1,240 4 0	...	45
68	101	6	...	...	633	287 15 0	31,70,893 15 8	1	247	268	256	772	877 4 0	2	25
557	304	6	4	26	2,001	795 0 0	31,41,352 0 3	5	299	1,124	546	1,974	1,665 2 0	...	69
179	29	13	...	...	630	297 10 0	11,95,948 13 3	...	111	142	250	503	580 6 0	1	26
417	75	16	91	...	891	636 10 0	23,47,156 3 7	1	171	378	433	983	1,013 10 0	3	4
277	137	42	298	...	2,140	1,286 0 0	48,49,585 12 10	2	290	952	378	1,622	1,206 14 0	1	34
552	53	13	21	...	771	395 10 0	31,66,105 6 8	1	274	4,499	5,802	10,576	3,253 10 0	...	11
211	347	56	...	...	1,998	937 14 0	27,27,917 11 0	...	381	833	266	1,480	951 14 0	1	2
52	81	9	4	...	444	212 12 0	31,11,265 13 2	6	104	139	439	688	1,162 14 0	3	33
43	9	...	2	...	450	316 7 0	8,65,375 5 1	1	27	107	276	411	776 6 0	...	3
36	26	1	...	...	441	175 0 0	27,37,837 3 1	4	55	106	190	355	549 2 0	...	41
20	16	...	...	...	1,321	537 12 0	14,87,555 15 0	...	44	177	138	359	326 0 0	...	6
207	19	6	3	...	1,727	947 8 0	49,28,864 15 7	3	218	577	477	1,275	1,252 0 0	3	21
125	21	1	2	...	1,341	550 12 0	13,61,181 4 5	...	53	148	188	389	319 8 0	...	4
34	41	6	8	...	1,285	567 6 0	15,61,850 6 11	3	56	229	159	447	394 4 0	...	68
24	48	7	...	...	1,610	666 10 0	23,88,833 5 11	8	111	223	420	762	977 8 0	...	350
1	27	...	...	...	1,119	520 12 0	27,18,915 7 1	...	39	255	164	458	472 10 0	2	10
8	...	3	...	...	343	162 4 0	5,94,786 5 4	...	32	82	101	215	299 12 0	...	2
8	...	...	...	...	155	73 0 0	4,08,512 1 0	...	8	17	93	118	263 4 0	1	...
107	2	...	...	...	120	44 14 0	88,515 0 0	...	1	...	34	35	62 12 0	...	7
17	1	1	1	...	43	40 6 0	5,74,497 1 3	2	10	13	60	85	147 14 0	2	37
...	...	...	2	...	3	1 0 0	62,234 7 6	2	1	1	14	18	35 4 0	...	5
...	1	1	...	...	26	18 6 0	90,058 6 5	...	6	43	30	79	109 10 0	...	...
67	321	3	...	...	1,292	424 14 0	8,64,974 7 11	...	26	130	55	211	95 4 0	...	9
3,472	2,652	235	442	27	25,141	11,762 0 0	5,49,54,317 4 4	41	3,238	12,131	11,753	27,163	19,899 0 0	19	878
83	35	1	...	...	1,379	464 10 0	40,13,279 14 9	13	109	594	1,387	2,103	3,001 4 0	4	59
18	7	...	1	...	710	262 6 0	12,34,729 9 4	1	53	280	359	693	684 4 0	...	2
30	13	1	12	...	1,266	418 12 0	12,59,600 5 9	1	32	980	607	1,620	1,058 14 0	...	16
41	16	1	...	...	626	222 14 0	20,90,055 7 9	3	83	322	349	757	714 6 0	2	34
174	58	1	6	...	587	213 0 0	15,04,030 0 0	3	36	400	576	1,015	907 12 0	...	42
61	28	1	...	...	203	75 14 0	12,67,740 9 7	9	84	257	432	782	543 12 0	...	10
68	16	1	16	...	371	142 4 0	23,94,986 3 0	4	310	486	457	1,257	860 14 0	1	31
20	23	1	23	...	1,232	492 10 0	14,70,117 1 5	4	319	1,522	527	2,372	1,175 8 0	...	8
13	40	1	12	...	216	111 2 0	8,02,086 10 1	6	172	306	672	1,156	658 0 0	...	21
5	11	4	36	...	619	356 12 0	12,66,300 13 0	...	46	295	309	650	625 4 0	...	49
13	61	...	14	...	871	328 14 0	7,89,521 13 0	2	24	532	228	786	621 0 0	...	30
6	11	1	16	1	680	264 0 0	8,52,705 3 3	...	46	571	197	814	610 10 0	...	27
532	319	13	136	1	8,760	3,353 2 0	1,89,45,153 10 11	46	1,314	6,545	6,100	14,005	11,461 8 0	7	348
4,004	2,971	248	578	28	33,901	15,115 2 0	7,38,99,470 15 3	87	4,552	18,676	17,853	41,168	31,300 8 0	26	12,026

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial (Registration), North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1889-90—(concluded).

Number.	Districts.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 28 and 29.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.
	1	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	N.-W. Provinces.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,599 9 4
2	Dehra Dún	...	...	...	...	40	54	1,421 2 0	544 11 0	901 9 0
3	Saháranpur	3	1	...	52	95	2,186	16,930 10 0	7,380 12 0	8,168 9 0
4	Meerut	4	1	...	34	170	2,252	18,031 6 0	8,949 3 6	9,534 6 2
5	Aligarh	2	1	...	28	82	1,636	8,838 7 0	4,312 1 3	6,416 14 0
6	Agra	1	2	...	20	130	1,359	13,228 13 0	6,359 4 0	9,887 2 0
7	Farukhabad	1	9	...	12	73	786	5,176 4 0	2,838 2 6	4,786 6 3
8	Mainpuri	3	7	...	12	86	1,556	8,462 0 0	4,355 1 6	7,609 2 0
9	Moradabad	1	...	...	86	177	2,277	15,291 6 0	8,561 13 0	8,843 12 4
10	Bareilly	...	...	...	13	138	992	10,252 8 0	5,825 8 0	7,576 7 6
11	Sháhjahánpur	...	4	...	20	85	1,411	9,404 14 0	5,064 0 6	7,306 13 5
12	Cawnpore	...	6	1	16	134	1,108	8,899 8 0	4,815 13 0	7,243 5 3
13	Bánda	...	1	...	4	79	432	5,472 7 0	771 9 9	4,340 2 5
14	Allahabad	1	3	...	15	105	706	6,770 2 0	4,118 12 0	7,037 0 10
15	Jaunpur	...	2	...	15	45	437	6,298 2 0	3,423 13 0	3,542 5 11
16	Gorakhpur	...	3	...	40	108	1,589	18,967 4 0	8,966 13 0	7,842 15 4
17	Azamgarh	...	...	...	11	29	814	5,784 2 0	2,885 9 0	3,085 3 8
18	Mirzapur	...	1	...	15	30	266	5,558 4 0	3,589 5 0	3,041 2 7
19	Benares	7	...	...	17	155	659	9,157 6 0	5,891 9 0	6,706 12 9
20	Gházipur	1	...	...	12	105	645	10,935 3 0	5,115 1 9	5,747 13 2
21	Jalaun	2	...	...	9	11	173	2,686 8 0	851 2 0	1,812 9 10
22	Jhánsi	1	1	...	4	8	65	1,779 2 0	758 3 0	1,478 12 0
23	Lalitpur	...	...	...	3	3	18	385 6 0	139 8 3	492 6 0
24	Kumaun	24	1	...	7	17	135	1,768 4 0	388 8 0	1,548 6 10
25	Garhwál	...	1	...	1	2	24	331 12 0	164 0 0	208 2 2
26	Tarái	...	...	...	...	5	15	539 10 0	319 0 0	472 12 0
27	Family Domains, Mahárája of Benares.	...	1	...	13	4	131	3,702 6 0	2,451 5 0	2,356 1 11
	Provincial Total, N.-W. P.,	51	45	1	459	1,917	31,726	1,96,072 12 0	98,840 9 0	1,43,586 11 8
	Oudh.									
1	Lucknow	...	3	...	9	176	1,039	10,500 12 0	6,621 13 0	11,129 9 6
2	Unao	...	...	...	3	82	434	5,374 12 0	2,748 7 0	4,102 4 4
3	Bara Banki	2	1	...	2	73	657	5,866 8 0	3,761 4 0	4,899 15 0
4	Fyzabad	...	1	...	6	54	547	5,404 2 0	2,968 4 0	5,704 8 6
5	Gonda	...	...	...	7	116	682	5,803 4 0	2,978 7 0	4,462 13 0
6	Bahraich	...	1	...	5	69	180	1,814 2 0	1,806 11 0	1,853 15 0
7	Sitapur	...	1	...	3	85	441	4,508 12 0	2,919 8 0	4,974 0 0
8	Hardoi	...	...	...	5	65	590	7,431 2 0	3,152 2 0	5,347 5 0
9	Kheri	...	3	...	3	57	281	2,329 0 0	1,539 14 0	1,951 11 6
10	Rae Bareli	1	5	...	1	20	200	4,095 4 0	2,175 13 0	4,564 8 0
11	Sultánpur	...	2	...	7	24	221	4,184 10 0	1,696 13 0	2,899 2 6
12	Partábgarh	...	1	1	9	34	253	3,912 8 0	1,827 1 0	2,924 10 6
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	3	18	1	60	855	5,525	61,224 12 0	34,196 1 0	54,814 6 10
	Total, United Provinces	54	63	2	519	2,772	37,251	2,57,297 8 0	1,33,036 10 0	1,98,401 2 6

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1889.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Bareilly Central Prison	Convicts	1,809	...	1,809	1,135	...	1,135	2,944	...	2,944	1,274	...	1,274	1,670	...	1,670	1,593·25	...	1,593·25	1,594·75	...	1,594·75
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5	1	...	1	4	...	4	1·50	...	1·50			
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	Agra ditto	Convicts	1,730	52	1,782	869	65	934	2,599	117	2,716	759	61	820	1,840	56	1,896	1,800·50	58·50	1,859·00	1,801·75	60·25	1,862·00
		Under-trial,	...	3	3	5	30	35	5	33	38	1	32	33	4	1	5	1·25	1·75	3·00			
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3	Fatehgarh ditto	Convicts	1,233	22	1,255	943	42	985	2,176	64	2,240	754	42	796	1,422	22	1,444	1,345·50	24·50	1,370·00	1,345·50	24·50	1,370·00
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4	Allahabad ditto	Convicts	1,373	74	1,447	1,054	71	1,125	2,427	145	2,572	679	65	744	1,748	80	1,828	1,508·00	88·25	1,596·25	1,508·00	88·25	1,596·25
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
5	Benares ditto	Convicts	1,241	76	1,317	882	122	1,004	2,123	198	2,321	686	120	806	1,437	78	1,515	1,304·75	79·25	1,384·00	1,304·75	79·25	1,384·00
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
6	Lucknow ditto	Convicts	1,553	90	1,643	1,058	42	1,100	2,611	132	2,743	948	39	987	1,663	93	1,756	1,613·00	93·50	1,706·50	1,613·00	93·50	1,706·50
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
7	Dehra Dún Jail	Convicts	58	...	58	136	4	140	194	4	198	145	4	149	49	...	49	51·75	0·25	52·00	56·19	0·25	56·44
		Under-trial,	6	...	6	75	6	81	81	6	87	79	6	85	2	...	2	3·75	...	3·75			
		Civil	...	...	...	10	...	10	10	...	10	9	...	9	1	...	1	0·69	...	0·69			
8	Chakráta Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	0·25
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	29	...	29	29	...	29	29	...	29	...	...	...	0·25	...	0·25			
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
9	Saháranpur Jail	Convicts	216	10	226	720	14	734	936	24	960	641	17	658	295	7	302	268·00	7·00	275·00	273·16	7·06	280·22
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil	3	1	4	55	...	55	58	1	59	50	1	51	8	...	8	5·16	0·06	5·22			
10	Ditto Lock-up	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·25	0·50	33·75
		Under-trial,	33	...	33	946	13	959	979	13	992	940	13	953	39	...	39	33·25	0·50	33·75			
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1889—(contd.).

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
11	Roorkee Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	...	1·50
		Under-trial,	7	...	7	110	3	113	117	3	120	116	3	119	1	...	1	1·50	...	1·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
12	Muzaffarnagar Jail ...	Convicts ...	25	6	31	543	18	561	568	24	592	472	20	492	96	4	100	68·75	3·25	72·00	91·30	3·50	94·80
		Under-trial,	9	...	9	472	13	485	481	13	494	449	12	461	32	1	33	19·25	0·25	19·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	37	...	37	37	...	37	31	...	31	6	...	6	3·30	...	3·30			
13	Meerut District Jail ...	Convicts ...	482	6	488	1,442	34	1,476	1,924	40	1,964	1,479	32	1,511	445	8	453	449·25	7·25	456·50	453·30	7·25	460·55
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	6	...	6	49	...	49	55	...	55	53	...	53	2	...	2	4·05	...	4·05			
14	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65·25	1·00	66·25
		Under-trial,	76	2	78	1,359	37	1,396	1,435	39	1,474	1,387	38	1,425	48	1	49	65·25	1·00	66·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
15	Ditto Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·25	...	4·25
		Under-trial,	9	...	9	146	11	157	155	11	166	153	10	163	2	1	3	4·25	...	4·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
16	Bulandshahr Jail ...	Convicts ...	41	9	50	737	24	761	778	33	811	718	27	745	60	6	66	52·75	8·25	61·00	82·83	9·50	92·33
		Under-trial,	38	3	41	685	17	702	723	20	743	689	20	709	34	...	34	26·75	1·25	28·00			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	45	...	45	46	...	46	45	...	45	1	...	1	3·33	...	3·33			
17	Aligarh do. ...	Convicts ...	369	15	384	771	40	811	1,140	55	1,195	911	41	952	229	14	243	285·00	10·75	295·75	322·57	12·75	335·32
		Under-trial,	35	1	36	810	40	856	851	41	892	834	37	871	17	4	21	33·25	2·00	35·25			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	56	...	56	59	...	59	56	...	56	3	...	3	4·32	...	4·32			
18	Bijnor do. ...	Convicts ...	130	2	132	602	15	617	732	17	749	569	17	586	163	...	163	180·50	3·25	183·75	197·96	3·50	201·46
		Under-trial,	16	...	16	381	5	386	397	5	402	375	4	379	22	1	23	14·75	0·25	15·00			
		Civil ...	6	...	6	29	...	29	35	...	35	31	...	31	4	...	4	2·71	...	2·71			
19	Moradabad do. ...	Convicts ...	241	10	251	1,155	21	1,176	1,396	31	1,427	1,077	21	1,098	319	10	329	303·75	9·75	313·50	344·58	11·25	355·83
		Under-trial,	39	1	40	934	33	967	973	34	1,007	939	33	972	34	1	35	37·25	1·50	38·75			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	41	...	41	43	...	43	43	...	43	...	...	...	3·58	...	3·58			
20	Bareilly District Jail ...	Convicts ...	368	39	407	1,947	105	2,052	2,315	144	2,459	1,784	89	1,873	531	55	586	549·50	53·75	603·25	608·23	55·25	663·48
		Under-trial,	62	7	69	1,576	63	1,639	1,638	70	1,708	1,577	65	1,642	61	5	66	56·25	1·50	57·75			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	32	...	32	34	...	34	33	...	33	1	...	1	2·48	...	2·48			

21	Pilibhít Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	22	1	23	664	34	698	686	35	721	667	34	701	19	1	20	20·50	1·50	22·00	20·50	1·50	22·00
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
22	Budaun Jail ...	Convicts ...	265	8	273	1,029	23	1,052	1,294	31	1,325	1,015	23	1,038	279	8	287	281·75	7·25	289·00			
		Under-trial,	32	1	33	1,095	15	1,110	1,127	10	1,143	1,059	15	1,074	68	1	69	42·50	0·50	43·00	325·60	7·81	333·41
		Civil ...	1	...	1	24	1	25	25	1	26	23	1	24	2	...	2	1·35	0·06	1·41			
23	Sháhjahánpur do. ...	Convicts ...	283	13	296	1,346	64	1,410	1,629	77	1,706	1,408	68	1,476	221	9	230	245·00	10·00	255·00			
		Under-trial,	33	...	33	1,056	39	1,095	1,089	39	1,128	1,038	37	1,075	51	2	53	40·75	1·50	42·25	287·11	11·50	298·61
		Civil ...	1	...	1	18	...	18	19	...	19	19	...	19	..	...	...	1·36	...	1·36			
24	Muttra do. ...	Convicts ...	212	18	230	766	45	811	978	63	1,041	806	57	863	172	6	178	189·50	12·50	202·00			
		Under-trial,	34	3	37	724	39	763	758	42	800	726	39	765	32	3	35	31·25	1·50	32·75	223·94	14·00	237·94
		Civil ...	4	...	4	36	...	36	40	...	40	39	...	39	1	...	1	3·19	...	3·19			
25	Agra District do. ...	Convicts ...	683	...	683	1,202	1	1,203	1,885	1	1,886	1,264	1	1,265	621	...	621	619·75	0·25	620·00			
		Under-trial,	3	...	3	126	...	126	129	...	129	127	...	127	2	...	2	9·00	...	9·00	633·15	0·25	633·40
		Civil ...	1	...	1	46	...	46	47	...	47	45	...	45	2	...	2	4·40	...	4·40			
26	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Under-trial,	29	1	30	1,478	45	1,523	1,507	46	1,553	1,447	45	1,492	60	1	61	40·00	0·75	40·75	40·00	0·75	40·75
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
27	Ditto Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	8	..	8	8	...	8	8	...	8	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·10	0·10	...	0·10
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
28	Etáwah Jail... ...	Convicts ...	52	2	54	522	18	540	574	20	594	527	15	542	47	5	52	42·50	4·00	46·50			
		Under-trial,	7	...	7	492	13	505	499	13	512	474	12	486	25	1	26	27·75	0·50	28·25	70·63	4·50	75·13
		Civil ...	...	...	...	12	...	12	12	...	12	12	...	12	...	...	...	0·38	...	0·38			
29	Mainpuri do. ...	Convicts ...	269	8	277	624	26	650	893	34	927	643	25	668	250	9	259	275·50	7·75	283·25			
		Under-trial,	30	...	30	626	21	647	656	21	677	633	18	651	23	3	26	29·25	1·25	30 50	305·82	9·00	314·82
		Civil ...	1	...	1	20	...	20	21	...	21	21	...	21	...	...	...	1·07	...	1·07			
30	Etah do. ...	Convicts ...	163	4	167	990	40	1,030	1,153	44	1,197	986	40	1,026	167	4	171	180·25	6·25	186·50			
		Under-trial,	30	2	32	894	27	921	924	29	953	879	28	907	45	1	46	49·25	1·75	51·00	233·25	8·00	241·25
		Civil ...	6	...	6	31	...	31	37	...	37	37	...	37	...	...	...	3·75	...	3·75			
31	Fatehgarh District Jail ...	Convicts ...	226	...	226	1,342	...	1,342	1,568	...	1,568	1,220	...	1,220	348	...	348	310·50	...	310·50			
		Under-trial,	28	1	29	794	29	823	822	30	852	741	30	771	81	...	81	31·25	1·75	33·00	342·96	1·75	344·71
		Civil ...	2	...	2	17	...	17	19	...	19	18	...	18	1	...	1	1·21	...	1·21			
32	Cawnpore Jail ...	Convicts ...	292	23	315	1,190	87	1,277	1,482	110	1,592	1,236	96	1,332	246	14	260	252·50	20·50	273·00			
		Under-trial,	52	5	57	926	62	988	978	67	1,045	938	62	1,000	40	5	45	35·50	1·75	37·25	290·15	22·25	312·40
		Civil ...	2	...	2	25	...	25	27	...	27	24	...	24	3	...	3	2·15	...	2·15			
33	Fatehpur do. ...	Convicts ...	278	21	299	731	58	789	1,009	79	1,088	670	63	733	339	16	355	314·50	19·00	333·50			
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	314·90	19·00	333·90
		Civil ...	...	...	...	9	...	9	9	...	9	9	...	9	...	...	...	0·40	...	0·40			
34	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Under-trial,	24	5	29	1,010	63	1,073	1,034	68	1,102	1,000	66	1,066	34	2	36	24·50	1·25	25·75	24·50	1·25	25·75
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1889—(contd.).

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
35	Allahabad District Jail ...	Convicts ...	476	18	494	2,052	187	2,239	2,528	205	2,733	2,093	169	2,262	435	36	471	537·75	30·25	568·00	550·44	31·61	582·05
		Under-trial,	14	1	15	126	8	134	140	9	149	127	9	136	13	...	13	11·00	1·25	12 25			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	28	1	29	30	1	31	28	1	29	2	...	2	1·69	0·11	1·80			
36	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·75	2·00	43·75
		Under-trial,	14	5	19	2,154	163	2,317	2,168	168	2,336	2,151	164	2,315	17	4	21	41·75	2·00	43·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
37	Bánda Jail ...	Convicts ...	246	24	270	1,156	142	1,298	1,402	166	1,568	1,215	145	1,360	187	21	208	240·25	23·00	263·25	274·16	24·75	298·91
		Under-trial,	36	2	38	561	53	614	597	55	652	583	54	637	14	1	15	32·25	1·75	34·00			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	12	...	12	15	...	15	12	...	12	3	...	3	1·66	...	1·66			
38	Karwi Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·25	0·25	7·50
		Under-trial,	8	1	9	319	18	337	327	19	346	319	17	336	8	2	10	7·25	0·25	7·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
39	Hamírpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	186	37	223	542	169	711	728	206	934	575	188	763	153	18	171	144·75	27·25	172·00	163·35	28·25	191·60
		Under-trial,	19	1	20	255	39	294	274	40	314	264	39	303	10	1	11	17·00	1·00	18·00			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	15	...	15	16	...	16	12	...	12	4	...	4	1·60	...	1·60			
40	Jaunpur do. ...	Convicts ...	32	9	41	732	61	793	764	70	834	701	57	758	63	13	76	55·50	11·25	66·75	75·31	12·50	87·81
		Under-trial,	33	2	35	690	43	733	723	45	768	712	43	755	11	2	13	17·75	1·25	19 00			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	34	...	34	36	...	36	34	...	34	2	...	2	2·06	...	2·06			
41	Mirzapur do. ...	Convicts ...	185	9	194	824	160	984	1,009	169	1,178	870	159	1,029	139	10	149	178·75	17·25	196·00	187·19	17·25	204·44
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	9	...	9	95	...	95	104	...	104	91	...	91	13	...	13	8·44	...	8·44			
42	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·75	2·75	36·50
		Under-trial,	23	3	26	1,543	202	1,745	1,566	205	1,771	1,533	204	1,737	33	1	34	33·75	2·75	36·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
43	Benares District Jail ...	Convicts ...	224	...	224	1,415	...	1,415	1,639	...	1,639	1,300	...	1,300	339	...	339	302·50	...	302·50	399·65	5·00	404·65
		Under-trial,	82	4	86	1,467	98	1,565	1,549	102	1,651	1,462	98	1,560	87	4	91	86·25	5·00	91·25			
		Civil ...	11	...	11	97	...	97	108	...	108	100	...	100	8	...	8	10 90	...	10·90			
44	Gházipur Jail ...	Convicts ...	394	25	419	1,481	126	1,607	1,875	151	2,026	1,438	122	1,560	437	29	466	424·00	30·75	454·75	480·71	34·00	514·71
		Under-trial,	41	3	44	1,054	74	1,128	1,095	77	1,172	1,079	74	1,153	10	3	19	54·50	3·25	57·75			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	33	...	33	34	...	34	31	...	31	3	...	3	2·21	...	2·21			

45	Ballia Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	31	1	32	800	61	861	831	62	893	824	62	886	7	...	7	24·75	1·75	26·50	24·75	1·75	26·50
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
46	Azamgarh Jail ...	Convicts ...	251	10	261	1,374	129	1,503	1,625	139	1,764	1,237	124	1,361	388	15	403	342·50	15·00	357·50	378·01	16·25	394·26
		Under-trial,	27	...	27	1,023	76	1,099	1,050	76	1,126	1,017	75	1,092	33	1	34	34·50	1·25	35 75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	23	...	23	23	...	23	23	...	23	...	...	...	1·01	...	1·01			
47	Gorakhpur do. ...	Convicts ...	377	22	399	1,308	150	1,458	1,685	172	1,857	1,275	132	1,407	410	40	450	340·75	29·50	370·25	341·55	29·50	371·05
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	4	...	4	5	...	5	4	...	4	1	...	1	0·80	...	0·80			
48	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·00	3·00	47·00
		Under-trial,	19	2	21	2,216	207	2,423	2,235	209	2,444	2,212	209	2,421	23	...	23	44·00	3·00	47·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
49	Basti Jail ...	Convicts ...	295	12	307	688	54	742	983	66	1,049	662	56	718	321	10	331	305·50	10·75	316·25	332·98	12·25	345·23
		Under-trial,	7	...	7	485	35	520	492	35	527	475	34	509	17	1	18	27·00	1·50	28·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	0·48	...	0·48			
50	Almora do. ...	Convicts ...	57	4	61	183	18	201	240	22	262	163	14	177	77	8	85	63·50	5·00	68·50	65·61	5·25	70·86
		Under-trial,	1	...	1	27	4	31	28	4	32	28	4	32	...	...	...	1·50	0·25	1·75			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	7	...	7	8	...	8	8	...	8	...	...	...	0·61	...	0·61			
51	Ránikhet Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·00	...	2·00
		Under-trial,	1	...	1	126	4	130	127	4	131	126	4	130	1	...	1	2·00	...	2·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
52	Naini Tal Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·50	0·25	3·75
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	200	8	208	200	8	208	193	6	199	7	2	9	3·50	0·25	3·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
53	Tarái ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·75	0·25	8·00
		Under-trial,	5	...	5	190	5	195	195	5	200	187	5	192	8	...	8	7·75	0·25	8·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
54	Garhwál ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·75	...	4·75
		Under-trial,	9	...	9	46	1	47	55	1	56	54	1	55	1	...	1	4·75	...	4·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
55	Orai Jail ...	Convicts ...	158	10	168	537	97	634	695	107	802	595	96	691	100	11	111	126·00	14·00	140·00	135·82	14·50	150·32
		Under-trial,	10	...	10	318	23	341	328	23	351	318	23	341	10	...	10	9·75	0·50	10·25			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	0·07	...	0·07			
56	Jhánsi do. ...	Convicts ...	144	14	158	514	83	597	658	97	755	522	89	611	136	8	144	155·00	15·25	170·25	172 51	16·00	188·51
		Under-trial,	21	3	24	482	42	524	503	45	548	491	43	534	12	2	14	17·50	0 75	18·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	0 01	...	0·01			
57	Mau Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·25	0·25	5·50
		Under-trial,	1	...	1	304	47	351	305	47	352	305	47	352	...	...	...	5·25	0·25	5·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
58	Lalitpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	98	8	106	233	77	310	331	85	416	247	78	325	84	7	91	90·50	9 25	99·75	107·40	10·50	117·90
		Under-trial,	12	...	12	424	57	481	436	57	493	406	57	463	30	...	30	16·75	1·25	18·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·15			

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1889—(concld.).

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
59	Lucknow District Jail	Convicts ...	562	24	586	1,289	88	1,377	1,851	112	1,963	1,200	79	1,279	651	33	684	581·75	33·25	615·00	581·75	33·25	615·00
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
60	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·40	3·25	47·65
		Under-trial,	45	3	48	1,448	92	1,540	1,493	95	1,588	1,459	93	1,552	34	2	36	42·25	3·25	45·50			
		Civil ...	5	...	5	25	...	25	30	...	30	30	...	30	...	...	...	2·15	...	2·15			
61	Bara Banki Jail ...	Convicts ...	230	21	251	975	86	1,061	1,205	107	1,312	894	91	985	311	16	327	310·25	20·50	330·75	359·01	22·00	381·01
		Under-trial,	41	2	43	1,056	57	1,113	1,097	59	1,156	1,071	57	1,128	26	2	28	46·75	1·50	48·25			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	20	...	20	22	...	22	20	...	20	2	...	2	2·01	...	2·01			
62	Unao do. ...	Convicts ...	165	14	179	595	57	652	760	71	831	576	58	634	184	13	197	196·00	16·50	212·50	220·45	18·25	238·70
		Under-trial,	39	...	39	688	44	732	727	44	771	692	42	734	35	2	37	23·50	1·75	25·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	15	...	15	15	...	15	14	...	14	1	...	1	0·95	...	0·95			
63	Sitapur do. ...	Convicts ...	629	32	661	1,047	71	1,118	1,676	103	1,779	1,028	67	1,095	648	36	684	668·00	32·25	700·25	699·86	33·50	733·36
		Under-trial,	32	1	33	917	46	963	949	47	996	930	47	977	19	...	19	31·50	1·25	32·75			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	3	...	3	4	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	0·36	...	0·36			
64	Hardoi do. ...	Convicts ...	350	12	362	1,444	56	1,500	1,794	68	1,862	1,431	55	1,486	363	13	376	319·50	11·00	330·50	319·50	11·00	333·50
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
65	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59·99	1·75	61·74
		Under-trial,	37	2	39	1,494	37	1,531	1,531	39	1,570	1,473	36	1,509	58	3	61	59·00	1·75	60·75			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	18	...	18	20	...	20	20	...	20	...	...	...	0·99	...	0·99			
66	Kheri Jail ...	Convicts ...	204	3	207	838	87	925	1,042	90	1,132	823	77	900	219	13	232	200·00	11·25	211·25	232·29	12·75	245·04
		Under-trial,	21	2	23	779	52	831	800	54	854	770	51	821	30	3	33	31·75	1·50	33·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	0·54	...	0·54			

67	Fyzabad Jail ...	Convicts ...	429	23	452	849	102	951	1,278	125	1,403	980	111	1,091	298	14	312	381·50	22·25	403·75	609·87	24·25	434·12
		Under-trial,	38	5	43	834	71	905	872	76	948	835	73	908	37	3	40	26·00	2·00	28·00			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	41	...	41	42	...	42	35	...	35	7	...	7	2·37	...	2·37			
68	Gonda do. ...	Convicts ...	365	16	381	974	40	1,014	1,339	56	1,395	898	41	939	441	15	456	357·25	12·25	369·50	393·53	13·75	407·28
		Under-trial,	20	1	21	852	38	890	872	39	911	846	38	884	26	1	27	32·00	1·50	33·50			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	33	...	33	36	...	36	26	...	26	10	...	10	4·28	...	4·28			
69	Bahraich do. ...	Convicts ...	225	9	234	803	51	854	1,028	60	1,088	758	42	800	270	18	288	225·75	10·50	236·25	260·53	12·75	273·28
		Under-trial,	23	4	27	785	43	828	808	47	855	766	43	809	42	4	46	32·75	2·25	35·00			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	15	...	15	17	...	17	15	...	15	2	...	2	2·03	...	2·03			
70	Rae Bareli do. ...	Convicts ...	262	23	285	650	85	735	912	108	1,020	619	76	695	293	32	325	273·50	26·75	300·25	298·79	29·25	328·04
		Under-trial,	21	1	22	986	81	1,067	1,007	82	1,089	984	81	1,065	23	1	24	24·50	2·50	27·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6	4	...	4	2	...	2	0·79	...	0·79			
71	Sultánpur do. ...	Convicts ...	31	11	42	644	59	703	675	70	745	606	48	654	69	22	91	55·75	15·50	71·25	55·75	15·50	71·25
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
72	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·83	2·25	22·08
		Under-trial,	8	1	9	565	43	608	573	44	617	559	43	602	14	1	15	19·00	2·25	21·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	16	...	16	16	...	16	16	...	16	...	...	...	0·83	...	0·83			
73	Partábgarh Jail ...	Convicts ...	245	18	263	823	131	954	1,068	149	1,217	764	125	889	304	24	328	284·25	21·75	306·00	307·60	23·75	331·35
		Under-trial,	11	2	13	617	66	683	628	68	696	600	65	665	28	3	31	20·75	2·00	22·75			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	10	...	10	12	...	12	10	...	10	2	...	2	2·60	...	2·60			
	Total ...	Convicts ...	20,412	916	21,328	47,706	3,345	51,051	68,118	4,261	72,379	46,141	3,282	49,423	21,977	979	22,956	21,246·75	1,007·25	22,254·00	22,917·57	1,084·48	24,002·05
		Under-trial,	1,404	88	1,492	43,264	2,596	45,860	44,668	2,684	47,352	43,158	2,600	45,758	1,510	84	1,594	1,570·35	77·00	1,647·35			
		Civil ...	91	1	92	1,154	2	1,156	1,245	3	1,248	1,148	3	1,151	97	...	97	100·47	0·23	100·70			
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	21,907	1,005	22,912	92,124	5,943	98,067	114,031	6,948	120,979	90,447	5,885	96,332	23,584	1,063	24,647	22,917·57	1,084·48	24,002·05	22,917·57	1,084·48	24,002·05

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

1.—*Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1889.

1	2		3		4		5										6			7			
							Received from other Jails.													Transferred to other Jails.			
							A. *To undergo sentence.*						B. *In transit for transportation or to other Jails.*							A.		B.	
Provinces.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		From Jails in the Province.		From subsidiary Jails to District Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.		From Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.		Grand Total.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	20,412	916	38,962	3,106	59,374	4,022	7,434	202	...	...	789	3	412	34	109	...	68,118	4,261	72,379	7,782	212	549	55

1	8										9		10		11		12		13		14		15		
	Released during the year.																								
	A.		B.		C.		D. *By order of Government.*																		
							(a)		(b)																
Provinces.	On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remained at the end of present year.		Daily average number.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	2,609	57	31,657	2,826	2,850	93	18	1	8	1	...	...	9	...	3	...	67	2	589	35	21,977	979	21,246·75	1,007·25	22,254·00

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

2.—*Statement showing the Religion, Age, and previous Occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1889.

1	2												3								4											5		
	RELIGION.												AGE.								PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.											TOTAL.		
	A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.			
	CHRISTIANS.																																			
	(a)		(b)		(c)																															
Provinces.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.		Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts or manufactures, or engineering operations, &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	F.	F.	F.			
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	36	1	18	2	31	6	5,897	298	32,976	2,799	4	...	...	...	337	60	31,323	2,416	6,627	582	675	48	739	3,341	2,654	22,434	769	425	8,600	2,056	130	834	80	38,962	3,106	42,068

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

3.—*Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1889 *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.*

1	2																				3		
	Numbers according to length of sentence.																						
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
Provinces.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		*Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.*				Sentenced to death.				
																	A. For life.		B. For a term.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	12,925	1,574	7,136	688	6,859	401	5,775	233	3,802	124	1,564	41	481	13	9	...	208	25	96	4	107	3	38,962	3,106	42,068

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

4.—*Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1889 *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2			3									4			5					
Provinces.	Number admitted during the year.			*Number previously convicted.*									Ratio per cent. of column 4D to column 3.			*Juvenile prisoners under* 16 *years of age (section* 399 *of the Criminal Procedure Code).*					
				A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.		
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	38,962	3,106	42,068	2,633	141	943	42	750	24	4,326	207	4,533	11·10	6·60	10·77	337	60	39	72	2	74

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

5.— *Statement showing the Offences committed by the Convicts and the Punishments inflicted on them in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1889.

1	2		3		4						5												6	7
					Breaches of Jail Rules.						PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.													
											A.		*B.—By Jail Officers.*									*C.*		
													A.		B.		C.		D.	E.				
Provinces.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against Prison discipline.		By Criminal Courts.		Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.		Total punishments.	Ratio of column 5*C* to column 3.	Ratio of column 6D to the total number of other Jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.			
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	21,249·75	1,009·25	24	...	1,076	...	2,766	91	3,591	125	24	...	1,497	63	850	74	1,398	58	488	3,200	21	7,673	34·47	7·02

6.—*Statement showing the state of Education of the Convicts imprisoned in, and released from, the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1889.

1	2		3						4		5		6		7						8					
			Of those in column 3 *there were—*												*Of these in column* 6 *there were when they entered Jail—*						*Of those in column* 6 *there were when they left Jail—*					
Provinces.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.		Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in Jail.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	38,962	3,106	37,024	3,098	1,488	7	450	1	21,246·75	1,007·25	821·03	90·6	969	9	819	9	119	...	31	...	422	9	447	...	100	...

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

7.—*Statement showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1889, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations or repairs.*

1	2				3		4		5		6			7		8		9	10
Provinces.	*Average number of prisoners.*				*Rations.*		*Establishment.*		*Police Guard.*		*Hospital Charges.*			*Clothing.*		*Contingencies.*		Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.
	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength.	C. Cost per head of average number sick.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength.		
					Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
N.-W. P. and Oudh,	22,254·00	1,140·00	...	23,394·00	4,08,378	17 7 3	3,59,540	15 5 11	77,864	3 5 3	21,243	0 14 6	30 5 4	56,313	2 6 6	37,483	1 9 8	9,60,821	41 1 1

8.—*Statement showing the Employment of Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1889.

1	2		3		4		5		6	
Provinces.	Average number of convicts.		Average number employed as Prison Officers.		Ratio per cent. of column 4 to column 3.		Total number employed as Prison Officers.		Number of reductions or other punishments.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	21,246·75	1,007·25	565·07	2·76	2·65	0·27	1,087	4	330	...

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

9.—*Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1889.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8		
Provinces.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trial, and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	30,721	2,039	32,760	22,917·57	1,084·48	24,002·05	28,543	1,457	30,000	17,950	918	18,868	716·25	39·32	755·57	635	38	673	38	...	38

1	9			10			11														
							Ratio per mille of average strength.														
							A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Provinces.	Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	205	18	223	42	2	44	783·24	846·48	786·09	31·25	36·25	31·47	1·83	1·84	1·83	25·87	33·19	26·20	27·70	35·03	28·03

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

10.—*Statement showing Particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1889.

1	2		3		4			5			6		
Provinces.	Number remaining at close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Average daily number.			Released.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,404	88	43,264	2,596	44,668	2,684	47,352	1,570·35	77·00	1,647·35	17,258	809	18,067

1	7			8		9		10		11		
Provinces.	Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1889.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	23,883	1,688	25,571	1,967	100	6	...	44	3	1,510	84	1,594

II.—STATISTICS OF
D.—Po

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations*
PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.,	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.,	1	...	...	...	1	1
		Total ...	1	...	...	...	1	1
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	273	...	3	3	188	131
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	23	...	1	3	25	16
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ...	270	...	11	12	242	204
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	1,078	...	15	56	772	588
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	27	...	...	...	24	16
		Total ...	1,671	...	30	74	1,251	955
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*							
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thags	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder „ dakáits	8	...	1	1	4	2
10		Murder „ robbers	35	...	1	1	20	14
11		Murder „ poison	33	...	...	4	19	8
12		Other murders	427	...	12	48	268	166
13	307	Attempts at murder	109	...	2	8	75	49
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	304	...	2	35	230	145
15	376	Rape	293	12	2	13	136	59
16	377	Unnatural offences	146	...	...	7	82	45
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	204	...	4	6	132	112
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	1,431	32	4	14	934	774
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	10	...	...	...	7	5
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	2,329	4	23	114	1,887	1,505
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	56	...	2	6	32	15
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	90	1	2	2	63	43
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	655	1	10	13	391	261
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	217	...	5	7	135	96
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	15	...	1	...	7	3
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	19	...	...	...	15	10
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servants or women, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	1,077	10	8	22	705	498
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	70	...	...	1	57	44
		Total ...	7,528	60	79	302	5,199	3,859
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
30	395, 397, 398	Dakáiti	154	...	15	11	73	45
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakáiti ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	18	...	...	...	7	4
		Robbery with hurt by other means ...	39	...	1	2	30	27
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling-house ...	127	...	...	2	33	24
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	130	...	2	2	65	50
		Robbery other robberies	380	...	7	12	188	145
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440,	Serious mischief and cognate offences...	1,623	5	1	14	241	117
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	664	...	5	4	338	236
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	72,495	22,993	88	197	6,642	5,251

PROTECTION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1889.

CASES.													PERSONS.					
Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14, and of those investigated by Police in column 7.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 247, C. P. C.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Serial number.
		Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	(*a*) Ending in conviction.	(*b*) Ending in acquittal or discharge.	(*c*) Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				(*a*) When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	(*b*) When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.		
10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18(*a*)		19	20	21	22	23	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
100	100	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
100	100	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
99	70	265	8	...	130	57	7	47	69	32	...	1	6	...	217	23	246	3
100	64	22	2	...	16	8	...	66	67	1	...	...	9	...	30	3	42	4
98	84	262	13	1	198	38	7	72	84	7	...	...	12	1	390	39	442	5
98	76	1,014	49	9	584	183	72	54	76	118	...	...	395	...	4,995	606	5,996	6
96	67	25	1	...	16	7	...	61	69	...	...	...	...	1	26	3	30	7
98	76	1,588	73	10	944	293	86	56	76	158	...	1	422	2	5,658	674	6,756	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
89	50	8	...	...	2	2	2	25	50	...	...	...	4	...	25	4	33	9
100	70	35	...	1	14	6	11	39	70	...	...	...	...	...	66	3	69	10
97	42	32	...	...	8	11	6	25	42	5	...	...	5	...	28	...	33	11
100	62	436	2	1	161	102	61	36	61	20	...	...	107	2	507	33	649	12
100	65	109	2	...	49	26	12	44	65	11	...	...	13	...	98	1	112	13
99	63	303	1	...	143	85	45	47	63	29	...	...	102	...	545	57	704	14
91	43	257	10	2	59	76	9	22	44	84	...	1	12	...	143	13	168	15
99	55	144	1	...	45	37	4	31	55	28	2	...	7	...	88	6	101	16
99	85	206	...	...	112	20	10	54	85	23	...	...	6	...	154	2	162	17
97	83	1,371	4	22	774	160	17	55	83	148	...	...	14	...	978	15	1,007	18
100	71	9	1	...	5	2	2	50	71	1	...	...	...	...	50	2	52	19
99	80	2,249	70	15	1,495	379	89	64	80	125	2	...	182	...	2,880	374	3,436	20
100	47	58	...	...	15	17	4	26	47	17	...	...	15	1	38	...	54	21
97	76	87	2	...	47	15	2	53	76	9	...	...	12	...	157	8	177	22
99	67	643	14	5	260	130	21	39	66	66	2	2	25	...	484	50	559	23
95	71	195	14	1	96	37	10	46	71	49	1	...	18	8	275	19	320	24
100	43	11	5	...	3	4	...	19	43	1	...	...	...	...	5	10	15	25
84	67	14	2	...	8	4	...	50	66	2	...	...	...	...	21	15	36	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
98	76	1,011	42	11	494	206	29	46	70	111	2	1	36	...	1,126	142	1,304	28
100	77	70	...	...	44	13	3	63	77	8	...	...	1	...	83	7	91	29
98	74	7,248	170	58	3,834	1,332	337	51	74	737	9	4	559	11	7,751	761	9,082	
95	61	156	4	...	45	28	17	28	61	19	...	...	75	12	437	26	550	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	31
100	57	16	2	...	4	3	2	22	57	3	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	32
97	90	37	1	1	27	3	2	69	90	2	...	...	3	...	65	2	70	
94	73	119	1	...	24	8	2	20	75	18	...	...	3	...	58	3	64	
99	77	128	2	1	50	15	4	38	77	15	...	...	4	...	118	6	128	33
92	77	308	40	8	144	40	8	40	78	125	...	...	20	...	296	53	369	
98	48	1,563	29	4	117	118	17	7	50	264	...	5	23	...	325	51	399	34
99	70	651	9	2	235	102	11	35	70	82	...	...	7	...	454	22	483	35
64	79	46,557	56	9	5,244	1,389	282	11	79	993	...	4	300	2	8,849	225	9,376	36

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations*

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	311	32	1	1	156	109
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakáiti or habitually.	36	...	...	5	32	27
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakáits, robbers, and thieves.	1	...	...	...	1	...
		Total ...	75,978	23,030	120	250	7,806	6,035
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*						
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	530	16	2	6	257	117
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	17	...	2	...	16	11
42	374	Compulsory labour	7	...	...	...	6	3
		Total ...	554	16	4	6	279	131
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*						
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1,119	18	2	12	518	392
44	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	8,181	35	39	47	1,591	1,126
		{ ordinary	70,010	28,152	152	395	19,559	16,361
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	882	4	11	14	494	355
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	5,931	3	86	165	5,476	4,603
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	1,822	208	5	10	1,001	588
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	54	7	...	...	16	10
		Total ...	87,999	28,427	295	643	28,655	23,435
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	85	...	...	4	50	26
50	Chapter VIII(B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	1,505	...	6	28	1,423	1,123
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	516	...	8	13	493	416
52		Ditto Excise Laws ...	916	...	1	17	852	731
53		Ditto Opium Act ...	660	...	2	7	601	498
54		Ditto Railway Laws ...	227	9	...	5	198	166
55		Ditto Salt and Customs Laws,	48	4	...	...	47	44
56		Ditto Arms Act	585	5	1	6	557	507
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or Local laws.	Public and local nuisances	24,444	1	3	145	23,570	21,891
		Total ...	28,986	19	21	225	27,791	25,402
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Act XXVII of 1871 (Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs Act).	213	...	200	...	238	230
		,, VII of 1878 (Forest Act) ...	58	...	...	...	52	49
		,, XV of 1883 (Municipality Act),	503	...	...	2	500	449
		,, III of 1880 (Cantonments Act)...	1,263	...	...	6	1,246	1,093
		,, V of 1861 (Police Act) ...	33	...	...	...	31	28
		,, VIII of 1870 (Infanticide Act) ...	2	...	...	...	2	1
		,, XIV of 1879 (Municipality) ...	14	...	...	...	14	12
		,, I of 1871 (Cattle-trespass) ...	3	...	...	...	2	2
		,, XVII of 1871 (Oudh Local Rates)...	1	...	...	...	1	1
		,, XVI of 1873 (Chaukidári) ...	8	...	...	...	8	8
		,, XVII of 1878 (Ferries Act) ...	7	7	...	...	7	7
		,, XVI of 1861 (Stage Carriage Act),	3	...	...	...	3	1
		Total, Special Laws ...	2,108	7	200	8	2,104	1,881
		GRAND TOTAL ...	204,825	51,559	749	1,508	73,086	61,699

PROTECTION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen—(continued).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1889.

CASES.													PERSONS.				
Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	INVESTIGATED BY POLICE.			NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS 12 TO 14, AND OF THOSE INVESTIGATED BY POLICE IN COLUMN 7.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	CASES DISPOSED OF UNDER SECTION 247, C. P. C.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	NUMBER ARRESTED OR APPEARED ON OTHER PROCESS DURING THE YEAR.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Serial number.
		Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	(*a*) Ending in conviction.	(*b*) Ending in acquittal or discharge.	(*c*) Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				(*a*) When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	(*b*) When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.		
10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18(*a*)		19	20	21	22	23	
87	70	257	13	2	109	47	5	40	70	26	...	...	1	...	249	14	264	37
100	84	36	...	...	27	5	3	75	84	1	...	...	5	...	76	...	81	38
100	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	39
66	77	49,829	157	27	6,026	1,759	353	12	77	1,488	...	9	441	14	10,939	402	11,796	
84	45	306	120	23	104	107	11	23	49	100	16	6	15	...	311	274	600	40
100	69	18	1	...	11	5	...	58	69	...	...	...	...	...	21	5	26	41
100	50	7	...	...	3	3	...	43	50	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	42
85	47	331	121	23	118	115	11	24	51	100	16	6	15	...	340	279	634	
97	76	1,075		...	392	126	11	36	76	66	...	1	13	...	566	16	595	43
99	71	8,102	58	5	1,125	465	73	14	71	636	...	...	65	6	2,166	139	2,376	44
52	84	35,724	398	89	16,308	3,179	433	45	83	2,765	11	22	5	10	24,645	826	25,986	
96	72	758	94	11	351	136	16	41	72	101	11	7	15	1	501	106	623	45
99	84	5,960	36	...	4,593	869	155	76	84	142	...	1	227	10	7,357	231	7,825	46
74	59	909	404	36	525	305	15	36	63	247	101	118	21	...	762	1,292	2,075	47
79	62	43	...	...	7	5	...	16	58	5	...	...	...	...	14	8	22	48
61	82	52,571	999	141	23,301	5,085	703	48	82	3,962	123	149	846	27	36,011	2,618	39,502	
97	52	67	13	3	26	24	2	31	52	19	...	...	13	...	83	27	123	49
99	79	1,260	184	53	1,119	297	50	75	79	11	5	1	41	1	1,236	490	1,768	50
98	84	512	4	...	414	77	15	80	84	10	1	...	69	...	2,854	86	3,009	51
98	86	853	46	2	718	115	14	80	86	22	3	1	20	...	985	168	1,173	52
99	83	650	8	...	494	102	13	75	83	11	...	...	8	...	679	53	740	53
96	84	214	4	...	154	31	1	70	83	4	...	...	4	...	260	17	281	54
71	93	20	13	1	30	3	...	88	91	...	...	...	...	...	20	35	55	55
97	91	502	65	...	493	44	8	87	92	3	...	...	6	...	486	151	643	56
99	93	19,031	5,336	4	21,822	1,673	291	89	92	71	...	...	216	...	22,777	5,216	28,209	57
99	91	23,109	5,673	63	25,270	2,366	394	87	91	51	9	2	377	1	29,330	6,243	36,001	
100	96	413	...	...	230	8	...	56	96	...	...	...	...	...	262	...	262	
100	94	55	3	...	49	3	1	84	94	...	...	...	...	...	94	5	99	
100	90	483	20	...	449	51	5	89	90	...	...	...	2	...	488	20	510	
100	88	1,256	7	...	1,093	153	3	86	88	...	...	...	6	...	1,504	172	1,682	
100	90	32	1	...	28	3	2	85	90	...	...	...	...	...	33	1	34	
100	50	2	...	...	1	1	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	58
100	86	14	...	...	12	2	...	86	86	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16	
67	100	2	...	...	2	...	...	100	100	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
100	100	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
100	100	1	7	...	8	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	12	
...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	
100	33	3	...	...	1	2	...	33	33	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	
99	89	2,262	38		1,874	223	11	81	89	1	...	...	8	...	2,405	221	2,634	
70	84	136,939	7,231	322	61,368	11,173	1,895	42	84	6,597	157	171	2,668	55	92,485	11,198	106,406	

II.—STATISTICS OF
D.—Po
1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operation*
PART I.—RETURN OF COGNI

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER APPEARANCE BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
1	2	3	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.,	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.,	...	...	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*							
2	134 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471... ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	...	6	3	240	80	8
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	42	18	1
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ...	4	...	...	435	77	5
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	2	47	...	5,905	1,545	114
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	...	30	11	...
		Total ...	6	53	...	6,652	1,731	128
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*							
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thags	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder „ dakáits	...	...	...	33	9	4
10		Murder „ robbers	...	...	...	65	9	14
11		Murder „ poison	...	...	...	33	5	11
12		Other murders	5	1	...	640	116	202
13	307	Attempts at murder	...	1	1	110	19	19
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	2	5	...	696	131	211
15	376	Rape	...	2	1	166	66	26
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	5	5	96	29	16
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	2	1	160	28	2
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	16	17	2	972	175	1
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	52	...	25
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	11	...	3,412	860	33
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	...	...	54	15	16
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	177	46	8
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	1	10	2	547	197	3
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	10	6	2	304	94	21
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	15	11	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	4	19	32	10	1
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servants or women, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	4	...	1,296	375	17
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	...	...	91	26	3
		Total ...	34	68	...	8,951	2,221	633
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
30	395, 397, 398	Dakáiti	...	14	3	531	137	126
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakáiti....	...	...	...	1	1	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	10	4	...
		Robbery with hurt by other means ...	...	...	...	70	10	5
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling-house ...	...	...	...	61	20	...
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	...	...	126	43	2
		Robbery other robberies	...	3	1	366	98	22
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ...	Serious mischief and cognate offences...	...	11	3	387	165	40
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	3	...	479	172	...
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	21	43	...	9,276	2,199	72

PROTECTION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen—(continued).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1889.

PERSONS.									PROPERTY.						
FINALLY CONVICTED (INCLUDING PERSONS ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD CONDUCT).		Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	Serial number.
						Before appearance before a Magistrate.										
By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.							
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	
													Rs.	Rs.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1																1
	...	1	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
138	6	133	61	61	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
22	1	21	70	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
341	...	307	79	77	...	...	3	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
3,753	56	3,455	69	65	5	7	35	424	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
18	1	19	73	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
4,272	64	3,935	69	66	5	7	38	440	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	11	11	44	38	3	...	...	5	1	6	6	100	4,696	57	1	9
...	17	17	26	27	1	...	4	11	13	29	18	62	664	317	48	10
2	7	9	32	27	2	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
20	201	217	41	35	9	1	2	38	54	45	31	69	1,876	780	41	12
6	52	58	59	53	2	1	...	8	4	6	5	83	204	110	54	13
16	240	252	46	39	3	1	...	38	57	2	2	100	15	9	60	14
19	46	65	45	42	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
17	30	47	53	52	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
99	20	119	77	75	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
767	9	768	78	80	4	1	1	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
1	19	20	40	40	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
2,302	64	2,162	75	71	...	2	11	151	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
4	15	19	50	35	...	...	...	3	1	8	4	50	228	13	6	21
112	4	109	63	64	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
307	15	290	60	58	...	...	1	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
121	41	152	55	53	10	...	...	15	2	15	9	60	240	75	31	24
4	...	4	80	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
20	1	13	62	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
827	6	727	64	63	2	1	3	68	...	6	...	...	105	...	...	28
55	3	57	69	68	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
4,699	801	5,116	66	62	37	7	22	404	156	117	75	64	8,028	1,361	17	
60	133	190	43	38	11	5	...	34	30	128	65	51	64,945	4,558	7	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
2	2	4	40	40	...	...	...	2	...	15	5	33	971	81	8	32
22	23	44	68	65	1	...	...	1	8	32	19	59	2,156	520	24	
31	6	37	64	64	...	3	...	4	...	198	28	26	2,299	393	14	
72	6	78	66	65	...	2	...	2	1	109	62	57	10,570	4,122	39	33
198	33	201	68	64	...	...	...	10	5	239	139	58	8,971	2,540	28	
131	31	151	46	45	...	1	...	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
290	3	285	63	62	...	1	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
6,308	269	6,488	73	71	14	36	...	366	48	27,569	9,501	34	11,23,680	2,18,584	19	36

II.—STATISTICS OF
D.—Po

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations*

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER APPEARANCE BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
1	2	3	24	25	26	27	28	29
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	...	9	3	254	91	2
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakáiti or habitually.	1	...	...	80	8	1
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakáits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	1	1	...
		Total ...	22	83	...	11,642	2,949	270
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*						
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	...	7	2	593	315	3
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	...	...	26	10	...
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	8	5	...
		Total ...	...	7	2	627	330	3
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*						
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, ...	...	13	2	580	145	6
44	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	4	6	...	2,363	762	28
		{ ordinary	18	100	...	25,825	4,992	73
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	1	10	2	611	194	9
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	37	15	...	7,758	1,624	83
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	...	9	1	2,059	1,094	15
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle... ...	...	...	...	22	9	...
		Total ...	60	153	...	39,218	8,820	214
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	3	3	120	56	1
50	Chapter VIII(B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	19	4	...	1,745	428	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	...	1	...	2,993	476	...
52		Ditto Excise Laws ...	1	8	...	1,155	218	...
53		Ditto Opium Act ...	2	4	...	732	142	...
54		Ditto Railway Laws ...	...	...	...	281	54	...
55		Ditto Salt and Customs Laws,	...	...	...	55	5	...
56		Ditto Arms Act ...	1	3	...	638	89	1
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or Local laws.	Public and local nuisances... ...	92	59	...	27,982	2,377	4
		Total ...	115	82	...	35,701	3,845	6
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Act XXVII of 1871 (Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs Act).	...	...	...	262	8	...
		„ VII of 1878 (Forest Act) ...	...	...	...	97	3	...
		„ XV of 1883 (Municipality Act) ...	...	...	...	505	51	...
		„ III of 1880 (Cantonments Act) ...	...	...	...	1,682	303	...
		„ V of 1861 (Police Act) ...	...	...	...	34	3	...
		„ VIII of 1870 (Infanticide Act) ...	...	...	...	3	2	...
		„ XIV of 1879 (Municipality Act), ...	...	...	...	16	2	...
		„ I of 1871 (Cattle-trespass) ...	...	...	...	2	...	...
		„ XVII of 1871 (Oudh Local Rates),	...	...	...	1	...	...
		„ XVI of 1873 (Chaukidári Act) ...	...	...	...	12	...	...
		„ XVII of 1878 (Ferries Act) ...	...	...	...	9	...	...
		„ XVI of 1861 (Stage Carriage) ...	...	...	...	4	3	...
		Total, Special Laws ...	...	...	...	2,627	375	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	237	446	...	105,419	20,271	1,254

PROTECTION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen—(concluded).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1889.

PERSONS.										PROPERTY.						
FINALLY CONVICTED (INCLUDING PERSONS ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD CONDUCT).		Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	Serial number.
						Before appearance before a Magistrate.										
By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.							
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	
													Rs.	Rs.		
154	1	144	58	60	...	...	1	6	...	21	17	81	223	160	72	37
14	23	37	49	46	29	...	...	3	2	...	30	...	...	1,436	...	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
7,282	530	7,659	70	68	55	48	1	456	100	28,221	9,866	35	12,13,815	2,32,304	19	
242	1	148	47	46	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
16	...	11	52	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
3	...	3	37	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
261	1	162	48	46	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
419	...	410	72	73	1	2	...	8	1	35	24	68	507	236	46	43
1,445	26	1,432	66	64	1	2	1	99	2	7,530	2,615	35	1,63,115	66,633	41	44
19,979	182	19,691	80	79	14	41	2	542	43	66,333	27,627	41	4,93,533	1,93,866	39	44
386	5	340	68	67	...	1	...	17	...	752	399	53	65,146	30,466	45	45
5,729	110	5,689	77	75	22	15	...	172	18	218	5,443	...	6,823	1,50,383	...	46
913	3	452	59	59	2	...	7	32	...	13	12	85	173	43	25	47
13	...	8	57	57	...	...	...	...	...	35	11	31	3,155	805	25	48
28,884	326	28,022	78	77	40	61	10	870	64	74,916	36,131	48	7,32,452	4,42,432	60	
56	...	54	65	58	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
1,254	7	954	77	76	4	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
2,438	...	2,434	85	84	7	10	5	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
923	...	802	81	81	...	...	9	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
570	...	537	79	79	...	...	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
223	...	205	79	78	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
50	...	16	80	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
537	4	433	89	89	...	...	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
25,283	...	21,074	92	92	2	...	76	316	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
31,334	11	26,509	90	90	13	10	93	491	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
254	...	254	97	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
94	...	90	97	98	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
454	...	443	91	91	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,374	...	1,311	87	87	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	...	28	85	85	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	33	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
14	...	14	87	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	2	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	...	1	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,244	...	2,145	89	89	...	...	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
78,977	1,733	73,549	79	78	150	133	171	2,701	333	103,254	46,072	45	19,54,295	6,76,097	34	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

Part II.—Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year 1889.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases.						Persons.								Remarks.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make inquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted		Convicted		Waiting trial at close of year.	
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.*															
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	12	10	3	13	...	8	8	5	...	4	...	1	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	23	72	...	72	1	47	57	57	13	10	...	34	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice ...	2,482	1,691	1,000	2,691	422	2,376	4,627	4,659	915	1,019	...	2,579	1	142	Three persons died, &c.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	220	181	37	218	43	150	240	250	117	28	3	97	...	5	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424,	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	991	718	414	1,132	83	980	1,196	1,222	442	187	...	489	17	85	Two persons transferred.
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	156	164	23	187	13	130	236	233	99	45	16	27	23	21	Ditto ditto.
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures,	180	148	47	195	67	155	209	237	95	51	...	90	...	1	
9	482 to 419	Making or using false trade-marks ...	72	160	4	164	8	47	64	64	29	20	...	9	...	6	
10	149, 154 to 156, 160... ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	443	403	68	471	53	419	1,644	1,651	387	224	...	998	20	22	
		Total ...	4,579	3,547	1,596	5,143	690	4,312	8,281	8,378	2,097	1,588	19	4,324	61	282	Seven died, &c.

			CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*																	
11	312 to 316	...	...	Causing miscarriage	...	...	50	33	6	39	6	22	35	35	22	9	1	2	...	...	One person, died.
12	370	...	...	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	4	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
					Total	...	54	34	6	40	6	23	36	36	22	9	1	3	...	...	One died.
			CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Property.*																	
13	384 to 389	...	...	Extortion	...	...	962	934	2	936	244	319	662	633	341	194	5	77	1	15	
			CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*																	
14	345	...	...	Wrongful confinement	...	...	118	134	...	134	...	68	133	133	53	57	...	23	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358	...	...	Criminal force	...	...	15,007	13,932	15	13,947	267	9,993	17,400	17,377	3,912	10,531	15	2,649	1	255	Fourteen persons died.
16	334	...	...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation		...	99	54	2	56	11	49	117	118	34	19	...	64	...	1	
17	323	...	...	Voluntarily causing hurt	...	...	33,807	36,215	59	36,274	819	25,563	51,628	47,990	13,678	26,054	5	7,475	40	731	Seven ditto.
					Total	...	49,031	50,335	76	50,411	1,097	35,673	69,278	65,618	17,677	36,661	20	10,211	41	987	Twenty-one died.
			CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*																	
18	417 to 420	...	...	Cheating	...	...	1,308	1,445	20	1,465	110	737	1,072	1,055	527	268	3	222	2	33	
19	403, 404	...	...	Criminal misappropriation of property		...	528	477	28	505	119	295	483	480	163	112	...	200	...	5	
20	409	...	...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.			228	301	25	326	16	196	236	237	88	58	3	72	7	9	
21	426, 427, 434	...	...	Mischief (simple)	...	...	9,397	7,856	19	7,875	233	4,945	9,235	8,777	2,336	4,945	...	1,411	3	81	One person died.
					Total	...	11,461	10,079	92	10,171	478	6,173	11,026	10,549	3,114	5,383	6	1,905	12	128	One died.
			CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																	
22	298	...	...	Offences against religion	...	...	95	138	...	138	7	73	153	153	63	60	...	21	...	9	
23	490 to 492	...	...	Criminal breach of contract of service		...	64	44	3	47	3	31	73	67	23	29	...	14	...	1	
24	493 to 498	...	...	Offences relating to marriage	...	...	4,612	4,949	12	4,961	195	3,113	4,229	4,193	1,760	1,822	3	501	6	97	Four persons transferred.
25	500 to 502	...	...	Defamation	...	...	711	752	2	754	24	389	652	652	224	296	...	116	...	16	
26	504, 506 to 510	...	...	Intimidation and insult	...	...	1,307	1,010	8	1,018	133	665	1,209	1,183	426	532	1	203	...	21	
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290,			Public and local nuisances	...	...	598	687	131	818	70	726	4,254	4,269	215	651	...	3,378	...	25	
28	294A	...	...	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	7	10	...	10	...	8	15	15	1	...	...	12	...	2	
29	Offences under Chapter VIII(*a*), C. P. C.			Security for keeping the peace on conviction.			1,821	2,140	122	2,262	691	1,273	4,539	4,479	1,642	920	...	1,805	...	110	Two died, &c.
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.			Public nuisances	...	...	929	709	143	852	19	747	1,386	1,004	71	110	...	814	...	9	
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.			Disputes as to immoveable property		...	322	576	13	589	14	547	892	713	225	241	2	220	...	25	
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.			Maintenance of wives and children		...	1,099	1,219	2	1,221	7	999	1,051	1,014	541	205	...	248	...	20	
					Total	...	11,565	12,234	436	12,670	1,163	8,571	18,453	17,742	5,191	4,866	6	7,332	6	335	Six died, &c.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

PART II.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1889.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases.						Persons.								Remarks.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make inquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted		Convicted		Waiting trial at close of year.	
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																
		[Detail].															
1		Act IV of 1879 (Railway)	228	315	9	324	299	323	504	504	...	60	...	444	...	...	
2		,, VIII of 1870 (Infanticide) ...	34	12	3	15	2	14	21	21	1	4	...	16	...	...	
3		,, XVII of 1878 (Ferries)	25	12	9	21	2	18	29	29	3	18	...	8	...	...	
4		,, I of 1871 (Cattle Trespass) ...	2,347	3,016	15	3,031	44	2,426	5,604	5,259	828	3,169	...	1,208	...	49	Five persons died, &c.
5		,, V of 1861 (Police)	28	37	6	43	25	36	51	60	9	5	5	38	...	2	One ditto.
6		,, XVI of 1873 (Chaukidári) ...	31	27	4	31	7	25	31	36	4	2	...	30	...	...	
7		,, I of 1879 (Stamp)	444	191	121	312	1	323	419	418	47	29	...	325	...	17	
8		,, XVI of 1861 (Stage Carriage) ...	40	49	15	64	22	60	79	79	3	23	...	52	...	1	
9		,, XIII of 1859 (Fraudulent Breaches of contract by Workmen).	22	35	4	39	...	13	14	14	10	...	...	4	...	...	
10		,, VIII of 1873 (Canal and Drainage)...	476	280	...	280	...	280	856	856	213	8	...	632	...	3	
11		,, III of 1877 (Registration) ...	...	3	...	3	...	3	7	7	2	...	...	2	...	3	
12		,, VI of 1878 (Treasure Trove) ...	4	5	5	10	5	10	14	14	3	1	...	10	...	...	
13		,, XI of 1878 (Arms)	3	7	44	51	...	50	50	50	...	3	...	47	...	...	
14		,, III of 1880 (Cantonments) ...	271	15	459	474	9	456	604	614	21	101	...	491	...	1	
15		,, XV of 1873 (Municipality) ...	445	371	45	416	...	484	523	527	63	25	...	426	...	13	
16		,, XIV of 1879 Ditto ...	13	19	13	32	4	32	39	39	4	18	...	17	...	...	
17		,, XVII of 1871	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	
18		,, XXII of 1870	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	

19	,, X of 1872 (Forfeiture of security bond and recognizance.)	4	4	4	8	...	8	10	10	4	...	...	5	...	1			
20	,, XVII of 1875	1	...	2	2	...	2	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...			
21	,, XVIII of 1879	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...			
22	,, X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code.)	55	82	64	146	1	140	186	176	22	10	...	144	...	...			
23	,, I of 1878 (Opium)	141	219	1	220	3	207	342	336	18	260	...	58	...	...			
24	,, XII of 1882 (Salt)	15	29	6	35	6	35	48	48	1	3	...	44	...	...			
25	,, XXII of 1881	1	1	12	13	1	1	1	15	6	...	...	9	...	...			
26	,, XXVI of 1870 (Jail)	4	12	3	15	3	12	25	28	13	2	...	13	...	...			
27	,, XIV of 1886	1	1	...	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...			
28	,, XV of 1883 (Municipal) ...	1,728	1,119	1,683	2,802	20	2,764	3,689	3,706	383	168	...	3,149	...	6			
29	,, XVII of 1876	1	1	...	1	1	1	4	4	...	...	...	4	...	...			
30	,, III of 1866	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...			
31	,, VII of 1879	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...			
32	,, XIV of 1879	27	2	14	16	...	16	18	18	...	...	...	18	...	...			
33	,, VII of 1878 (Forest)	1	2	4	6	1	6	11	12	7	1	...	4	...	...			
34	,, I of 1867	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
35	,, XV of 1871	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
36	,, XII of 1878	...	3	...	3	...	3	8	8	4	...	...	1	...	...			
37	,, XIV of 1866 (Post-office) ...	1	8	3	11	2	10	10	11	2	2	...	4	...	...			
38	,, XVIII of 1876	...	7	...	7	...	7	7	7	...	...	...	5	2	...			
39	,, XXI of 1883	...	...	3	3	...	2	5	5	...	4	...	7	...	...			
40	,, XX of 1856 (Town Police ...	...	2	2	4	...	3	5	5	1	...	...	1	...	...			
41	,, XXXVI of 1870	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	4	...	...			
42	,, LXXIII of 1879	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	...			
43	,, I of 1889	...	1	5	6	...	6	6	6	1	5	...	...	...	...			
44	,, XVIII of 1873	25	26	...	26	...	26	54	54	...	18	...	36	...	...			
45	,, XXV of 1873	213	284	11	295	...	267	477	449	155	75	...	219	...	...			
46	,, IV of 1888	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...			
47	,, III of 1877	...	2	...	2	...	2	7	7	...	5	...	2	...	...			
	Total, Special Laws ...	6,633	6,204	2,577	8,781	459	8,084	13,775	13,449	1,830	4,021	5	7,487	4	96	Six persons died.		
	GRAND TOTAL ...	84,286	83,367	4,785	88,152	4,137	63,155	121,511	116,405	30,272	52,722	62	31,339	125	1,843	Forty-two persons died, &c.		

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

2.—*Statement of Thaggi, Dakáiti, Administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs for Criminal purposes, and other Professional Crimes for* 1889.

Description of crime.	Cases.				Persons.							Comparative Return.															Remarks.
	Committed during previous two years and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred during the year.	Under columns 2 and 3, brought to trial during the year.	Under columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to close of year.	Number of persons supposed to have been concerned in cases in columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.	Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			
												1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14			15			16			17			18
																					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Thaggi ... By strangulation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Thaggi ... By poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dakáiti on land. N.-W. Provinces.	67	97	52	112	2,727	(1) 300	(2) 313	(3) 85	(4) 158	(5) 62	2,427	419	426	300	415	419	313	204	201	85	47,843	59,909	54,475	3,451	3,713	2,642	
Dakáiti on land. Oudh ...	18	21	15	24	497	(6) 96	(7) 97	(8) 51	(9) 34	(10) 8	401	93	147	96	105	147	97	19	64	51	2,558	11,790	8,090	396	309	1,344	
Robbery... N.-W. Provinces.	80	137	81	136	786	(11) 166	(12) 170	(13) 124	(14) 36	(15) 9	620	193	238	166	194	236	170	149	163	124	9,606	12,586	9,373	2,282	4,139	1,322	
Robbery... Oudh ...	42	51	37	56	277	(16) 76	75	56	19	...	201	96	79	76	93	79	75	66	53	56	3,000	5,989	2,641	790	361	651	
Poisoning, N.-W. Provinces.	2	20	12	10	30	(17) 15	(18) 13	9	2	2	15	3	15	15	3	14	13	1	10	9	59	945	452	40	359	41	
Poisoning, Oudh ...	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	...	...	2	12	2	1	12	2	1	9	2	1	686	2	8	26	...	...	

Dakáiti—

1. Includes 1 person died in Hawalat, and 22 persons arrested in cases of previous years.
2. Includes 22 persons concerned in cases of previous years brought to trial in 1889 as well as 14 persons pending trial at end of 1888.
3. Includes 13 persons concerned in cases of previous years convicted in 1889, and five persons pending trial at end of 1888, also convicted in 1889.
4. Includes 8 persons concerned in cases of previous years acquitted in 1889, and nine persons pending trial at end of 1888 also acquitted in 1889.
5. Eight persons made Queen's evidence, not accounted for in columns 9, 10, and 11.
6. Includes 12 persons discharged without trial, and 10 persons arrested in cases of previous years.
7. Includes 10 persons concerned in cases of previous years brought to trial during 1889, as well as 13 persons pending trial at end of 1888.
8. Includes one person concerned in a case of previous year convicted in 1889, and six persons pending trial at end of 1888 convicted in 1889.
9. Includes nine persons concerned in cases of previous year acquitted in 1889, and six persons pending trial at end of 1888, acquitted in 1889.
10. Two persons made Queen's evidence, one died and one escaped from Magistrate's lockup, not accounted for in columns 9, 10, and 11.

Robbery—

11. Includes four persons arrested in cases of previous years.
12. Includes four persons concerned in cases of previous years, brought to trial in 1889, as well as four persons pending trial at end of 1888.
13. Includes two persons concerned in cases of previous years convicted in 1889, and three persons pending trial at end of 1888, convicted in 1889.
14. Includes two persons concerned in cases of previous years, acquitted in 1889.
15. One person sent to Lunatic Asylum not accounted for in columns 9, 10 and 11.
16. Includes one person died in Hawalat.

Poisoning—

17. Includes one person arrested in a case of 1877.
18. Two persons arrested in two cases were discharged without trial.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

3.—*Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of Persons and Property, or quartered as a punitive measure, during* 1889.

District.	Names of fairs or places of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during the year.	Number of cases (additional Police quartered).	*Strength of additional Police.*				Total annual cost of additional Police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in the place in which the additional Police is quartered since the date of original quartering.	Remarks. (In this column the reasons for the quartering of the Police should be briefly stated.)
			Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Constables (foot).				
1	2	3	4				5	6	7	8
							Rs. a. p.			
Bulandshahr ...	Village of Ata Gujaran in the Dankaur police-station.	...	...	...	1	4	554 0 0	From 1st December 1888 to 30th November 1889.	1	The troublesome character of the Gújars of the village of Ata Gujaran who assaulted the police while the latter were engaged in detecting a case of cattle-theft.
	Village of Talwar and Udaipur, pargana Debai, tahsíl Anúpshahr.	...	...	...	1	4	289 0 0 (cost for six months.)	From 1st October 1888 to 30th March 1890.	...	In consequence of the frequent occurrence of mail robberies in the neighbourhood.
Bijnor	Village of Murabat in the Chandpur Police Circle.	...	...	...	1	3	440 4 0	From 16th August 1889 to 15th August 1890.	8	This is a notoriously criminal village, and nearly the whole of its male adult population has at one time or other been in jail. They are incorrigible cattle-lifters and receivers.
Agra	Village Paraoli... ...	...	...	1	2	12	*1,733 0 0	From 1st July 1888 to 30th June 1891.	3	Owing to dakáitis being prevalent in the locality.
	„ Chaoli	...	...	1	2	12	†1,733 0 0	Ditto ...	8	Ditto ditto.
	Kaurara	...	...	...	1	4	‡499 13 0	From 20th March 1889,	...	In consequence of the lawless character of the inhabitants of the village.
Mainpuri	Bittigarh	...	...	...	1	4	482 13 0	From 27th May 1889 ...	...	Ditto ditto.
Etáwah	Town of Phaphund ...	...	...	...	2	8	1,178 10 0	From 1st April to 30th September 1889.	...	The special police force was quartered in consequence of a riot that took place between the Hindus and Muhammadans.
Cawnpore	Molassa	...	...	...	1	4	539 9 0	From 15th April 1889 to 14th April 1890.	...	Owing to the lawless character of the inhabitants.
Mirzapur	Bindachal	...	...	...	1	4	530 12 0	From 1st June 1889 to 31st May 1890 by G. O. No. 330/VIII—102-21, dated 30th May 1889 (Police Department).	314 since the year 1879.	Owing to the troublesome character of the Pandahs of Bindachal.

* Excluding cost of erecting a hut at Paraoli, Rs. 100.
† Ditto Chaoli „ 100.
‡ Excluding cost of providing a building at Kaurara for accommodation of the special police, Rs. 100.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

4.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police.*

District.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.									COST OF POLICE.				
	Inspector-General, Deputy, and Assistant Inspectors-General.	*Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.*						*Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.*		Pay and travelling allowances of controlling officers (column 2), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (column 3).	*Other expenses of column 3.*		Total pay of subordinate officers (columns 4 and 5).
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of mounted police constables.	Number of foot police constables.	Number of water police constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.			Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces ...	...	41	149	3,241	481	13,516	...	17,428	509	7,186	...	2,79,600	24,035	...	10,06,791
Oudh	...	13	40	973	149	4,396	...	5,571	138	1,523	...	96,000	7,220	...	2,91,885
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	(*a*) 5	54	(*c*) 189	(*d*) 4,214	630	17,912	...	22,999	(*e*) 647	(*e*) 8,709	(*b*) 1,33,300	3,75,600	31,255	...	12,98,676
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway.	(*f*) 1	...	6	48	...	143	...	197	...	...	15,487	...	...	...	26,825
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway.	...	...	1	9	...	23	...	33	...	...	595	...	...	...	2,702
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	...	...	1	6	...	17	...	24	...	...	590	...	...	...	3,414
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	...	...	1	11	...	42	...	54	...	...	80	...	...	...	2,046
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand-Kumaun and Bareilly-Pilibhít Railways.	...	...	...	3	...	11	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
Government Railway Police, Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramau Railway.	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	360
Government Railway Police, North-Western Railway, Panjáb.	...	...	1	1	...	50	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,280
GRAND TOTAL ...	6	54	199	4,294	630	18,204	...	23,381	647	8,709	1,50,552	3,75,600	31,255	...	13,37,503

(*a*) 1 Inspector-General.
2 Deputy Inspectors-General.
1 Personal Assistant to Inspector-General.
1 Assistant to Inspector-General.

Total ... 5

(*b*) Includes Rs. 1,200 for the pay of one Inspector sanctioned for criminal tribes work under Mr. Berrill, Special Assistant to Inspector-General.

(*c*) 186 Inspectors.
3 Sergeants.

Total ... 189

(*d*) 708 Sub-Inspectors.
5 Sergeants.
3,501 Head-constables (including the 50 Head-constables of the Distillery guards).

Total ... 4,214

Officers.

(*e*) Inspectors ... 3
Sub-Inspectors ... 8
Head-constables ... 167
Jamadárs ... 346
Daffadárs ... 123

Total ... 647

(*f*) Assistant Inspector-General, Government Railway Police.

Men.

Constables 1,882
Chaukidárs 6,827

Total ... 8,709

Total, Officers and Men ... 9,356

i.e., constabulary (Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Head-constables, and constables), 2,060
Chaukidári (Jamadárs, Daffadárs, and Chaukidárs) 7,296

Total ... 9,356

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

4.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police*—(continued).

District.	Cost of Police.								Distribution of Force.							
	Total pay of constables of all classes (columns 6, 7 and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 12, 14 and 15.	Average pay of		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in columns 12 to 18.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails.		On station duties.		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure, or in reserve.		Total.	
			Mounted constables.	Foot and water constables.					Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
North-Western Provinces ...	11,16,025	...	...	...	8,39,928	32,66,379	27,73,961	4,92,418	70	498	2,152	8,263	1,168	5,236	3,390	13,997
Oudh	3,64,598	...	...	...	2,21,150	9,80,853	8,67,029	1,13,824	24	162	549	2,145	440	2,238	1,013	4,545
						Col. 12 } 1,33,800	Col. 12 } 1,33,800									
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	14,80,623	...	272½	73	10,61,078	43,81,032	37,74,790	6,06,242	94	660	2,701	10,408	1,608	7,474	4,403	18,542
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway.	13,258	1,878	...	96	9,742	67,190	20,157	47,033	...	...	54	143	...	...	54	143
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway.	1,743	300	...	84	796	6,136	1,841	4,295	...	...	10	23	...	...	10	23
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	1,404	354	...	84	801	6,563	1,969	4,594	...	...	7	17	...	...	7	17
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	2,676	195	...	96	770	5,767	1,730	4,037	...	...	12	42	...	...	12	42
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand-Kumaun and Bareilly-Pilibhit Railways.	924	...	...	84	544	2,668	1,787	881	...	...	3	11	...	...	3	11
Government Railway Police, Lucknow Sitapur and Seramau Railway.	504	...	...	84	...	864	864	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	2	6
Government Railway Police, North-Western Railway, Panjáb.	4,824	...	...	96	...	7,104	...	7,104	...	...	2	50	...	...	2	50
GRAND TOTAL ...	15,05,956	2,727	272½	...	10,73,731	44,77,324	38,03,138	6,74,186	94	660	2,791	10,700	1,608	7,474	4,493	18,834

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

4.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police*—(concluded).

District.	Distribution of Force.		Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men).						Proportion of the Police on station duties (officers and men).						Total amount of cognizable crime reported (columns 4 and 6 of Statement A, Part I).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the police force on station duties (columns 27 and 28).
					To area. In districts, one policeman to so many square miles; in towns, so many policemen to one square mile.			*To population. One policeman to so many of the population.*			*To area.*			*To population.*				
	On town, municipal, or harbour duty.	In cantonments.			Of the whole district.	Of districts, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of districts, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of districts, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of districts, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.		
1	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
North-Western Provinces ...	7,280	415	70,357	31,935,858	1 to 2·80 sq. miles.	...	...	1 to 1,271	...	...	1 Policeman to 6·75 sq. miles.	...	...	1 to 3,066	...	...	137,619	13·2 to 1 Policeman.
Oudh	1,587	74	24,246	11,387,741	1 to 3·35 sq. miles.	...	...	1 to 1,574	...	...	1 to 9 sq. miles.	...	...	1 to 4,227	...	...	65,871	24·4 to 1
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	8,867	489	(*g*)94,603	(*g*)43,323,599	1 to 2·92 sq. miles.	...	...	...	...	...	1 to 7·21	...	...	1 to 3,304	...	...	(*g*) 203,490	15·5 to 1
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 to 1,339	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	614	3·1 to 1
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	5·3 to 1
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	3·9 to 1
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	1·7 to 1
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand-Kumaun and Bareilly-Pilibhít Railways.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Railway Police, Lucknow Sitapur and Seramau Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Railway Police, North-Western Railway, Panjáb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	1·9 to 1
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,867	489	94,603	43,323,599	1 to 2·87	...	...	1 to 1,323	...	...	1 to 7·01	...	...	1 to 3,211	...	...	2,04,565	15·1 to 1 Policeman.

(*g*) Kumaun and Garhwál excluded.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

5.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force for* 1889 *(Provincial and Municipal Constabulary).*

Provinces.	*Total sanctioned strength of Provincial and Municipal constabulary as per budget.*		*Armament of the Force shown in columns 2 and 3.*			PUNISHMENTS.												REWARDS.	
						Dismissed, excluding those shown in column 32.		*Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.*		PUNISHED JUDICIALLY BY A MAGISTRATE.								*Number of Police (Officers and men) rewarded during the year.*	
										Under Police Act.		*Under sections 330, 331, and 348, Penal Code.*		*Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.*		*Other offences.*			
	Officers (Inspectors, Sergeants, Sub-Inspectors, and Head-constables, mounted and foot).	Men (mounted and foot constables).	Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By money rewards, as per reward statement (excluding chaukidárs).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
North-Western Provinces	3,527	15,303	4,904	8,135	5,791	39	276	881	978	8	55	...	...	...	2	9	39	417	2,204
Oudh	1,078	5,097	1,886	3,300	989	10	107	172	207	6	15	...	...	3	2	1	12	43	967
Total	4,605	20,400	6,790	11,435	6,780	49	383	1,053	1,185	14	70	...	...	3	4	10	51	460	3,171

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

5.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force for* 1889 *(Provincial and Municipal Constabulary)*—(concluded).

Provinces.	Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the Force during the year.							Total number of sick in hospital during the year.	Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.
	Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.					On pension.	On gratuity.	On resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal, columns 7 and 8.	By discharge otherwise as per columns from 11 to 18 (excluding those men who were fined but were not dismissed).	By desertion.	By death.			
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.													
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35		36
North-Western Provinces ...	2,667	2,414	35	411	(*a*) 1,702	8,611	8,142	579	9	576	315	77	10	276	7,838	41·62	1·46
Oudh	763	801	...	...	(*b*) 591	2,859	2,593	220	5	165	117	25	2	54	2,328	37·70	·87
Total ...	3,430	3,215	35	411	2,293	11,470	10,735	799	14	741	432	102	12	330	10,166	40·65	1·32

(*a*) There were 375 vacancies at the close of the year.

(*b*) There were 132 vacancies at the close of the year.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

Memorandum showing the number of Pension cases sanctioned from 1st January to 31st December 1889.

Cases of last year 1888.	Cases received during the year 1889.	Total.	*Number of cases sanctioned by Government.*			*Number of cases sanctioned by the Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*			*Undisposed of cases.*					REMARKS.
			Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pending with Government.	Pending with Accountant-General.	Pending with District Superintendents of Police.	In hand for disposal.	Total.	
170	822	*992	95	3	98	790	9	799	6	22	37	24	89	

* In six cases pension was refused and men reinstated.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

6.—*Statement showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police (Provincial and Municipal Constabulary), as they stood on* 31*st December* 1889, *excluding all vacancies.*

Provinces.	RACE.												RELIGION OR CASTE.											
	EUROPEANS.					EURASIANS.			NATIVES.				OFFICERS.											
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		*Subordinate Officers.*												*Hindus.*								*Other Religions.*		
	Military or Covenanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Sergeants.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	*Subordinate Officers.* On Rs. 100 and upwards.	*Subordinate Officers.* Below Rs. 100.	Sergeants and constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	*Subordinate Officers.* On Rs. 100 and upwards.	*Subordinate Officers.* Below Rs. 100.	Constables (mounted and foot).	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Rájputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Panjábis.	Játs.	Kayaths.	Hindus of all other castes.	Bauriahs.	Afghans.	Total (columns 12 to 23).
1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	23(*a*)
North-Western Provinces,	2	37	24	4	6	...	13	8	1	2	109	3,334	14,956	99	1,867	365	256	23	169	32	47	446	224	...	12	3,540
Oudh	4	9	6	1	1	...	7	2	...	...	27	1,023	4,976	30	444	177	97	2	71	28	17	104	104	3	3	1,080
Total ...	6	46	30	5	7	...	20	10	1	2	136	4,357	19,932	129	2,311	542	353	25	240	60	64	550	328	3	15	4,620

Provinces.	RELIGION OR CASTE—*(concluded).*													
	MEN.													
			Hindus.								*Other Religions.*			
	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Rájputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Panjábis.	Játs.	Kayaths.	Hindus of all other castes.	Bauriahs.	Afghans.	Total (columns 24 to 35).	Grand Total Officers and men [*vide* columns 23(*a*) and 35(*b*)].
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	35(*b*)	36
North-Western Provinces	109	5,884	2,921	2,404	246	500	154	194	668	1,829	...	47	14,956	18,496
Oudh	4	1,349	1,110	1,094	53	174	52	38	161	921	12	8	4,976	6,056
Total ...	113	7,233	4,031	3,498	299	674	206	232	829	2,750	12	55	19,932	24,552

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1889-90.

District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	*Number of Members of Boards' Committees.*				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Rents, fines, loans, deposits, advances, and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income of year, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head.	Incidence of total income per head.
				Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dehra Dún ...	1	Dehra ...	18,959	...	3	16	19	9,433	...	10,018	7,605	17,623	27,056	15,399	11,657	0 8 5	0 14 10
	2	Mussoorie ...	7,662	...	2	10	12	7,114	...	39,807	3,441	43,248	50,362	40,297	10,065	5 3 1	5 10 3
Saháranpur ...	3	Saháranpur ...	59,194	...	2	15	17	7,806	43,762	45,483	8,177	61,178	68,984	54,535	14,449	0 12 3	1 0 6
	4	Hardwár Union ...	28,106	...	...	13	13	9,531	19,960	19,960	3,851	23,811	33,342	27,152	6,190	0 11 4	0 13 6
	5	Deoband ...	22,116	...	...	12	12	4,430	11,477	11,477	1,428	12,905	17,335	15,226	2,109	0 8 3	0 9 4
	6	Roorkee ...	12,818	...	3	9	12	2,696	...	8,537	5,966	14,503	17,199	15,479	1,720	0 10 8	1 2 1
Muzaffarnagar,	7	Muzaffarnagar ...	15,080	...	3	12	15	2,153	10,117	10,653	4,035	14,688	16,841	13,250	3,591	0 11 3	0 15 6
	8	Kandhla ...	11,109	...	1	13	14	1,644	4,905	4,905	750	5,655	7,299	6,807	492	0 7 1	0 8 1
	9	Kairana ...	18,374	...	2	13	15	571	9,195	9,195	1,145	10,340	10,911	8,203	2,708	0 8 0	0 9 0
Meerut ...	10	Meerut ...	99,565	...	3	15	18	4,084	81,609	82,205	25,704	1,25,114	1,29,198	1,26,424	2,774	0 13 2	1 4 1
	11	Gháziabad ...	9,847	...	1	9	10	5,025	10,334	10,664	1,888	12,552	17,577	10,668	6,909	1 1 4	1 4 5

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1889-90—(continued).

District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	Number of Members of Boards' Committees.				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Rents, fines, loans, deposits, advances, and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income of year, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head.	Incidence of total income per head.
				Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Meerut (*concld.*),	12	Shahdara ...	6,552	...	1	7	8	593	3,038	3,038	1,149	4,187	4,780	3,886	894	0 7 5	0 10 3
	13	Baraut ...	7,956	...	1	7	8	1,466	4,586	4,586	1,071	5,657	7,123	6,281	842	0 9 3	0 11 4
	14	Bághpat ...	7,205	...	1	10	11	1,888	5,097	5,097	1,549	6,646	8,534	7,586	948	0 11 3	0 14 9
	15	Hápur ...	13,212	...	1	10	11	570	11,378	11,378	2,375	13,753	14,323	12,881	1,442	0 13 9	1 0 8
	16	Pilkhua ...	5,661	...	1	6	7	1,169	2,813	2,813	514	3,327	4,496	3,882	614	0 7 11	0 9 5
	17	Sardhana ...	13,313	...	2	9	11	2,903	9,556	9,556	1,598	11,154	14,057	12,730	1,327	0 11 6	0 13 5
	18	Mowana ...	7,219	...	1	6	7	1,025	4,244	4,244	871	5,115	6,140	4,421	1,719	0 9 5	0 11 4
Bulandshahr ...	19	Bulandshahr ...	15,548	...	2	6	8	4,697	11,750	14,142	3,379	17,521	22,218	15,862	6,356	0 14 4	1 2 0
	20	Anúpshahr ...	8,234	...	1	6	7	474	4,186	4,833	963	5,796	6,270	5,132	1,138	0 9 4	0 11 3
	21	Khúrja ...	27,190	...	1	9	10	14,596	21,420	21,514	4,864	26,378	40,974	26,698	14,276	0 12 8	0 15 6
	22	Sikandrabad ...	16,479	...	1	6	7	4,119	9,838	9,952	1,707	11,659	15,778	12,296	3,482	0 9 8	0 11 4

Aligarh ...	23	Koil ...	62,443	...	...	13	13	2,406	44,321	44,686	5,292	49,978	52,384	49,654	2,730	0 11 5	0 12 10
	24	Háthras ...	34,914	...	2	12	14	11,738	26,592	26,800	5,710	32,510	44,248	30,582	13,666	0 12 2	0 14 9
	25	Atrauli ...	14,484	...	1	9	10	4,537	9,017	9,017	1,042	10,059	14,596	7,981	6,615	0 9 11	0 11 1
	26	Sikandra Rao ...	12,171	...	...	12	12	909	6,867	6,867	935	7,802	8,711	6,735	1,976	0 9 0	0 10 3
Muttra ...	27	Muttra ...	55,016	...	4	12	16	825	46,380	47,170	6,487	53,657	54,482	53,841	641	0 13 8	0 15 7
	28	Brindaban ...	21,467	...	2	9	11	1,203	20,896	20,896	3,289	24,185	25,388	24,440	948	0 15 7	1 2 0
	29	Kosi ...	11,233	...	1	9	10	1,992	9,481	9,481	2,502	11,983	13,975	10,064	3,911	0 13 6	1 1 1
Agra ...	30	Agra ...	160,203	1	3	24	28	23,766	1,70,348	1,71,822	35,682	8,81,504	9,05,270	7,95,539	1,09,731	1 1 2	1 4 8
	31	Fatehpur-Sikri ...	7,466	...	8	...	8	547	3,478	3,478	550	4,028	4,575	3,752	823	0 7 5	0 8 7
	32	Firozabad ...	16,023	...	2	9	11	3,353	10,486	10,486	1,790	12,276	15,629	10,188	5,441	0 10 5	0 12 3
Farukhabad ...	33	Fatehgarh *cum* Farukhabad.	74,872	...	1	24	25	1,360	46,078	46,978	5,780	52,758	54,118	50,127	3,991	0 10 0	0 11 7
Mainpuri ...	34	Mainpuri ...	22,736	...	4	12	16	2,333	13,855	13,855	2,016	16,043	18,376	16,113	2,263	0 9 9	0 11 3
Etáwah ...	35	Etáwah ...	34,721	...	4	15	19	3,770	24,328	24,825	6,198	31,023	34,793	30,143	4,650	0 11 5	0 14 3
Etah ...	36	Etah ...	8,054	...	4	13	17	213	6,974	6,974	2,960	9,934	10,147	9,933	214	0 13 10	1 3 8
	37	Soron ...	12,745	...	3	13	16	530	8,229	8,229	1,674	9,903	10,433	9,385	1,048	0 10 4	0 12 4
	38	Kásganj ...	16,535	...	4	13	17	309	12,907	12,907	1,060	13,967	14,276	13,916	360	0 12 6	0 13 11
	39	Marehra ...	9,271	...	2	13	15	...	3,952	3,952	844	4,796	4,796	4,566	230	0 6 10	0 8 3
	40	Aliganj ...	7,436	...	1	13	14	297	2,781	2,781	694	3,475	3,772	3,592	180	0 5 11	0 7 6
	41	Jalesar ...	15,609	...	2	13	15	196	8,871	8,871	747	9,618	9,814	9,426	388	0 9 1	0 9 10
Bijnor ...	42	Bijnor ...	15,147	...	3	13	16	934	7,637	7,745	2,093	9,838	10,772	9,602	1,170	0 8 3	0 10 4
	43	Chándpur ...	11,182	...	1	12	13	1,677	6,737	6,737	743	7,480	9,157	8,568	589	0 9 8	0 10 8
	44	Dhámpur ...	6,270	...	1	7	8	467	5,511	5,511	587	6,098	6,565	6,245	320	0 14 0	0 15 6

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1889-90—(continued).

District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	Number of Members of Boards' Committees.				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Rents, fines, loans, deposits, advances, and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income of year, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head.	Incidence of total income per head.
				Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bijnor *(concld.)*,	45	Nagina ...	20,503	...	1	11	12	1,798	12,618	12,618	719	13,337	15,135	12,691	2,444	0 9 10	0 10 5
	46	Najibabad ...	17,750	...	1	12	13	1,613	12,188	12,188	2,558	14,746	16,359	13,598	2,761	0 11 0	0 13 3
Moradabad ...	47	Moradabad ...	67,387	1	4	18	23	10,393	54,012	54,137	5,369	59,506	69,899	61,987	7,912	0 12 10	0 14 1
	48	Chandausi ...	27,521	...	1	10	11	1,629	21,040	21,040	2,079	23,119	24,748	21,489	3,259	0 12 2	0 13 5
	49	Amroha ...	36,145	...	3	13	16	1,779	19,301	19,301	851	20,152	21,931	19,569	2,362	0 8 6	0 8 11
	50	Sambhal ...	35,196	...	2	19	21	6,695	16,654	16,654	1,277	17,931	24,626	23,542	1,084	0 7 7	0 8 1
Budaun ...	51	Budaun ...	33,680	...	5	17	22	9,949	21,716	21,716	10,984	32,700	42,649	35,055	7,594	0 10 4	0 15 6
	52	Bilsi ...	6,301	...	8	...	8	1,296	...	2,100	820	2,920	4,216	2,795	1,421	0 5 4	0 6 10
	53	Ujhani ...	7,185	...	2	7	9	1,381	...	2,620	759	3,379	4,760	3,979	781	0 5 10	0 7 6
	54	Sahaswan ...	14,605	...	3	9	12	919	...	5,463	1,895	7,358	8,277	7,100	1,177	0 5 11	0 9 1
Bareilly ...	55	Bareilly ...	103,160	1	1	27	29	4,592	78,207	85,404	9,367	95,123	99,715	95,940	3,775	0 13 3	0 14 9

Sháhjahánpur...	56	Sháhjahánpur	...	77,404	...	1	18	19	7,200	42,052	42,065	15,315	57,380	64,580	57,981	6,599	0	8	8	0 11 10
	57	Tilhar	...	15,559	...	1	12	13	3,147	9,178	9,178	3,171	12,349	15,496	11,176	4,320	0	9	5	0 12 5
Pilibhít ...	58	Pilibhít	...	30,954	...	4	12	16	1,307	19,704	19,704	16,501	36,205	37,512	36,187	1,325	0	10	2	1 2 8
	59	Bisalpur	...	8,903	...	...	9	9	418	3,183	3,183	507	3,690	4,108	3,091	1,017	0	5	8	0 6 7
Cawnpore ...	60	Cawnpore	...	128,881	...	4	22	26	6,857	...	99,534	79,800	1,79,334	1,86,191	1,83,266	2,925	0	12	4	1 6 3
Fatehpur ...	61	Fatehpur	...	21,328	...	1	12	13	1,749	9,638	9,998	2,017	12,015	13,764	12,898	866	0	7	6	0 9 0
Bánda ...	62	Bánda	...	27,696	...	1	19	20	768	17,231	17,231	6,074	23,305	24,073	23,282	791	0	9	11	0 13 6
Allahabad ...	63	Allahabad	...	150,338	1	6	19	26	16,036	1,49,227	1,76,300	55,002	6,67,802	6,83,838	6,42,637	41,201	1	2	9	4 7 1
Jaunpur ...	64	Jaunpur	...	42,845	...	4	12	16	780	18,326	18,606	10,887	29,493	30,273	29,116	1,157	0	6	11	0 11 0
Azamgarh ...	65	Azamgarh	...	18,528	...	...	12	12	2,219	8,634	11,329	2,075	13,404	15,623	14,043	1,580	0	9	9	0 13 5
Mirzapur ...	66	Mirzapur	...	85,362	...	1	17	18	635	49,550	49,662	8,868	58,530	59,165	58,856	309	0	9	3	0 11 1
	67	Chunár	...	11,691	...	1	9	10	822	5,929	5,929	932	6,861	7,683	7,051	632	0	8	1	0 9 4
Benares ...	68	Benares	...	208,083	1	6	18	25	23,157	1,23,771	1,24,938	59,801	2,34,939	2,58,096	97,314	60,782	0	9	7	1 3 10
Gházipur ...	69	Gházipur	...	43,232	...	3	18	21	8,114	25,129	25,226	10,662	35,888	44,002	41,680	2,322	0	9	4	0 13 6
Gorakhpur ...	70	Gorakhpur	...	57,922	...	5	15	20	14,308	36,494	36,885	17,372	54,257	68,565	53,735	14,830	0	10	3	0 15 0
Ballia ...	71	Ballia	...	15,320	...	...	9	9	2,686	...	3,763	6,636	10,399	13,085	10,028	3,061	0	3	11	0 10 10
Jhánsi ...	72	Jhánsi	...	45,127	6	15	...	21	2,291	24,015	27,019	5,794	32,813	35,104	33,150	1,954	0	9	7	0 11 8
	73	Mau Ránipur	...	22,827	...	4	18	22	464	12,591	13,893	2,511	16,404	16,868	14,731	2,137	0	9	9	0 11 5
Jalaun ...	74	Orai	...	7,738	6	...	12	18	542	4,638	5,026	4,404	9,430	9,972	9,453	519	0	10	4	1 4 7
	75	Kálpi	...	14,320	2	...	6	8	7,762	8,998	8,998	1,308	10,306	18,068	11,039	7,029	0	10	1	0 11 8
	76	Kúnch	...	13,727	2	...	6	8	1,147	8,930	9,776	1,062	10,838	11,985	9,659	2,326	0	11	5	0 12 8
Lalitpur ...	77	Lalitpur	...	10,684	4	12	...	16	986	6,153	6,468	2,793	9,261	10,247	10,186	61	0	9	5	0 13 10
Kumaun ...	78	Almora	...	4,802	...	1	9	10	1,406	5,449	7,135	284	7,419	8,825	8,207	618	0	5	8	0 5 11
	79	Naini Tal	...	10,057	3	5	...	8	23,023	3,455	52,735	9,003	61,738	84,761	66,638	18,123	5	3	11	6 2 3

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1889-90—(concluded).

District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	Number of Members of Boards' Committees.				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Rents, fines, loans, deposits, advances, and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income of year, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head.	Incidence of total income per head.
				Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Tarái ...	80	Káshipur ...	14,667	...	1	9	10	1,300	...	7,343	3,488	10,831	12,131	8,926	3,205	0 8 0	0 12 2
Lucknow ...	81	Lucknow ...	260,303	1	6	24	31	20,634	2,46,402	2,50,607	34,552	2,85,159	3,05,793	2,75,596	30,197	0 15 5	1 1 6
Unao ...	82	Unao ...	9,509	...	4	15	19	160	...	2,982	3,374	6,356	6,516	5,851	665	0 5 0	0 10 8
	83	Newalgánj-Mahárájganj.	3,084	...	12	...	12	330	...	705	207	912	1,242	937	305	0 3 8	0 6 8
Bara Banki ...	84	Nawábganj (Bara Banki).	15,133	...	2	13	15	753	12,418	12,816	4,815	19,131	19,884	16,478	3,406	0 13 6	1 4 2
Sitapur ...	85	Sitapur ...	18,544	...	...	9	9	4,629	11,136	14,806	11,377	26,183	30,812	24,968	5,844	0 12 9	1 6 7
	86	Khairabad ...	14,217	...	...	9	9	1,574	4,617	4,617	1,904	6,567	8,141	6,663	1,478	0 5 2	0 7 4
	87	Biswan ...	8,148	...	...	12	12	1,674	....	1,348	1,063	2,411	4,085	2,667	1,418	0 2 7	0 4 8
	88	Hardoi ...	8,898	...	2	13	15	962	...	6,256	6,981	13,247	14,209	13,058	1,151	0 11 3	1 7 10
	89	Sháhabad ...	18,510	...	2	13	15	886	....	4,398	1,894	6,202	7,178	5,722	1,456	0 3 9	0 5 5

Hardoi ...	90	Sandila ...	14,678	...	5	15	20	2,089	7,798	7,798	1,162	8,960	11,049	8,818	2,231	0 8 6	0 9 9
	91	Bilgram ...	11,067	...	1	10	11	745	...	2,263	884	3,147	3,892	3,403	489	0 3 3	0 4 7
	92	Sandi ...	9,810	...	1	10	11	2,400	...	2,520	1,657	4,177	6,577	5,570	1,007	0 4 1	0 6 9
	93	Mallawan ...	10,970	...	1	10	11	118	...	1,987	1,257	3,244	3,362	3,074	288	0 2 11	0 4 8
	94	Pihani ...	7,540	...	1	7	8	1,046	...	3,107	869	3,976	5,022	3,542	1,480	0 6 7	0 8 5
Kheri ...	95	Lakhimpur ...	7,526	...	2	13	15	1,128	...	2,775	3,604	6,379	7,507	6,961	546	0 5 11	0 13 7
	96	Muhamdi ...	6,635	...	1	9	10	891	...	1,501	922	2,423	3,314	2,638	676	0 3 8	0 5 11
Fyzabad ...	97	Fyzabad ...	71,405	...	4	18	22	29,481	59,509	60,897	19,539	80,436	1,09,917	84,781	25,136	0 13 8	1 2 0
	98	Tánda ...	19,954	...	4	15	19	2,468	...	6,205	1,916	8,122	10,590	7,805	2,785	0 4 11	0 6 0
Bahraich ...	99	Bahraich ...	21,998	...	3	15	18	5,707	17,570	17,570	6,300	23,885	29,592	25,269	4,323	0 12 9	1 1 4
	100	Nánpara ...	7,351	...	2	9	11	3,737	5,487	5,487	4,086	9,573	13,310	7,606	5,204	0 11 11	1 4 10
	101	Bhinga ...	5,000	...	...	9	9	706	...	571	2,070	2,641	3,347	2,838	509	0 1 10	0 8 5
Gonda ...	102	Gonda ...	14,688	...	4	18	22	4,652	12,166	12,427	7,768	20,195	24,847	17,367	7,480	0 14 2	1 6 7
	103	Nawábganj ...	8,373	...	1	10	11	1,031	...	2,439	3,642	6,081	7,112	6,812	300	0 4 8	0 11 7
	104	Utraula ...	5,825	...	1	10	11	850	...	2,207	1,150	3,357	4,207	3,723	484	0 6 1	0 9 3
	105	Balrámpur ...	12,811	...	...	18	18	973	...	3,588	1,686	5,274	6,247	4,911	1,336	0 4 5	0 5 2
Rae Báreli ...	106	Rae Bareli ...	16,288	...	2	18	20	4,403	12,116	12,116	8,127	20,390	24,793	19,790	5,003	0 11 11	1 4 0
Sultánpur ...	107	Sultánpur ...	8,054	...	5	15	20	768	7,089	7,495	4,519	12,014	12,782	11,194	1,588	0 14 1	1 7 10
Partábgarh ...	108	Bela Partábgarh ...	5,852	...	12	...	12	1,024	2,637	3,342	2,668	6,010	7,034	4,436	2,598	0 9 2	1 0 8
		Total ...	3,140,991	29	271	1,262	1,562	4,18,336	20,01,947	23,44,121	6,75,643	42,07,429	46,25,765	40,43,990	5,81,779	0 11 11	1 7 5

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

2.—*Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure in Towns administered under Act XX of* 1856 *in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1889-90.

1 Division.	2 Number of towns.	3 Population.	4 Number of houses.	5 Number of houses assessed.	6 Gross yield of tax.	7 Total income, including balance from previous year.	8 Incidence of taxation per head.	9 Incidence of taxation per assessed house.	10 Total expenditure.	11 Balance at close of the year.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Meerut	85	396,186	105,068	65,282	93,605 5 0	1,39,292 8 4	0 3 9	1 6 11	1,17,926 3 0	21,366 5 4
Agra	50	241,618	61,606	29,718	43,156 13 0	51,323 3 8	0 2 10	1 7 3	44,979 2 9	6,344 0 11
Rohilkhand	45	265,053	56,625	28,823	43,526 12 9	55,094 4 5	0 2 8	1 8 2	47,790 4 3	7,304 0 2
Allahabad	44	212,590	48,622	26,640	42,800 15 1	54,920 6 4	0 3 3	1 9 8	47,995 8 5	6,924 13 11
Benares	45	292,722	293,001	25,233	41,402 13 6	53,688 9 0	0 2 3	1 10 3	44,477 1 6	9,211 7 6
Jhánsi	12	49,704	10,790	4,559	7,347 11 0	8,597 11 2	0 2 4	1 9 9	7,656 0 2	941 11 0
Kumaun	3	14,163	2,126	1,819	2,708 3 6	8,365 7 1	0 3 1	1 7 10	6,200 7 8	2,164 15 5
Lucknow	21	98,499	20,621	14,053	15,776 0 3	21,742 2 0	0 2 7	1 2 0	15,636 11 2	6,105 6 10
Fyzabad	14	52,278	10,868	6,514	9,363 7 2	12,461 4 11	0 2 10	1 7 0	9,299 5 4	3,161 15 7
Sitapur	9	43,337	7,665	5,204	5,867 14 7	7,285 0 8	0 2 2	1 2 0	6,033 12 9	1,251 3 11
Rae Bareli	3	9,538	1,965	962	1,094 8 0	1,613 13 3	0 1 10	1 2 2	1,312 9 10	301 3 5
Total ...	331	1,675,688	618,957	208,807	3,06,650 7 10	4,14,384 6 10	0 2 11	1 7 6	3,49,307 2 10	65,077 4 0

1.—*Statement showing the actual Income and Expenditure of District Boards, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,* 1889-90.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
1. Education	1,50,288	1. Education	11,70,401
2. Medical	1,31,198	2. Medical	3,85,348
3. Vaccination	3,102	3. Vaccination	62,597
5. Arboriculture—		4. Public Works—	
(a) Sale proceeds of trees, grass, &c.	48,924	(a) Normal allotment	16,68,902
6. Miscellaneous—		(b) Special grant	93,935
(a) Contributions from Municipalities	1,09,366	(c) Unspent balance...	...
7. Administration—		5. Arboriculture	71,059
(a) Staging Bungalows	22,226	6. Miscellaneous	5,592
(b) Saráis, paráos, and encamping grounds	9,860	7. Administration—	
(c) Surplus pound fund income	1,62,783	(a) Establishment and contingencies	53,857
8. Local Rate Assignment	20,66,179	(b) Staging Bungalows	15,029
9. Provincial Assignment	8,25,265	(c) Tanks, wells, &c....	607
		(d) Saráis, paráos and encamping grounds	1,864
Total	35,29,191	Total	35,29,191

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

1.—*Account of Provincial Services and Incorporated Local Funds of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1889-90.

Revenue and Receipts.	*Actuals of* 1888-89.			*Actuals of* 1889-90.			*Budget (Provincial and Local)*, 1889-90.	
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Original.	Revised.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land-Revenue ...	1,50,35,211	...	1,50,35,211	1,29,28,018	29,079	1,29,57,097	1,28,32,000	1,30,37,000
IV.—Stamps ...	49,57,426	...	49,57,426	52,06,409	...	52,06,409	49,50,000	51,37,000
V.—Excise ...	14,04,298	...	14,04,298	14,13,339	...	14,13,339	14,13,000	14,20,000
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	16,57,392	49,72,056	66,29,448	17,04,012	74,06,279	91,10,291	89,35,000	90,75,000
Included in VI. — Provincial share for Famine Insurance ...	11,58,515	...	11,58,515	11,91,511	...	11,91,511		
Included in VI. — ½ per cent. Margin Cess, Oudh, Provincial share for Canals and Railways ...	35,872	...	35,872	37,239	...	37,239		
Included in VI. — 1 per cent. School Cess ...	4,63,005	...	4,63,005	4,75,262	...	4,75,262		
Included in VI. — ½ per cent. District Post Cess ...	...	1,43,489	1,43,489	...	1,48,057	1,48,057		
Included in VI. — 1 per cent. Road Cess, Oudh ...	...	35,872	35,872	...	37,239	37,239		
Included in VI. — 1 per cent. Road Cess, North-Western Provinces ...	...	1,43,489	1,43,489	...	1,48,957	1,48,957		
Included in VI. — 4½ per cent. Local Rate, Oudh ...	...	45,407	45,407	...	47,676	47,676		
Included in VI. — 12 per cent. Local Rate, North-Western Provinces ...	...	3,23,294	3,23,294	...	3,35,369	3,35,369		
Included in VI. — 4 per cent. Patwári Cess, North-Western Provinces ...	...	35,38,202	35,38,202	...	36,28,642	36,28,642		
Included in VI. — 2½ per cent. Patwári Cess, Oudh, ...	...	...	...	...	18,33,191	18,33,191		
Included in VI. — 2½ annas Acreage Cess ...	...	...	...	...	4,53,296	4,53,296		
Included in VI. — Receipts from Surrendered Jágírs ...	...	3,05,551	3,05,551	...	3,13,346	3,13,346		
Included in VI. — Village Chaukidári Cess, Oudh, ...	...	1,14,085	1,14,085	...	1,17,031	1,17,031		
	...	3,22,667	3,22,667	...	3,42,575	3,42,575		
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ...	10,83,528	...	10,83,528	10,96,190	...	10,96,190	10,70,000	10,80,000
IX.—Forests ...	7,31,401	...	7,31,401	8,57,079	...	8,57,079	7,07,000	7,57,000
X.—Registration ...	1,89,844	...	1,89,844	1,95,813	...	1,95,813	1,85,000	1,92,000
XII.—Interest ...	98,575	19,981	1,18,556	1,31,296	22,298	1,53,594	1,40,000	1,38,000
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	5,04,891	...	5,04,891	5,22,458	...	5,22,458	5,10,000	5,15,000
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails,	3,50,674	...	3,50,674	3,93,554	...	3,93,554	3,51,000	3,65,000
XVII.—Police ...	3,59,009	...	3,59,009	3,94,332	...	3,94,332	3,71,000	3,80,000
XIX.—Education ...	55,741	1,47,893	2,03,634	60,642	1,65,916	2,26,558	2,03,000	2,20,000
XX.—Medical ...	6,196	1,13,461	1,19,657	6,459	1,19,784	1,26,243	1,24,000	1,24,000
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	1,03,294	416	1,03,710	1,06,958	129	1,07,087	89,000	1,10,000
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation ...	25,003	...	25,003	28,217	...	28,217	25,000	27,000
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing,	51,093	...	51,093	55,304	...	55,304	51,000	51,000
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	2,77,547	1,44,927	4,22,474	2,95,865	1,40,916	4,36,781	3,46,000	4,34,000
XXVI.—State Railways (in charge of Public Works Officers) ...	3,47,778	...	3,47,778	4,28,730	...	4,28,730	3,70,000	4,24,000
XXIX.—Major Works. — In charge of Civil Officers,	3,78,709	...	3,78,709	3,62,177	...	3,62,177	3,79,000	3,67,000
XXIX.—Major Works. — In charge of Public Works Officers ...	41,64,362	...	41,64,362	41,63,121	...	41,63,121	42,28,000	43,44,000
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation. — In charge of Civil Officers,	12,037	...	12,037	11,799	...	11,799	11,000	11,000
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation. — In charge of Public Works Officers ...	1,47,942	...	1,47,942	1,46,903	...	1,46,903	1,49,000	1,40,000
XXXI.—Civil Works. — In charge of Civil Officers,	7,01,930	59,136	7,61,066	6,90,090	58,892	7,48,982	7,65,000	7,65,000
XXXI.—Civil Works. — In charge of Public Works Officers ...	1,59,105	12,002	1,71,107	1,28,203	7,993	1,36,196	1,82,000	1,48,000
Total ...	3,28,02,986	54,69,872	3,82,72,858	3,13,26,968	79,51,286	3,92,78,254	3,83,86,000	3,92,61,000
Receipts under Adjusting Heads ...	...	15,86,772	15,86,772	1,088	22,29,295	22,30,383	24,87,000	22,96,000
Incorporated Local Funds, Debt, Deposits, and Advances ...	...	718	718	...	16,062	16,062	...	...
TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	3,28,02,986	70,57,362	3,98,60,348	3,13,28,056	1,01,96,643	4,15,24,699	4,08,73,000	4,15,57,000
Opening Balance ...	38,07,156	1,61,358	39,68,514	42,66,643	1,73,637	44,40,280	43,81,000	44,41,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,66,10,142	72,18,720	4,38,28,862	3,55,94,699	1,03,70,280	4,59,64,979	4,52,54,000	4,59,98,000

	Actuals of 1889-90.	*Budget Estimate*, 1889-90.	
		Original.	Revised.
XXVI—State Railways—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bareilly-Pilibhít State Railway	1,09,855	1,00,000	1,10,000
Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramau State Railway	3,18,875	2,70,000	3,14,000
Total ...	4,28,730	3,70,000	4,24,000

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

1.—*Account of Provincial Services and Incorporated Local Funds of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1889-90—(concluded).

Expenditure.	*Actuals of* 1888-89.			*Actuals of* 1889-90.			*Budget (Provincial and Local)*, 1889-90.	
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Original.	Revised.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	89,511	3,929	93,440	1,02,426	2,456	1,04,882	1,01,000	1,12,000
2. Assignments and Compensations	1,78,822	...	1,78,822	1,69,718	...	1,69,718	1,78,000	1,78,000
3 Land-Revenue	76,31,228	20,000	76,51,228	44,16,376	32,08,891	76,25,267	77,86,000	77,60,000
6. Stamps	1,33,092	...	1,33,092	1,37,696	...	1,37,696	1,44,000	1,42,000
7. Excise	28,646	...	28,646	31,859	...	31,859	29,000	31,000
8. Provincial Rates ...	6,719	...	6,719	6,487	...	6,487	7,000	7,000
10. Assessed Taxes	8,822	...	8,822	9,730	...	9,730	9,000	10,000
11. Forest	4,21,433	...	4,21,433	4,79,691	...	4,79,691	4,41,000	4,97,000
12. Registration	97,192	...	97,192	99,160	...	99,160	95,000	99,000
13. Interest on ordinary Debt ...	72,744	...	72,744	87,794	...	87,794	95,000	88,000
15. Post-Office	...	1,79,454	1,79,454	...	1,82,804	1,82,804	1,85,000	1,83,000
18. General Administration ...	13,02,791	86,604	13,89,395	12,73,954	74,983	13,48,937	13,68,000	13,75,000
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	42,21,815	...	42,21,815	42,75,207	...	42,75,207	42,25,000	42,40,000
19B. Law and Justice—Jails ...	11,13,571	...	11,13,571	12,06,513	...	12,06,513	11,31,000	11,80,000
20. Police	37,75,742	24,75,903	62,51,645	38,87,496	24,88,886	63,76,382	63,82,000	63,78,000
22. Education	3,91,125	13,83,172	17,74,297	4,03,097	13,93,809	17,96,906	18,11,000	17,95,000
24. Medical	5,93,996	4,64,627	10,58,623	6,25,568	4,71,586	10,97,154	11,10,000	10,95,000
25. Political	6,768	...	6,768	4,703	...	4,703	11,000	4,000
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	1,74,347	4,040	1,78,387	1,73,475	3,407	1,76,882	1,83,000	1,77,000
29. Superannuation, &c. ...	14,90,896	3,829	14,94,725	15,71,180	4,230	15,75,410	15,00,000	15,69,000
30. Stationery and Printing ...	5,21,243	1,756	5,22,999	5,15,411	1,236	5,16,647	5,33,000	5,32,000
32. Miscellaneous	1,39,562	20,534	1,60,096	1,22,095	20,284	1,42,379	1,66,000	1,54,000
37., 38., 40., 41. Railways	4,71,152	...	4,71,152	3,55,591	...	3,55,591	4,05,000	3,63,000
42. Major Works, In charge of Civil Officers,	18,367	...	18,367	15,967	...	15,967	16,000	16,000
42. Major Works, Interest on Debt	27,42,155	...	27,42,155	27,61,353	...	27,61,353	27,72,000	27,63,000
42. Major Works, In charge of Public Works Officers ...	21,94,831	...	21,94,831	23,11,556	...	23,11,556	22,59,000	22,54,000
43. Minor Works and Navigation. In charge of Civil Officers,	840	...	840	841	...	841	1,000	1,000
43. Minor Works and Navigation. In charge of Public Works Officers ...	1,51,076	...	1,51,076	1,86,305	...	1,86,305	2,13,000	2,16,000
45. Civil Works, In charge of Civil Officers,	2,04,770	70,885	2,75,655	2,26,910	5,27,183	7,54,093	3,10,000	7,93,000
45. Civil Works, In charge of Public Works Officers ...	25,73,471	23,29,913	49,03,384	25,93,008	16,56,790	42,49,798	47,07,000	44,75,000
Total ...	3,07,56,727	70,44,646	3,78,01,373	2,80,51,167	1,00,36,545	3,80,87,712	3,81,74,000	3,84,27,000
Disbursements under Adjusting Heads ...	15,86,772	...	15,86,772	22,29,295	1,088	22,30,383	24,87,000	22,96,000
Incorporated Local Funds, Debt, Deposits, and Advances ...	...	437	437	...	34,749	34,749	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	3,23,43,499	70,45,083	3,93,88,582	3,02,80,462	1,00,72,382	4,03,52,844	4,06,61,000	4,07,23,000
Closing Balance ...	42,66,643	1,73,637	44,40,280	53,14,237	2,97,898	56,12,135	45,93,000	52,75,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,66,10,142	72,18,720	4,38,28,862	3,55,94,699	1,03,70,280	4,59,64,979	4,52,54,000	4,59,98,000

	Actuals of 1889-90.	*Budget Estimate*, 1889-90.	
		Original.	Revised.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
37. Construction of Railways—			
Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramau State Railway	29,934	1,00,000	40,000
38. State Railways—			
Working Expenses—			
Bareilly-Pilibhit State Railway	73,002	70,000	75,000
Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramau State Railway	2,12,655	1,95,000	2,08,000
40. Subsidized Companies—Lands, &c.—			
Rohilkhand-Kumaun Subsidized Railway	40,000	40,000	40,000
Total ...	3,55,591	4,05,000	3,63,000

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

2.—*Distribution of Land Revenue of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1889-90.*

		Provincial proportion one-fourth.
		Rs.
Gross Land Revenue (including amount credited to Irrigation)		5,91,69,757
Deduct amount wholly Provincial or Local		5,91,891
Net to be divided proportionally ...		5,85,77,866
Above divided proportionally—		
Imperial		4,39,33,400
Provincial		1,46,44,466
Special Transfers—		
Contribution from Imperial to Provincial. *Vide* paragraph 7 of Government of India, Financial Department, No. 1244, dated 16th March 1887	+1,00,000	
Contribution from Provincial to Imperial. *Vide* paragraph 6 of Government of India, Financial Department, No. 1244, dated 16th March 1887	—4,54,000	
Contribution from Provincial to Imperial. *Vide* Government of India, Financial Department, No. 689, dated 5th February 1889	—20,00,000	
Adjustment in consequence of the introduction of the new Succession Certificate Act of 1889. *Vide* paragraph 5 of Government of India, Financial Department, No. 2353, dated 10th May 1889	—50,819	
On account of provincialisation of Political charges. *Vide* Government of India, Financial Department, No. 1128, dated 28th February 1888	+ 10,500	
		—23,94,319
Interprovincial Adjustments.—Comptroller-General's No. 517, dated 26th June 1890 ...	+ 1,03,848	
		+ 1,03,848
Miscellaneous Transfers—		
Amount of Interest of the Agra College Endowment Fund. *Vide* Government of India, Financial Department, No. 5833, dated 2nd November 1887	+ 7,611	
On account of moiety charges sanctioned in connection with the special branch of the Inspector-General of Police. *Vide* Government of India, Financial Department, No. 2175, dated 25th April 1888	+ 3,600	
		+ 11,211
Total Transfers ...		—22,79,260
Corrected Distribution—		
Imperial		4,62,12,660
Provincial		1,23,65,206
Land Revenue not included in the Division—		
Provincial		5,62,812
Local		29,079
Total Land Revenue—		
Imperial		4,62,12,660
Provincial		1,29,28,018
Local		29,079
Total ...		5,91,69,757

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

3.—*Receipts and Charges on account of Excluded Local Funds for the year ending* 31*st March* 1890.

Receipts.	1888-89.					1889-90.					*Budget estimate*, 1889-90.		*Revised estimate*, 1889-90.	
	Opening balance on 1st April 1888.	Receipts.	Total.	Charges.	Closing balance on 31st March 1889.	Opening balance on 1st April 1889.	Receipts.	Total.	Charges.	Closing balance on 31st March 1890.	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cantonment Funds...	1,17,889 2 3	3,33,381 10 4	4,51,270 12 7	3,23,112 4 0	1,28,158 8 7	1,28,158 8 7	3,35,260 3 7	4,63,418 12 2	3,35,269 14 4	1,28,148 13 10	3,10,000	3,10,000	3,30,000	3,30,000
Town and Bázár Funds. Under Act XX of 1856.	70,301 0 7	3,40,065 3 10	4,10,366 4 5	3,37,439 3 11	72,927 0 6	72,927 0 6	3,41,019 8 9	4,13,946 9 3	3,49,472 10 8	64,473 14 7	3,40,000	3,35,000	3,50,000	3,50,000
Town and Bázár Funds. Under Act XIX of 1873.	598 14 0	1,434 14 5	2,033 12 5	1,661 7 0	372 5 5	372 5 5	3,959 13 5	4,332 2 10	3,854 14 11	477 3 11				
Police Remount Funds.	18,377 5 1	38,077 1 2	56,454 6 3	34,136 5 2	22,318 1 1	22,318 1 1	33,209 12 8	55,527 13 9	24,052 0 9	31,475 13 0	50,000	50,000	35,000	30,000
Canning College Fund, Oudh.	7,345 12 0	76,075 2 6	83,420 14 6	63,938 12 11	19,482 1 7	19,482 1 7	82,111 14 10	1,01,594 0 5	64,969 15 3	36,624 1 2	80,000	1,00,000	80,000	70,000
Lyall Collegiate School Fund.	2,076 6 9	6,535 0 0	8,611 6 9	6,326 11 9	2,284 11 0	2,284 11 0	6,000 0 0	8,284 11 0	5,264 1 0	3,020 10 0	5,000	5,000	7,000	6,000
Dispensary Fund ...	358 11 9	33,005 1 7	32,646 5 10	25,741 13 3	6,904 8 7	6,904 8 7	24,195 3 2	31,099 11 9	24,279 0 10	6,820 10 11				
Sadábart Fund ...	799 8 4	11,493 10 11	12,293 3 3	12,353 2 4	—59 15 1	—59 15 1	10,741 11 0	10,681 11 11	11,085 8 6	—403 12 7	55,000	50,000	55,000	55,000
Charitable Refuge Fund, Oudh.	5,114 4 5	19,319 0 1	24,433 4 6	13,676 6 3	10,756 14 3	10,756 14 3	16,805 0 0	27,561 14 3	21,066 4 6	6,495 9 9				
Customs Badge Fund,	1,006 15 0	1,605 12 3	2,612 11 3	752 11 10	1,859 15 5	1,859 15 5	1,428 5 9	3,288 5 2	2,538 10 7	749 10 7				
Kumaun Forest Fund,	8,833 12 5	6,142 3 7	14,976 0 0	1,629 6 5	13,346 9 7	13,346 9 7	6,368 6 10	19,715 0 5	1,725 7 0	17,989 9 5	20,000	20,000	13,000	9,000
Canning College Masters' Pension Fund.	1,505 2 1	14,526 7 11	16,031 10 0	15,967 7 5	64 2 7	64 2 7	2,270 11 10	2,334 14 5	2,334 14 5	...				
Total ...	2,33,489 7 2	8,81,661 4 7	11,15,150 11 9	8,36,735 12 3	2,78,414 15 6	2,78,414 15 6	8,63,370 11 10	11,41,785 11 4	8,45,913 6 9	2,95,872 4 7	8,60,000	8,70,000	8,70,000	8,50,000
Municipal Fund ...	4,37,221 12 2	33,72,494 3 6	38,09,715 15 8	34,01,261 0 7	4,08,454 15 1	4,08,454 15 1	47,94,962 7 4	52,03,417 6 5	46,40,563 9 4	5,62,853 13 1	33,00,000	33,00,000	42,00,000	40,00,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,70,711 3 4	42,54,155 8 1	49,24,866 11 5	42,37,996 12 10	6,86,869 14 7	6,86,869 14 7	56,58,333 3 2	63,45,203 1 9	54,86,477 0 1	8,58,726 1 8	41,60,000	41,70,000	50,70,000	48,50,000

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

4.—*Statement showing the Demands, Collections, and Balances on account of License-fees for vend of Spirits, Drugs, &c., in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year ending 30th September* 1889.

Province.	Demands.						Collections.	Balances.	REMARKS.
	Spirits.	Tári.	Drugs.	Opium.	Chandu and Madak.	Total Demand.			
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	(Details not given.)					Rs. 29,87,480	Rs. * 29,69,573	Rs. 13,295	* 4,672 remitted.
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	29,87,480	29,69,573	13,295	

5.—*Statement showing the Receipts and Charges under the Indian and Court Fees Stamps Acts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year ending 31st March* 1889.

RECEIPTS.

Province.	Under the Indian Stamp Act.								Under the Court Fees Act.	Grand total of Receipts.
	General Stamps.	Bill-of-exchange or Húndi Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps.	Total receipts from vend of Stamps.	Duties realised under the different sections of Act.	Penalties realised under the different sections of the Act.	Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	14,85,016 15 6	91,669 4 0	1,03,024 11 0	16,79,710 14 6	4,407 2 0	13,293 13 0	12,106 3 11	17,09,518 1 5	52,32,369 9 0	69,41,887 10 5
Total ...	14,85,016 15 6	91,669 4 0	1,03,024 11 0	16,79,710 14 6	4,407 2 0	13,293 13 0	12,106 3 11	17,09,518 1 5	52,32,369 9 0	69,41,887 10 5

CHARGES.

Province.	Under the Indian Stamp Act.							Under the Court Fees Act.				Grand total of Charges.	Net Receipts under the General and Court Fees Acts.
	Discount or Commission.	Penalties remitted.	Refunds.	Rewards to informers.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Refunds.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	41,994 8 5	207 11 0	39,388 12 9	237 8 0	3,468 5 6	5,969 10 6	91,266 8 2	54,069 1 9	8,450 0 5	2,426 13 0	64,945 15 2	1,56,212 7 4	64,63,515 13 1
Total ...	41,994 8 5	207 11 0	39,388 12 9	237 8 0	3,468 5 6	5,969 10 6	91,266 8 2	54,069 1 9	8,450 0 5	2,426 13 0	64,945 15 2	1,56,212 7 4	64,63,515 13 1

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1*a*.—*Annual Accounts of Public Works Revenue for* 1889-90.

Imperial—Military Works.

Particulars.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rents of buildings	500	800	472
Sales of produce			270
Sales of old materials			45
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous			...
Total Receipts ...	500	800	787

1*b*.—*Annual Accounts of Public Works Revenue for* 1889-90.

Imperial—Civil Works.

Particulars.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value of materials from old buildings	...	...	1,673
Total, Receipts ...	...	...	1,673

1*a*.—*Statement showing the Imperial (Military Works) Expenditure incurred in the year* 1889-90.

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	*Difference.* More than final Grant.	*Difference.* Less than final Grant.
IMPERIAL.					
Military Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.					
7. Accommodation for troops ...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Roads to hill stations or lines of military communication.	10,000	10,000	5,888	...	4,112
14. General cantonment works ...	...	1,465	2,570	1,105	...
15. Fortifications	...	...	10	10	...
Grant for minor works	3,200	2,320	...	...	2,320
Deduct—Difference to make the final grant agree with the revised estimate.	...	—585	...	585	...
Total, Original Works ...	13,200	13,200	8,468	1,700	6,432
Repairs.					
4. Quarters for officers	350	...	17	17	...
7. Building for native troops ...	800	196	228	32	...
11. Staff and miscellaneous	...	2,372	2,494	122	...
14. General Cantonment Works ...	400	472	505	33	...
15. Fortifications	900	900	853	...	47
Reserve and minor grants for special repairs, &c.	350	382	...	...	382
Deduct—Difference to make the final grant agree with the revised estimates.	...	—72	...	72	...
Total, Repairs ...	2,800	4,250	4,097	276	429
Establishment	3,700	4,030	2,929	...	1,101
Tools and Plant	300	320	188	...	132
Total, Imperial Military Works ...	20,000	21,800	15,682	1,976	8,094
				6,118	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1a.—*Statement showing the Imperial (Civil Works) Expenditure incurred in the year* 1889-90.

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	*Differences.* More than final Grant.	*Differences.* Less than final Grant.
CIVIL WORKS.					
Civil Buildings.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.					
4. Opium	30,000	29,398	28,009	...	1,389
6. Post-office	...	6,967	6,210	...	757
7. Telegraph	4,000	943	1,019	76	...
8. Administration	...	9,707	8,137	...	1,570
Miscellaneous	...	...	—575	...	575
Ecclesiastical	...	401	401	...	...
Grant for minor works	...	1,596	...	...	1,596
Deduct—Modifications in grant to make the figures agree with those adopted in the revised estimate.	...	—3,612	...	3,612	...
Total, Original Works ...	34,000	45,400	43,201	3,688	5,887
Repairs.					
2. Custom buildings	600	600	600	...	...
4. Opium	24,520	25,422	25,143	...	279
6. Post-office	14,060	14,296	13,249	...	1,047
7. Telegraph	4,180	4,205	4,189	...	16
8. Administration	2,100	2,075	2,066	...	9
Minor Departments	1,060	1,071	1,044	...	27
Ecclesiastical	10	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Public Works Buildings,	60	148	147	...	1
Grant for minor repairs	4,400	675	...	...	675
Total, Repairs, Civil Buildings ...	50,990	48,492	46,438	...	2,054
Communications.					
Metalled and bridged roads	41,110	25,068	25,045	...	23
Boat bridges and ferries	1,900	13,424	940	...	12,484
Total, Repairs Communications ...	43,010	38,492	25,985	...	12,507
Add—Modifications in grant to make the figures agree with the revised estimate.	...	3,340	...	...	3,340
Deduct contributions	...	—13,424	—940	12,484	...
Total, Repairs ...	9,400	76,900	71,483	12,484	17,901
Establishment	29,500	28,000	26,471	...	1,529
Tools and Plant	2,100	2,100	1,732	...	368
Total, Imperial Civil Works ...	1,59,600	1,52,400	1,42,887	16,172	25,685
				9,513	

1c.—*Annual Account of Public Works Revenue realised during* 1889-90.

Provincial.

Particulars.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Rent of buildings	17,000	18,000	13,671
2. Sale of buildings			5,652
3. ,, tools and plant			780
4. ,, produce	18,100	28,000	12,096
5. ,, old materials			4,445
6. Value of materials received from old buildings ...			215
7. Recoveries of deferred fees from students of the Royal Engineering College.	...	...	...
8. Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	4,600	3,000	4,304
9. Profits from Roorkee Workshops	1,00,000	60,000	60,123
Total ...	1,39,700	1,09,000	1,01,286
10.—*Realised from Thomason Civil Engineering College.*			
1. Rent of buildings			5,152
2. Fees and other receipts from students	3,300	3,000	3,898
3. Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous			2
4. Receipts from Printing Press and Book Depôt ...	28,000	28,000	17,865
Total ...	31,300	31,000	26,917
Total, Provincial Receipts ...	1,71,000	1,40,000	1,28,203

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1d.—*Annual Accounts of Public Works Revenue realised during* 1889-90.

Local Incorporated.

Particulars.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Rent of buildings	1,800	1,700	1,599
2. Sales of buildings			90
3. „ tools and plant	7,400	5,900	780
4. „ produce			4,095
5. „ old materials			583
8. Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	1,800	400	470
6. Value of materials received from old buildings ...	...	...	32
Unclaimed deposits	...	...	344
Total, Local Incorporated Receipts ...	11,000	8,000	7,993

1c.—*Abstract of Expenditure on Provincial during* 1889-90.

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	*Difference.* More than final Grant.	*Difference.* Less than final Grant.
Civil Buildings.					
Original Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12. Administration	1,34,600	1,72,321	1,59,605	...	12,716
13. Minor Departments	...	8,474	8,214	...	260
14. Law and Justice	30,000	50,369	47,183	...	3,186
15. Ecclesiastical	1,000	28,487	28,035	...	452
16. Jails	1,05,000	90,315	89,561	...	754
17. Police	65,000	88,362	86,125	...	2,237
18. Educational	5,000	13,069	12,409	...	660
19. Medical	...	1,36,210	78,539	...	57,671
20. Miscellaneous	9,900	49,406	65,725	16,319	...
Forest	14,000	17,914	18,009	95	...
Reserve for unforeseen works ...	10,500	—2,933	...	2,933	...
Deduct—Modifications in the grant to make the figures agree with those adopted in the revised estimate.	...	—71,553	...	71,553	...
Deduct—Contributions	...	—78,341	—11,042	67,299	...
Total, Original Works ...	3,75,000	5,02,100	5,82,363	1,58,199	77,936
Repairs.					
12. Administration	1,07,120	1,16,198	1,15,781	...	417
13. Minor Departments	4,660	5,159	4,382	...	777
14. Law and Justice	19,520	20,004	19,244	...	760
15. Ecclesiastical	10,190	10,835	11,145	310	...
16. Jails	17,300	32,712	32,510	...	202
17. Police	79,770	88,052	83,162	...	4,890
18. Educational	17,970	21,965	21,854	...	111
19. Medical	4,660	8,226	8,206	...	20
20. Miscellaneous	4,560	5,243	6,697	1,454	...
Government Experimental Farm ...	1,550	1,548	1,539	...	9
Reserve for unforeseen repairs ...	30,700	—5,376	...	5,376	...
Add.—*Modifications to make the final grant* agree with those adopted in the revised estimate.	...	15,134	...	...	15,134
Total, Repairs ...	2,98,000	3,19,700	3,04,520	7,140	22,320
Total, Civil Buildings ...	6,73,000	8,21,800	8,86,883	1,65,339	1,00,256
Carried over ...	6,73,000	8,21,800	8,86,883	1,65,339	1,00,256

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1c.—*Abstract of Expenditure on Provincial during* 1889-90—(continued).

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	*Differences.* More than final Grant.	*Differences.* Less than final Grant.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	6,73,000	8,21,800	8,86,883	1,65,339	1,00,256
COMMUNICATIONS.					
Original Works.					
1. Metalled and bridged roads	89,000	1,10,671	1,12,355	...	719
2. Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads ...	...	...	...	...	...
3. District roads, unmetalled and unraised...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Village roads	...	...	...	...	...
5. Boat bridges and ferries	...	7,451	6,243	...	1,208
6. Accommodation for travellers ...	5,000	13,823	12,990	...	833
Grant for reserve special and minor works,	1,36,000	18,894	...	...	16,491
Deduct—Modifications to make the figures agree with the revised estimate.	...	—15,339	...	15,339	...
Total, Original Works ...	2,30,000	1,35,500	1,31,588	15,339	19,251
Repairs.					
1. Metalled and bridged roads	7,39,280	7,47,304	7,45,414	...	1,890
2. Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads ...	...	...	60	60	...
3. District roads, unmetalled and unraised ...	...	...	60	60	...
4. Village roads	...	...	60	60	...
5. Boat bridges and ferries	1,05,690	95,244	95,665	421	...
6. Accommodation for travellers ...	30,250	28,834	28,395	...	439
Grant for reserve and minor repairs ...	14,780	29,728	...	...	29,728
Deduct.—Modifications to make the figures agree with the revised estimate.	...	—7,331	...	7,331	...
Deduct—Contributions	...	—5,679	—5,679	...	...
Total, Repairs ...	8,90,000	8,88,100	8,63,975	7,932	32,057
Total, Communications ...	11,20,000	10,23,600	9,95,563	23,271	51,308
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.					
Original Works.					
1. Improvements to towns, &c.	5,000	10,914	10,748	...	166
5. Water-supply	5,000	7,924	7,983	59	...
6. Miscellaneous	...	4,000	2,657	...	1,343
Grant for minor works	1,000	—3,700	...	3,700	...
Deduct.—Modifications to make the figures agree with the revised estimate.	...	—38	...	38	...
Deduct.—Contributions	...	—4,000	—2,657	1,343	...
Total, Original Works ...	11,000	15,100	18,731	5,140	1,509
Repairs.					
1. Improvements to towns, &c.	4,500	4,070	4,345	275	...
5. Water-supply	1,800	2,809	2,708	...	101
6. Miscellaneous	...	7,648	7,244	...	404
Grant for minor works	700	1,225	...	...	1,225
Deduct—Modifications to make the figures agree with the revised estimate.	...	—1,104	...	1,104	...
Deduct—Contributions...	...	—7,648	—7,244	404	...
Total, Repairs ...	7,000	7,000	7,053	1,783	1,730
Total, Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	18,000	22,100	25,784	6,923	3,239

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1c.—*Abstract of Expenditure on Provincial during* 1889-90—(concluded).

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	Differences. More than final Grant.	Differences. Less than final Grant.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	7,31,276	7,58,000	7,46,496	...	11,504
Tools and Plant	10,000	10,500	24,842	14,342	...
Suspense...	...	1,50,000	—86,560	...	2,36,560
Total, Provincial ...	25,52,276	27,86,000	25,93,008	2,09,875	4,02,867
				1,92,992	

1d.—*Abstract of Expenditure on Local Incorporated during* 1889-90.

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	Difference. More than final Grant.	Difference. Less than final Grant.
Civil Buildings.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.					
Educational	35,280	52,536	52,307	...	229
Medical	40,970	86,063	70,451	...	15,612
Miscellaneous	3,950	5,721	5,530	...	191
Reserve for unforeseen and minor works ...	17,440	682	...	...	682
Add—Modifications to make final grant agree with the revised estimate.	...	1,313	...	...	1,313
Deduct—Contributions	...	—41,115	—27,421	13,694	...
Total, Original Works ...	97,640	1,05,200	1,00,867	13,694	18,027
Repairs.					
Minor Departments	130	310	301	...	9
Educational	24,840	26,464	26,618	154	...
Medical	20,320	23,577	23,289	...	288
Miscellaneous	2,900	2,622	2,670	48	...
Reserve for unforeseen and minor works ...	4,410	4,854	...	...	4,854
Deduct—Modifications to make final grant agree with the revised estimate.	...	—5,527	...	5,527	...
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Repairs ...	52,600	52,300	52,878	5,729	5,151
Total, Civil Buildings ...	1,50,240	1,57,500	1,53,745	19,423	23,178

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1d.—Abstract of Expenditure on Local Incorporated during 1889-90—(concluded).

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	Difference. More than final Grant.	Difference. Less than final Grant.
COMMUNICATIONS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.					
Metalled and bridged roads	1,30,630	1,77,330	1,69,588	...	7,742
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads ...	1,24,900	2,08,652	2,06,653	...	1,999
District roads, unmetalled and unraised ...	73,450	83,147	74,927	...	8,220
Village roads	...	2,204	2,213	9	...
Accommodation for travellers	...	2,960	2,998	38	...
Reserve for unforeseen and minor works ...	48,290	9,552	...	...	9,552
Deduct—Modifications to make final grant agree with the revised estimate.	...	—76,231	...	76,231	...
Deduct—Contributions	...	—6,714	—3,986	2,728	...
Total, Original Works ...	3,77,270	4,00,900	4,52,393	79,006	27,513
Repairs.					
Metalled and bridged roads	5,49,640	5,39,408	5,37,813	...	1,595
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads ...	68,550	90,967	90,088	...	879
District roads, unmetalled and unraised ...	10,130	22,610	22,782	172	...
Village roads	...	...	...	...	...
Accommodation for travellers	...	900	895	...	5
Reserve for unforeseen and minor repairs ...	5,530	—1,802	...	1,802	...
Add—Modifications to make final grant agree with the revised estimate.	...	5,468	...	...	5,468
Deduct—Contributions	...	—2,351	—1,411	940	...
Total, Repairs ...	6,33,850	6,55,200	6,50,167	2,914	7,947
Total, Communications ...	10,11,120	10,56,100	11,02,560	81,920	35,460
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.					
Original Works.					
Improvements to towns, &c., ...	5,000	6,401	—2,544	...	8,945
Water supply	...	94	94	...	...
Drainage	5,000	27,655	24,798	...	2,857
Miscellaneous	10,200	3,938	3,678	...	260
Reserve for unforeseen and minor repairs ...	1,300	—3,013	...	3,013	...
Add—Modifications to make the final grant agree with the revised estimate.	...	24,533	...	...	24,533
Deduct—Contributions	...	—13,208	—13,049	159	...
Total, Original Works ...	21,500	46,400	12,977	3,172	36,595
Repairs.					
Improvements to towns, &c., ...	860	1,247	1,291	44	...
Drainage	19,300	15,400	16,253	853	...
Reserve for unforeseen and minor repairs ...	940	4,276	...	...	4,276
Add—Modifications to make final grant agree with the revised estimate.	...	963	...	...	963
Deduct—Contributions	...	—786	—752	34	...
Total, Repairs ...	21,100	21,100	16,792	931	5,239
Total, Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	42,600	67,500	29,769	4,103	41,834
Establishment	3,87,976	3,91,500	3,96,034	4,534	...
Tools and Plant	15,250	16,400	10,866	...	5,534
Suspense	...	...	—36,184	...	36,184
Total, Local Incorporated ...	16,07,186	16,89,000	16,56,790	1,09,980	1,42,190
				32,210	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

C.—Abstract of Total Outlay in each District during 1889-90 *under Provincial and Local Incorporated.*

Revenue Division.	District.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Grand Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut	Dehra	6,355	1,138	...	...	37	7,530
	Saháranpur	2,210	42,090	10,644	...	856	55,800
	Muzaffarnagar	2,519	31,962	...	...	436	34,917
	Meerut	3,035	33,460	2,415	...	590	39,500
	Bulandshahr	4,963	21,701	...	...	228	26,892
	Aligarh	3,771	22,153	—6,141	...	169	19,952
	Total ...	22,853	1,52,504	6,918	...	2,316	1,84,591
Agra	Muttra	723	35,353	...	...	278	36,354
	Agra	3,926	25,435	...	...	273	29,634
	Etah	...	20,346	...	...	476	20,822
	Farukhabad	5,224	36,116	...	...	160	41,500
	Mainpuri	788	20,450	...	...	191	21,429
	Etáwah	7,936	17,294	...	...	394	25,624
	Total ...	18,597	1,54,994	...	...	1,772	1,75,363
Jhánsi	Jalaun	2,165	27,728	...	...	350	30,243
	Jhánsi	13,299	22,840	...	...	782	36,921
	Lalitpur	...	7,809	...	...	152	7,961
	Total ...	15,464	58,377	...	...	1,284	75,125
Kumaun	Garhwál	200	39,895	...	...	91	40,186
	Kumaun	553	48,381	...	...	540	49,474
	Tarái	605	7,672	...	...	13	8,290
	Total ...	1,358	95,948	...	...	644	97,950
Rohilkhand	Bijnor	2,302	30,001	...	...	21	32,324
	Moradabad	2,350	25,426	...	...	173	27,949
	Bareilly	3,104	19,449	...	...	146	22,699
	Pilibhít	1,815	12,409	...	...	57	14,281
	Budaun	9,987	15,426	...	...	179	25,592
	Sháhjahánpur	1,210	23,252	...	...	72	24,534
	Total ...	20,768	1,25,963	...	...	648	1,47,379
Sitapur	Kheri	3,983	21,610	...	...	12	25,722
	Hardoi	1,847	21,876	301	...	21	24,235
	Sitapur	1,268	38,833	...	...	24	40,342
	Total ...	7,098	82,319	301	...	58	90,299
Lucknow	Unao	4,540	17,206	...	...	14	21,886
	Lucknow	496	24,792	...	...	6	25,354
	Bara Banki	6,706	27,087	...	...	16	33,961
	Total ...	11,742	69,085	...	...	37	81,201
Fyzabad	Bahraich	—585	13,446	...	...	89	12,950
	Gonda	2,624	36,444	...	...	70	39,138
	Fyzabad	6,828	10,764	...	...	96	17,688
	Total ...	8,867	60,654	...	...	255	69,776

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

C.—Abstract of Total Outlay in each District during 1889-90 *under Provincial and Local Incorporated*—(concluded).

Revenue Division.	District.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Grand Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rae Bareli ...	Rae Bareli ...	2,958	22,416	...	...	222	25,596
	Sultanpur ...	7,531	10,286	60	...	80	17,957
	Partabgarh ...	1,665	13,458	...	...	62	15,185
	Total ...	12,154	46,160	60	...	364	58,738
Benares ...	Basti ...	385	12,396	...	...	101	12,882
	Gorakhpur ...	2,067	16,463	...	...	20	18,550
	Azamgarh ...	2,950	14,859	...	...	110	17,919
	Ballia ...	1,796	12,541	7,842	...	501	22,680
	Gházipur ...	639	29,904	3,817	...	167	34,527
	Benares ...	5,319	22,579	2,389	...	75	30,362
	Mirzapur ...	3,589	21,597	3,765	...	764	29,715
	Total ...	16,745	1,30,339	17,813	...	1,738	1,66,635
Allahabad ...	Cawnpore ...	3,079	20,012	...	...	46	23,137
	Hamírpur ...	2,923	10,026	...	...	74	13,023
	Fatehpur ...	1,449	26,917	124	...	—7	28,483
	Bánda ...	1,739	20,401	94	...	110	22,344
	Allahabad ...	4,198	11,972	4,459	...	242	20,871
	Jaunpur ...	4,711	36,889	...	...	125	41,725
	Total ...	18,099	1,26,217	4,677	...	590	1,49,583
	Office account ...	...	...	...	3,96,034	300	3,96,334
Total, Local Incorporated ...		1,53,745	11,02,560	29,769	3,96,034	10,866	16,92,974
Add—Provincial Fund Expenditure, the details of which are not given by district:—							
	Original Works ...	5,82,363	1,31,588	18,731	...	...	7,32,682
	Repairs ...	3,04,520	8,63,975	7,053	...	...	11,75,548
Establishment ...	Public Works Proper.	...	...	...	5,84,395	...	5,84,395
	Thomason College, ...	...	...	...	1,62,101	...	1,62,101
Tools and Plant		...	...	...	...	24,842	24,842
Total, Provincial ...		8,86,883	9,95,563	25,784	7,46,496	24,842	26,79,568
Grand Total, Provincial and Local Incorporated.		10,40,628	20,98,123	55,553	11,42,530	35,708	43,72,542

Fluctuations in Suspense Balance—

Provincial	—86,560
Local Incorporated	—36,184
Net Total Expenditure, Provincial and Local Incorporated ...	42,49,798

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

Statement showing nature and number of works of Public Utility constructed and repaired, &c., by private individuals at their own expense, during the year 1889-90.

Division.	Dharamsálas.	Piáus.	Pakka house for travellers.	Masonry wells.	Earthen wells.	Wells cleaned and repaired.	Gardens.	Irrigation wells.	Masonry Bandh.	Bandh.	Tanks.	Bázar.	Metalled roads.	Repairs to roads.	Bridges.	Wooden bridges.	Suspension bridge.	Culverts and drainage.	Pakka culverts.	Repairs to bridges.	School buildings.	Dispensary.	Wooden janglas.	Latrine.	Total number of works.	Total cost.
																										Rs.
Meerut	...	2	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	10,750
Agra	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1,650
Jhánsi	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4,489
Kumaun... ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	3,995
Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	19,365
Sitapur	...	...	1	38	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	55,065
Lucknow ...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	9,406
Fyzabad	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	7,617
Rae Bareli ...	...	...	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	22,847
Benares	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	34,300
Allahabad ...	1	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	25,702
Total ...	5	2	1	374	...	...	2	...	1	1	25	3	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	419	1,95,186

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

I.—*Crops cultivated in acres, actual or approximate, during the official year* 1889-90.

Canals.	*Kharif.*				*Rabi.*				*Miscellaneous.*				Total.
	Cereals and pulses.	Cotton and other fibres.	Indigo and other dyes.	Fodder crops.	Wheat.	Other food-grains.	Oil-seeds.	Fibres.	Sugarcane.	Opium and other drugs.	Garden produce.	Miscellaneous.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Upper Ganges Canal	46,024	18,699	114,435	4,485	350,414	156,710	577	3,845	88,116	662	7,585	16,022	807,574
Lower Ganges Canal...	25,814	1,588	75,490	18	167,374	178,015	202	...	17,653	11,282	702	21,755	499,893
Agra Canal	1,975	30,393	28,022	32	33,585	79,914	...	...	1,808	3	576	1,946	178,254
Eastern Jumna Canal	47,673	7,900	5,281	1,686	119,532	19,302	584	323	32,364	130	1,793	7,249	243,817
Betwa Canal	250	321	792	49	5,248	8,327	260	...	1,153	3	4,317	3,562	24,282
Dún Canals	5,799	2	...	...	7,576	2,923	522	...	969	456	973	...	19,220
Rohilkhand Canals	34,603	...	77	20	25,741	19,322	1,505	...	12,592	283	165	832	95,140
Bijnor Canals	1,064	...	...	...	2,903	1,562	7	...	3,669	...	3	54	9,262
Bundelkhand Lakes	109	18	...	...	343	1,264	2	...	160	2	7	55	1,960
Total Canals under direct control of Irrigation Department.	163,311	58,921	224,097	6,290	712,716	467,339	3,659	4,168	158,484	12,821	16,121	51,475	1,879,402
Tarái Canals	14,993	...	...	...	10,845	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	25,856
Bhábar Canals	34,585	249	...	...	24,188	13,319	13,369	...	884	551	584	1,095	88,824
Total Canals under Commissioner of Kumaun ...	49,578	249	...	...	35,033	13,319	13,369	...	902	551	584	1,095	114,680
Total ...	212,889	59,170	224,097	6,290	747,747	480,658	17,028	4,168	159,386	13,372	16,705	52,570	1,994,082

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

II.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year* 1889-90.

Details.	*Total of each Canal.*			*Total of each class.*		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
A.—Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Famine Relief and Insurance—						
35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works—						
Betwa Canal	18,604	...	18,604	...	...	...
Total ...	18,604	...	18,604	18,604	...	18,604
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	4,126
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	— 60
Increase in Suspense Balance	...	...	...	...	...	3,767
Less receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	— 107
Loss by Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Famine Relief and Insurance ...	...	...	...	...	...	26,330
Irrigation.						
II.—42—Major Works—Working Expenses—						
Lower Ganges Canal	23,713	...	23,713	...	...	...
Betwa Canal	3,533	36,564	40,097	...	...	...
Total ...	27,246	36,564	63,810	27,246	36,564	63,810
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	79,798
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	8,720
Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	91
Total, 42—Major Works, Working Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,52,419
III.—43—Minor Works and Navigation—Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept—						
Ganges Canal	...	3,913	3,913	...	...	...
Eastern Ganges Canal	— 3,024	...	3,024	...	...	...
Total ...	— 3,024	3,913	889	— 3,024	3,913	888
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	898
Total, Agricultural Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,787
IV.—Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue—						
49—Irrigation Works—						
Ganges Canal	48,365	...	48,365	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	6,24,686	...	6,24,686	...	...	...
Agra Canal	39,508	...	39,508	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	87,328	...	87,328	...	...	...
Total ...	7,99,887	...	7,99,887	7,99,887	...	7,99,887
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	1,71,594
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	34,767
Increase in Suspense Balance	...	...	...	...	...	— 41,669
Less receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	— 1,44,706
Loss by Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 49—Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	8,19,873
Total, Imperial ...	8,42,713	40,477	8,83,190	8,42,713	40,477	10,00,409

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

II.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year* 1889-90—(continued).

Details.	*Total of each Canal.*			*Total of each class.*		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
B.—PROVINCIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation.						
I.—42—MAJOR WORKS—WORKING EXPENSES—						
Ganges Canal	1,27,021	3,55,219	4,82,240	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	1,92,761	2,77,761	4,70,522	...	...	...
Agra Canal	40,212	92,342	1,32,554	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	37,544	93,316	1,30,860	...	...	...
Total ...	3,97,538	8,18,638	12,16,176	3,97,538	8,18,638	12,16,176
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	10,60,401
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	30,194
Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	21,076
Total, Major Works—Working Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	23,27,847
II.—43—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.						
Dún Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals	1,622	...	1,622	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	239	...	239	...	...	...
Sarda Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,861	...	1,861	1,861	...	1,861
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	166
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase in Suspense Balance	...	...	...	...	...	—2,500
Less receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 43—Minor Works and Navigation—Capital Account.	...	...	...	...	...	—473
III.—43—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—REVENUE ACCOUNT.						
Dún Canals	9,006	14,828	23,834	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals	5,518	24,914	30,430	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works. { Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works. { Hamírpur	...	1,645	1,645	...	...	...
Bijnor Canals	2,043	8,005	10,048	...	...	...
Total ...	16,565	49,392	65,957	16,565	49,392	65,957
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	86,001
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	1,598
Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	19
Total, 43—Minor Works and Navigation—Revenue Account.	...	...	...	...	...	1,53,575
AGRICULTURAL WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT—						
Ganges Canal	15,502	3,244	18,746	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	2,345	...	2,345	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	4,230	2,445	6,675	...	...	...
Dún Canals	...	76	76	...	...	...
Total ...	22,077	5,765	27,842	22,077	5,765	27,842
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	6,202
Total, Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	...	...	...	...	...	34,044
Total, Provincial ...	4,38,041	8,73,795	13,11,836	4,38,041	8,73,795	25,14,993

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

II.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year* 1889-90—(concluded).

ABSTRACT.

	Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Revenue refunded.	Suspense Balances.	Less receipts on Capital Account.	Loss by Exchange.	Profit and Loss.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—IMPERIAL.									
Famine Relief and Insurance.									
35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	18,604	4,126	—60	...	3,767	—107	...	...	26,330
Irrigation.									
42—Major Works—Working Expenses.	63,810	79,798	8,720	91	...	...	...	...	1,52,419
Agricultural Works	889	898	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,787
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.									
49—Irrigation Works	7,99,887	1,71,594	34,767	...	—41,669	—1,44,706	...	...	8,19,873
Total, Imperial ...	8,83,190	2,56,416	43,427	91	—37,902	—1,44,813	...	...	10,00,409
B.—PROVINCIAL.									
Irrigation.									
42—Major Works—Working Expenses.	12,16,176	10,60,401	30,194	21,076	...	...	...	...	23,27,847
43—Minor Works and Navigation —Capital Account.	1,861	166	...	...	—2,500	...	...	...	—473
Minor Works and Navigation —Revenue Account.	65,957	86,001	1,598	19	...	...	...	...	1,53,575
Minor Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	27,842	6,202	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,044
Total, Provincial ...	13,11,836	11,52,770	31,792	21,095	—2,500	...	...	...	25,14,993
GRAND TOTAL ...	21,95,026	14,09,186	75,219	21,186	—40,402	—1,44,813	...	...	35,15,402

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

III.—*General Abstract of Financial Results, showing the estimated cost of Construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working Expenses, and the Interest on the Debt incurred in respect of those works.*

Name of Project.	Estimated cost of Construction.			Capital Outlay.						Receipts during 1889-90.		
				During 1889-90.			*To end of* 1889-90.					
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Water-rates, &c.	Collected with Land-revenue.	Total.
Famine Relief and Insurance—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Betwa Canal	42,51,412	2,32,364	44,83,776	26,330	1,825	28,155	39,52,104	2,12,064	41,64,168	75,760	...	75,760
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.												
Ganges Canal	2,92,35,923	19,13,729	3,11,49,652	75,854	3,747	79,601	2,66,95,882	16,97,715	2,83,93,597	19,89,884	5,47,306	25,37,190
Lower Ganges Canal	2,77,39,510	22,36,199	2,99,75,709	6,03,178	31,284	6,34,462	3,08,09,358	22,86,665	3,30,96,023	13,30,266	2,09,586	15,39,852
Agra Canal	87,17,520	7,37,591	94,55,111	35,337	2,310	37,647	84,57,542	6,69,556	91,27,098	5,49,339	...	5,49,339
Eastern Jumna Canal	34,41,909	2,34,014	36,75,923	1,05,504	5,352	1,10,856	31,38,851	1,98,196	33,37,047	6,34,733	2,21,534	8,56,267
Total ...	6,91,34,862	51,21,533	7,42,56,395	8,19,873	42,693	8,62,566	6,91,01,633	48,52,132	7,39,53,765	45,04,222	9,78,426	54,82,648
Minor Works and Navigation.												
Dún Canals	6,21,925	14,909	6,36,834	—1,070	...	—1,070	6,21,925	14,909	6,36,834	57,597	24,980	82,577
Rohilkhand Canals	15,44,725	1,53,807	16,98,532	349	22	371	15,14,982	1,53,807	16,68,789	77,385	50,070	1,27,455
Bijnor Canals	69,966	17,085	87,051	—2	50	48	69,966	17,085	87,051	16,572	8,172	24,744
Jhánsi and Hamírpur Lakes (Bundelkhand Irrigation Works).	74,361	8,037	82,398	...	...	...	74,361	8,037	82,398	7,128	3,062	10,190
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	43,32,467	2,65,481	45,97,948	250	1	251	1,50,295	24,354	1,74,649	...	...	...
Sarda Canal	1,79,153	...	1,79,153	...	...	...	47,585	1,987	49,572	...	...	...
Cawnpore Branch Extension Survey, Lower Ganges Canal,	53,387	...	53,387	...	...	...	52,057	4,689	56,746	...	...	...
Total ...	68,75,984	4,59,319	73,35,303	—473	73	—400	25,31,171	2,24,868	27,56,039	1,58,682	86,284	2,44,966

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

III.—*General Abstract of Financial Results, showing the estimated cost of Construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working Expenses, and the Interest on the Debt incurred in respect of these works*—(concluded).

Name of Project.	Working expenses during 1889-90.			Net result, excluding Interest (difference between Revenue and Working Expenses).				Simple Interest during 1889-90.	Net result, including Interest.			
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess Revenue (surplus).	Excess Expenditure (deficit).	Rate per cent.			Excess Revenue (surplus).	Excess Expenditure (deficit).	Rate per cent.	
						Of excess Revenue.	Of excess Expenditure.				Of excess Revenue.	Of excess Expenditure.
Famine Relief and Insurance—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Betwa Canal	1,07,116	9,116	1,16,232	...	40,472	...	·97	1,57,557	...	1,98,029	...	4·75
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.												
Ganges Canal	9,56,372	62,883	10,19,255	15,17,935	...	5·34	...	10,66,318	4,51,617	...	1·59	...
Lower Ganges Canal	9,05,095	54,865	9,59,960	5,79,892	...	1·75	...	12,20,311	...	6,40,419	...	1·93
Agra Canal	2,43,745	14,585	2,58,330	2,91,009	...	3·18	...	3,37,595	...	46,586	...	·51
Eastern Jumna Canal	2,46,771	15,855	2,62,626	5,93,641	...	17·78	...	1,23,444	4,70,197	...	14·09	...
Total ...	23,51,983	1,48,188	25,00,171	29,82,477	...	4·03	...	27,47,668	2,34,809	...	·31	...
Minor Works and Navigation.												
Dún Canals	43,547	2,659	46,206	36,371	...	5·71	...	...	...	...	....	...
Rohilkhand Canals	90,757	8,335	99,092	28,363	...	1·69	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor Canals	14,111	468	14,579	10,165	...	11·67	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi and Hamírpur Lakes (Bundelkhand Irrigation Works)	5,141	461	5,602	4,588	...	5·56	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarda Canal Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore Branch Extension Survey, Lower Ganges Canal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,53,556	11,923	1,65,479	79,487	...	2·88	...	...	...	...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

IV.—*Statement showing approximate Expenditure on Repairs in each Canal Division during the year* 1889-90.

Canal Divisions.	(1) Head-works.	(2) *Main Canal and Branches.*																	Distributaries.	Drainage.	I. C.—Compensation.	Agricultural works, Imperial.	Agricultural works, Provincial.	Total Repairs Expenditure, 1889-90.
		A. Preliminary.	B. Land.	C. Works.	D. Regulators.	E. Falls and weirs.	F. Torrent works.	F (1). Cross drainage works.	G. Bridges.	H. Escapes.	I. Navigation.	J. Mills.	K. Buildings.	L. Earthwork.	M. Plantation.	N. Tanks and reservoirs.	O. Miscellaneous.	P. Maintenance.	Total.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division, Ganges Canal.	65,179	...	845	...	2,552	8,198	23,078	...	872	207	5,862	1,928	2,293	18,981	3,919	179	4,058	...	72,972	19,991	3,322	...	3,913	...	1,65,377
Anúpshahr ditto, ditto...	...	...	29	...	145	948	...	7	920	651	23	...	2,557	5,899	2,252	...	...	...	13,431	21,115	717	4	...	...	35,267
Meerut ditto, ditto...	...	...	1,757	...	...	1,854	...	...	840	930	1,050	336	2,380	4,354	3,247	...	605	...	17,383	19,666	7,205	79	...	...	44,333
Bulandshahr ditto, ditto...	...	...	1,119	...	...	2,120	...	...	5,216	474	977	56	2,727	4,320	3,483	...	...	...	20,492	28,013	1,726	274	...	2,486	52,991
Aligarh ditto, ditto...	...	...	933	...	...	5,943	...	...	5,071	2,084	630	505	2,204	13,803	2,175	...	1,773	...	35,121	25,021	3,408	100	...	758	64,408
Total, Ganges Canal...	65,179	...	4,683	...	2,697	19,063	23,078	7	12,919	4,346	8,542	2,855	12,161	47,357	15,076	179	6,436	...	1,59,399	1,13,806	16,378	457	3,913	3,244	3,62,376
Northern Division, Lower Ganges Canal.	20,812	...	...	...	108	...	...	...	574	1,530	...	...	1,092	16,593	966	...	1,926	...	22,813	8,917	3,060	233	...	...	55,835
Mainpuri ditto, ditto...	...	...	...	...	1,684	215	...	24	2,094	...	456	150	1,845	21,294	2,590	...	1,674	...	32,339	24,652	2,404	83	...	...	59,478
Bhognipur ditto, ditto...	...	...	...	...	190	166	...	337	598	357	...	...	1,294	11,141	2,586	...	289	...	16,968	14,328	648	63	...	...	32,007
Cawnpore ditto, ditto...	...	...	...	...	...	174	...	347	1,983	1,151	1,857	89	2,650	15,008	1,411	...	...	...	24,492	23,749	2,611	184	...	...	51,036
Etáwah ditto, ditto...	...	...	182	...	198	443	...	169	1,344	2,997	...	...	2,516	35,115	1,838	...	...	...	44,633	30,008	3,902	204	...	...	78,747
Nadrai Aqueduct, Division,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	658	...	...	...	...	...	658	...	...	...	...	...	658
Total, Lower Ganges Canal,	20,812	...	182	...	2,180	998	...	877	6,593	6,035	2,313	239	10,055	47,357	9,391	...	3,889	...	1,41,903	1,01,654	12,625	767	...	...	2,77,761
Agra Canal ...	19,554	...	346	...	58	158	746	...	2,119	510	3,962	190	4,048	13,833	9,932	...	127	...	36,029	34,902	1,709	148	...	...	92,342
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	9,089	...	...	...	5,116	2,196	3,569	...	2,416	465	...	571	4,001	18,552	4,918	...	1,085	1,351	41,804	35,363	7,024	36	...	2,445	95,761
Dún Canals ...	...	...	...	10,072	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,296	24	...	...	...	14,828	...	...	...	...	76	14,904
Rohilkhand Canals ...	12,032	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	48	12,834	...	...	...	...	24,914
Bijnor Canals ...	7,143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	34	828	...	...	...	...	8,005
Jhánsi Lakes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamírpur Lakes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,645	...	...	...	...	1,645	...	...	...	...	...	1,645
Betwa Canal ...	3,452	...	...	...	6	190	125	...	1,607	288	...	...	2,480	14,357	1,806	...	6	...	20,865	10,924	1,011	312	...	...	36,564
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,37,261	...	5,211	10,072	10,057	22,605	27,518	884	25,654	11,644	14,817	3,855	32,779	1,97,239	41,147	179	11,543	1,351	4,16,555	3,10,311	38,747	1,720	3,913	5,765	9,14,272

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

D.—AGRI

FORM B.—*Crops cultivated in the North-Western Provinces*

Number.		District.	*Cereals and pulses.*			Oil-seeds.	Sugar-cane.	*Fibres.*		
			Rice.	Wheat, pure.	Other food-grains, including pulses.			Cotton, mixed or unmixed.	Jute.	Other sorts.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		N.-W. PROVINCES.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	MEERUT.	Dehra Dún ...	22,186	29,059	48,876	2,450	1,784	318	...	4,150
2		Saháranpur ...	139,103	283,232	375,043	11,430	41,034	45,611	...	584
3		Muzaffarnagar ...	52,162	211,632	335,612	364	63,193	28,011	...	415
4		Meerut	40,304	253,845	685,488	3,209	115,120	65,488	...	474
5		Bulandshahr ...	4,283	115,883	687,585	4,268	20,744	84,159	...	344
6		Aligarh	8,223	163,635	644,400	6,140	4,477	149,063	...	1,157
		Total ...	266,261	1,057,286	2,777,004	27,861	246,352	372,650	...	7,124
7	AGRA.	Muttra	25	57,272	493,322	12,340	1,245	130,540	...	2,017
8		Agra	832	65,919	586,102	6,078	5,022	143,111	...	1,410
9		Farukhabad ...	41,502	68,065	468,191	930	21,630	18,493	...	894
10		Mainpuri ...	48,900	85,913	434,074	422	10,956	41,948	...	1,910
11		Etáwah... ...	28,752	66,029	422,898	544	11,121	55,444	...	1,739
12		Etah	27,249	92,562	469,942	403	21,783	54,118	...	1,198
		Total ...	147,260	435,760	2,874,529	20,717	71,757	443,654	...	9,168
13	ROHILKHAND.	Bijnor	213,009	99,654	309,384	17,619	71,513	37,003	...	509
14		Moradabad ...	172,245	242,323	574,600	13,145	56,220	47,955	...	137
15		Budaun... ...	62,665	191,511	619,327	5,187	22,461	47,045	...	1,702
16		Bareilly ...	228,910	142,384	488,789	16,397	56,071	17,239	...	2,537
17		Sháhjahánpur ...	146,115	171,185	446,509	5,803	46,625	11,484	...	2,702
18		Pilibhít... ...	167,164	81,993	186,742	14,797	37,061	4,580	...	1,973
		Total ...	990,108	929,050	2,625,351	72,948	289,951	165,306	...	9,560
19	ALLAHABAD.	Cawnpore ...	41,246	50,949	675,836	716	9,922	64,719	...	2,709
20		Fatehpur ...	87,385	38,882	430,515	1,413	5,172	39,729	...	3,656
21		Bánda	43,109	4,657	627,343	34,723	40	82,819	...	1,055
22		Hamírpur ...	3,947	5,556	569,791	54,569	3,249	65,455	...	4,637
23		Allahabad ...	243,321	70,804	827,753	24,203	12,843	29,294	...	7,216
24		Jaunpur ...	157,462	39,209	499,644	4,982	53,790	355	...	6,212
		Total ...	576,470	210,057	3,630,882	120,606	85,016	282,371	...	25,485
25	BENARES.	Azamgarh ...	309,116	23,908	572,464	5,639	78,025	555	...	2,657
26		Mirzapur ...	152,617	41,655	352,266	11,326	11,924	1,597	...	1,964
27		Benares ...	105,843	30,711	269,852	2,814	20,468	54	...	7,589
28		Gházipur ...	140,039	12,088	502,771	7,086	36,709	56	...	148
29		Gorakhpur ...	690,329	212,646	1,077,721	126,726	62,711	1,423	...	3,399
30		Basti	562,776	196,019	614,813	56,995	38,231	459	...	1,460
31		Ballia	109,276	6,250	420,126	4,222	38,217	5,376	...	207
		Total ...	2,069,996	523,277	3,810,013	214,808	286,285	9,520	...	17,424

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

and Oudh for the year ending 30th June 1889.

Indigo.	Coffee.	Tea.	To-bacco.	Cin-chona.	Miscellaneous.		Total area of crops cultivated.	Deduct area cropped more than once.	Actual area on which crops were grown.	Number.
					Food crops.	Non-food crops.				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
...	...	5,149	490	...	3,170	6,730	124,362	31,280	93,082	1
1,689	...	...	610	...	4,771	95,644	998,751	166,543	832,208	2
4,231	...	...	401	...	6,073	103,522	805,616	113,335	692,281	3
16,462	...	...	3,929	...	7,446	142,423	1,334,188	241,265	1,092,923	4
28,643	...	...	5,763	...	15,541	38,462	1,005,675	155,596	850,079	5
34,078	...	...	4,269	...	13,267	28,840	1,057,549	172,199	885,350	6
85,103	...	5,149	15,462	...	50,268	415,621	5,326,141	880,218	4,445,923	
15,821	...	...	447	...	5,538	33,815	752,382	64,813	687,569	7
8,558	...	...	1,001	...	8,370	22,250	848,653	87,098	761,555	8
11,839	...	...	5,852	...	23,895	18,404	679,695	102,517	577,178	9
14,734	...	...	523	...	12,049	14,357	665,786	108,179	557,607	10
37,444	...	...	1,099	...	6,709	8,555	640,334	105,350	534,984	11
17,580	...	...	660	...	11,087	11,506	708,088	128,223	579,865	12
105,976	...	...	9,582	...	67,648	108,887	4,294,938	596,180	3,698,758	
23	...	...	1,311	...	4,041	19,420	773,486	122,577	650,909	13
188	...	...	1,653	...	25,958	44,758	1,179,182	162,170	1,017,012	14
5,531	...	...	1,394	...	13,994	28,078	998,895	133,699	865,196	15
2,386	...	...	1,997	...	14,948	25,612	997,270	234,610	762,660	16
2,332	...	...	1,314	...	12,480	25,489	872,038	141,030	731,008	17
768	...	...	232	...	3,909	6,591	505,810	91,010	414,800	18
11,228	...	...	7,901	...	75,330	149,948	5,326,681	885,096	4,441,585	
44,831	...	...	618	...	15,429	5,596	912,571	127,253	785,318	19
1,539	...	...	457	...	6,184	24,907	639,839	83,255	556,584	20
48	...	...	559	...	1,774	3,255	799,382	39,098	760,284	21
827	...	...	838	...	3,421	3,524	715,814	27,208	688,606	22
7,547	...	...	1,075	...	12,591	22,647	1,259,294	205,088	1,054,206	23
13,027	...	...	612	...	5,651	3,990	784,934	152,116	632,818	24
67,819	...	...	4,159	...	45,050	63,919	5,111,834	634,018	4,477,816	
20,427	...	...	610	...	14,573	11,478	1,039,452	194,297	845,155	25
939	...	...	44	...	29,533	4,236	608,101	78,415	529,686	26
5,989	...	...	57	...	20,129	10,125	473,631	65,743	407,888	27
4,943	...	...	317	...	14,509	17,102	735,768	102,796	632,972	28
14,003	...	...	353	...	128,125	36,940	2,354,376	514,661	1,839,715	29
24	...	...	185	...	14,321	38,751	1,524,034	341,795	1,182,239	30
500	...	...	456	...	29,055	7,884	621,569	103,953	517,616	31
46,825	...	...	2,022	...	250,245	126,516	7,356,931	1,401,660	5,955,271	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

D.—AGRI

FORM B.—*Crops cultivated in the North-Western Provinces and*

Number.		District.	*Cereals and pulses.* Rice.	Wheat, pure.	Other food-grains, including pulses.	Oil-seeds.	Sugar-cane.	*Fibres.* Cotton, mixed and unmixed.	Jute.	Other sorts.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		N.-W. P.—*(concld.)*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
32	JHANSI.	Jhánsi ...	7,244	11,559	339,972	26,328	479	23,932	...	1,153
33		Jalaun ...	1,143	1,245	471,387	27,710	2,456	38,265	...	1,344
34		Lalitpur ...	14,715	66,476	215,824	28,474	1,511	907	...	633
		Total ...	23,102	79,280	1,027,183	82,512	4,446	63,104	...	3,130
35	KUMAUN.	Kumaun ...	105,406	155,707	129,790	15,321	323	234	...	848
36		Garhwál ...	32,000	42,240	89,600	3,200	...	...	...	2,560
37		Tarái ...	128,320	46,622	88,006	16,862	6,089	5,060	...	216
		Total ...	265,726	244,569	307,396	35,383	6,412	5,294	...	3,624
		TOTAL, N.-W. PROVINCES,	4,338,923	3,479,279	17,052,358	574,835	990,219	1,341,899	...	75,515
		OUDH.								
1	LUCKNOW.	Lucknow ...	71,213	58,932	272,213	1,149	4,369	4,168	...	537
2		Unao ...	109,883	75,137	536,463	1,641	14,148	23,274	...	3,021
3		Bara Banki ...	198,792	151,621	550,171	4,836	28,130	75	...	632
		Total ...	379,888	285,690	1,358,847	7,626	46,647	27,517	...	4,190
4	SITAPUR.	Sitapur ...	198,405	149,971	758,265	25,492	34,020	3,196	...	886
5		Hardoi ...	97,369	173,181	741,969	3,631	24,802	21,898	...	402
6		Kheri ...	207,069	107,177	568,325	34,044	34,451	2,511	...	992
		Total ...	502,843	430,329	2,068,559	63,167	93,273	27,605	...	2,280
7	FYZABAD.	Fyzabad ...	233,245	117,395	454,426	11,198	36,405	124	...	60
8		Bahraich ...	318,669	165,528	581,963	89,307	3,967	1,062	...	375
9		Gonda ...	466,599	255,194	630,887	91,032	20,126	11	...	465
		Total ...	1,018,513	538,117	1,667,276	191,537	60,498	1,197	...	900
10	RAE BARELI.	Rae Bareli ...	181,574	88,857	490,437	2,048	5,874	892	...	1,396
11		Sultánpur ...	231,565	84,016	434,171	2,319	19,373	20	...	2,258
12		Partabgarh ...	124,845	62,912	414,094	2,965	12,559	539	...	8,631
		Total ...	537,984	235,785	1,338,702	7,332	37,806	1,451	...	12,285
		TOTAL, OUDH ...	2,439,228	1,489,921	6,433,384	269,662	238,224	57,770	...	19,655

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

Oudh for the year ending 30th June 1889—(concluded).

Indigo.	Coffee.	Tea.	To-bacco.	Cin-chona.	*Miscellaneous.*		Total area of crops cultivated.	Deduct area cropped more than once.	Actual area on which crops were grown.	Number.
					Food crops.	Non-food crops.				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
76	...	...	130	...	3,283	3,647	417,803	13,471	404,332	32
910	...	...	304	...	1,781	8,118	554,663	17,830	536,833	33
...	...	...	245	...	1,541	246	330,572	47,671	282,901	34
986	...	...	679	...	6,605	12,011	1,303,038	78,972	1,224,066	
...	...	3,109	658	...	...	395	411,791	158,744	253,047	35
...	...	460	640	...	...	2,100	172,800	53,935	118,865	36
6	...	...	185	...	1,036	2,416	294,818	79,050	215,768	37
6	...	3,569	1,483	...	1,036	4,911	879,409	291,729	587,680	
317,943	...	8,718	41,288	...	496,182	881,813	29,598,972	4,767,873	24,831,099	
179	...	...	360	...	17,133	13,050	443,303	89,216	354,087	1
2,608	...	...	737	...	18,882	9,670	795,464	179,714	615,750	2
292	...	...	986	...	10,953	31,395	977,883	251,348	726,535	3
3,079	...	...	2,083	...	46,968	54,115	2,216,650	520,278	1,696,372	
81	...	...	2,629	...	23,329	13,091	1,209,365	258,216	951,149	4
606	...	...	1,147	...	29,326	15,582	1,109,913	181,093	928,820	5
58	...	...	2,248	...	22,289	6,274	985,488	181,708	803,780	6
745	...	...	6,024	...	74,944	34,947	3,304,716	621,017	2,683,699	
4,910	...	...	466	...	20,512	23,571	902,312	226,549	675,763	7
513	...	...	1,908	...	10,572	6,046	1,179,910	262,556	917,354	8
29	...	...	761	...	125,277	29,098	1,619,479	444,339	1,175,140	9
5,452	...	...	3,135	...	156,361	58,715	3,701,701	933,444	2,768,257	
171	...	...	812	...	26,170	29,213	827,444	230,264	597,180	10
2,118	...	...	646	...	23,860	17,364	817,710	205,075	612,635	11
7,078	...	...	674	...	20,020	13,673	667,990	168,463	499,527	12
9,367	...	...	2,132	...	70,050	60,250	2,313,144	603,802	1,709,342	
18,643	...	...	13,374	...	348,323	208,027	11,536,211	2,678,541	8,857,670	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

D.—AGRI

FORM III-D-2 *(a)*.—*Agricultural Stock in the North-*

Serial No.	Division.	District.	Cows and bullocks.	Buffaloes.
1		2	3	4
		NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.	No.	No.
1	MEERUT.	Dehra Dún	84,800	6,182
2		Saháranpur	406,310	72,223
3		Muzaffarnagar	279,764	79,134
4		Meerut	428,874	140,639
5		Bulandshahr	301,745	111,697
6		Aligarh	242,904	118,648
		Total	1,744,397	528,523
7	AGRA.	Muttra	148,470	74,796
8		Agra	217,021	107,800
9		Farukhabad	258,777	85,639
10		Mainpuri	218,479	129,665
11		Étáwah	230,239	88,681
12		Etah	219,959	94,468
		Total	1,292,945	581,049
13	ROHILKHAND.	Bijnor	355,641	49,809
14		Moradabad	487,820	105,367
15		Budaun	355,594	105,256
16		Bareilly	361,681	102,146
17		Sháhjahánpur	359,231	87,518
18		Pilibhít	269,538	48,892
		Total	2,189,505	498,988
19	ALLAHABAD.	Cawnpore	367,889	128,251
20		Fatehpur	284,201	106,624
21		Bánda	399,186	69,184
22		Hamírpur	325,556	56,095
23		Allahabad	589,261	114,699
24		Jaunpur	387,487	75,349
		Total	2,353,580	550,202
25	BENARES.	Azamgarh	650,659	138,081
26		Mirzapur	471,030	80,063
27		Benares	208,794	30,060
28		Gházipur	311,029	55,084
29		Gorakhpur	1,290,561	161,096
30		Basti	888,417	113,251
31		Ballia	295,253	30,845
		Total	4,115,743	608,480

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 30th June 1889.

Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Sheep and goats.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Serial No.
5	6	7	8	9	10	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
2,006	247	75,814	2,306	13,492	...	1
11,367	10,603	88,887	18,444	55,379	41	2
9,006	12,736	71,802	18,278	50,694	92	3
12,651	19,954	105,999	31,557	97,648	129	4
9,835	21,078	92,694	11,477	78,372	127	5
11,508	15,627	94,379	6,850	72,452	21	6
56,373	80,245	529,575	88,912	368,037	410	
5,574	11,572	100,909	4,052	43,771	150	7
12,499	12,133	111,054	4,216	65,039	67	8
10,813	5,456	124,594	9,713	74,121	187	9
11,674	7,435	76,548	9,635	60,536	20	10
12,231	6,301	98,310	6,759	64,509	93	11
7,622	12,029	59,920	9,930	63,690	33	12
60,413	54,926	571,335	44,305	371,666	550	
8,825	7,744	63,379	27,152	57,376	108	13
15,248	12,483	105,301	31,181	116,040	66	14
15,278	10,661	103,840	24,159	91,372	98	15
10,477	4,984	112,680	20,427	99,382	52	16
12,030	3,509	152,611	20,606	100,499	160	17
7,667	1,074	49,456	14,631	42,583	47	18
69,525	40,455	587,267	138,156	507,252	531	
13,177	7,506	163,479	21,614	95,682	148	19
11,107	5,499	168,353	12,690	83,947	79	20
12,634	2,817	133,527	16,838	71,424	199	21
8,797	1,150	126,467	23,616	53,320	115	22
12,289	11,122	240,892	2,663	151,250	746	23
5,352	4,230	128,230	1,312	110,481	255	24
63,356	32,324	960,948	78,733	566,104	1,542	
6,463	6,872	149,595	2,861	159,538	796	25
3,855	2,366	160,006	1,235	64,947	1,054	26
4,486	5,834	93,772	1,572	61,194	579	27
3,868	6,520	128,357	1,689	84,696	518	28
18,819	17,550	290,121	26,268	257,449	1,357	29
11,851	8,814	130,790	47,208	163,654	728	30
4,127	5,940	61,418	684	45,840	969	31
53,469	53,896	1,014,059	81,517	837,318	6,001	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

D.—AGRI

FORM III-D-2 *(a)*.—*Agricultural Stock in the North-*

Serial No.	Division.	District.	Cows and bullocks.	Buffaloes.
1		2	3	4
		N.-W. PROVINCES—*(concluded)*.	No.	No.
32	JHÁNSI.	Jhánsi	191,817	39,962
33		Jalaun	126,192	35,482
34		Lalitpur	299,753	51,118
		Total	617,762	126,562
35	KUMAUN.	Kumaun*	340,145	71,006
36		Garhwál	247,422	30,898
37		Tarái	193,316	24,693
		Total	780,883	126,597
		TOTAL, N.-W. PROVINCES	13,094,815	3,020,401
		OUDH.		
1	LUCKNOW.	Lucknow	223,912	47,636
2		Unao	398,748	113,246
3		Bara Banki	410,579	85,934
		Total	1,028,239	246,816
4	SITAPUR.	Sitapur	579,950	95,422
5		Hardoi	348,263	144,005
6		Kheri	586,574	57,976
		Total	1,514,787	297,403
7	FYZABAD.	Fyzabad	378,767	79,372
8		Bahraich	717,644	113,435
9		Gonda	804,475	133,483
		Total	1,900,886	326,290
10	RAE BARELI.	Rae Bareli	339,878	76,637
11		Sultánpur	412,839	87,209
12		Partabgarh	383,509	58,456
		Total ...	1,136,226	222,302
		TOTAL, OUDH ...	5,580,138	1,092,811

* Figures for this year have been

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 30th June 1889—(concluded).

Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Sheep and goats.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Serial No.
5	6	7	8	9	10	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
5,395	3,635	109,300	11,342	32,618	21	32
7,153	6,470	61,477	10,331	29,493	74	33
4,686	723	64,803	9,359	42,687	12	34
17,234	10,828	235,580	31,032	104,798	107	
8,411	119	155,414	217	72,410	15	35
724	85	207,182	7	49,515	...	36
3,627	1,045	14,250	10,555	30,950	17	37
12,762	1,249	376,846	10,779	152,875	32	
333,132	273,923	4,275,610	473,434	2,908,050	9,173	
5,250	3,549	66,199	3,167	52,701	38	1
12,057	6,437	143,915	8,974	96,855	90	2
9,623	7,090	130,215	7,461	109,256	244	3
26,930	17,076	340,329	19,602	258,812	372	
17,264	4,099	171,688	5,487	126,986	278	4
18,449	3,471	121,257	6,262	145,591	114	5
15,164	3,862	117,541	9,811	109,874	302	6
50,877	11,432	410,486	21,560	382,451	694	
4,961	2,465	98,845	2,231	91,784	405	7
14,234	7,396	161,790	9,259	133,628	775	8
12,993	8,336	200,992	18,510	170,796	447	9
32,188	18,197	461,627	30,000	396,208	1,627	
7,765	6,351	137,594	4,109	120,148	14	10
7,169	2,738	146,889	1,089	122,030	177	11
5,403	3,504	183,398	914	71,759	92	12
20,337	12,593	467,881	6,112	313,937	283	
130,332	59,298	1,680,323	77,274	1,351,408	2,976	

ascertained by special inquiry.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

D.—AGRI

FORM III-D-2 *(b)*.—*Irrigation in the North-Western*

Serial No.	Division.	District.	Total area of crops in column 17, Form B, irrigated and unirrigated.	Wells.	AREA *By Canals.*	
					Government.	Private.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		N.-W. PROVINCES.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	MEERUT.	Dehra Dún	124,362	39	9,809	...
2		Saháranpur	998,751	28,029	71,962	...
3		Muzaffarnagar	805,616	65,466	162,824	...
4		Meerut	1,334,188	108,685	221,885	...
5		Bulandshahr	1,005,675	122,579	112,491	...
6		Aligarh	1,057,549	259,535	91,679	...
		Total ...	5,326,141	584,333	670,650	...
7	AGRA.	Muttra	752,382	105,973	32,433	...
8		Agra	848,653	127,660	16,628	...
9		Farukhabad	679,695	101,107	36,332	...
10		Mainpuri	665,786	144,035	77,480	...
11		Etáwah	640,334	46,508	128,517	...
12		Etah	708,088	116,410	50,288	...
		Total ...	4,294,938	641,693	341,678	...
13	ROHILKHAND.	Bijnor	773,486	11,570	5,600	...
14		Moradabad	1,179,182	45,684	...	...
15		Budaun	998,895	51,194	...	...
16		Bareilly	997,270	30,713	56,421	...
17		Sháhjahánpur	872,038	58,834	...	...
18		Pilibhít	505,810	17,796	11,129	...
		Total ...	5,326,681	215,791	73,150	...
19	ALLAHABAD.	Cawnpore	912,571	77,970	143,352	...
20		Fatehpur	639,339	85,982	...	...
21		Bánda	799,382	3,737	...	...
22		Hamírpur	715,814	14,822	2,392	...
23		Allahabad	1,259,294	156,191	...	...
24		Jaunpur	784,934	295,258	...	...
		Total ...	5,111,334	633,960	145,744	...
25	BENARES.	Azamgarh	1,039,452	296,417	...	...
26		Mirzapur	608,101	33,309	...	...
27		Benares	473,631	96,280	...	...
28		Gházipur	735,768	166,950	...	...
29		Gorakhpur	2,354,376	200,145	...	...
30		Basti	1,524,034	174,360	...	...
31		Ballia	621,569	119,028	...	...
		Total ...	7,356,931	1,086,489	...	...

N.B.—(*a*) The difference between column 8 and the sum of the four succeeding columns
(*b*) "Private canals" (except Kumaun) have been included under "Government

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 30th June 1889.

IRRIGATED.			DETAILS OF IRRIGATION.				
Tanks.	Other sources.	Total.	Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.	Serial No.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
...	10,235	20,083	7,892	16,058	849	4,704	1
...	3,254	103,245	53,772	34,731	2,490	27,050	2
...	3,670	231,960	118,489	56,637	3,849	72,868	3
...	3,688	334,258	127,974	83,710	6,481	141,545	4
...	8,922	243,992	77,743	111,483	13,980	71,787	5
...	12,312	363,526	156,483	188,805	11,747	54,128	6
...	42,081	1,297,064	542,353	491,424	39,396	372,082	
...	317	138,723	55,427	96,009	3,957	24,483	7
...	1,843	146,131	62,324	99,504	6,136	20,202	8
...	37,559	174,998	34,183	101,595	14,604	45,630	9
...	39,026	260,541	74,612	164,527	8,327	36,802	10
...	13,923	188,948	59,206	105,210	5,792	56,499	11
...	21,062	187,760	62,791	103,288	7,334	31,792	12
...	113,730	1,097,101	348,543	670,133	46,150	215,408	
...	3,878	21,048	3,713	3,492	1,305	15,840	13
...	17,313	62,997	21,808	5,969	7,413	39,542	14
...	37,335	88,529	35,569	26,815	9,486	22,973	15
...	43,251	130,385	41,709	47,800	5,297	39,082	16
...	62,456	121,290	49,331	33,602	9,222	46,279	17
...	25,016	53,941	23,889	11,509	2,148	17,083	18
...	189,249	478,190	176,019	129,187	34,871	180,799	
...	23,392	244,714	45,316	171,670	9,130	55,823	19
...	56,584	142,566	34,827	110,098	5,065	12,585	20
...	2,376	6,113	830	3,680	1,219	936	21
...	1,542	18,756	1,448	12,752	1,898	4,072	22
...	67,219	223,410	53,587	150,513	6,226	21,950	23
...	52,654	347,912	37,677	260,224	3,638	58,428	24
...	203,767	983,471	173,685	708,937	27,176	153,794	
...	234,384	530,801	23,469	420,086	8,957	106,921	25
...	12,868	46,177	4,610	30,944	1,745	10,469	26
...	10,401	106,681	15,090	95,777	4,299	24,287	27
...	62,800	229,750	10,566	190,501	3,118	51,674	28
...	345,425	545,570	127,705	374,943	8,013	47,631	29
...	329,752	504,112	171,556	269,188	5,548	55,802	30
...	62,296	181,324	3,931	145,603	3,225	38,381	31
...	1,057,926	2,144,415	356,927	1,527,042	34,905	335,165	

(523,765) may be accounted for by the area irrigated at both harvests.
canals," and "Tanks" under column headed "Other sources."

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

D.—AGRI

FORM III-D-2 *(b)*.—*Irrigation in the North-Western Pro*

Serial No.	Division.	District.	Total area of crops in column 17, Form B, irrigated and unirrigated.	AREA		
				Wells.	*By Canals.*	
					Government.	Private.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		N.-W. PROVINCES—(*concluded*).	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
32	JHÁNSI.	Jhánsi	417,803	20,997	2,087	...
33		Jalaun	554,663	4,318	25,241	...
34		Lalitpur	330,572	33,786	...	...
		Total ...	1,303,038	59,101	27,328	...
35	KUMAUN.	Kumaun	411,791	...	56,885	28,874
36		Garhwál	172,800	...	...	...
37		Tarái	294,818	77	49,497	...
		Total ...	879,409	77	106,382	28,874
		TOTAL, N.-W. PROVINCES ...	29,598,972	3,221,444	1,364,932	28,874
		OUDH.				
1	LUCKNOW.	Lucknow	443,303	53,872	...	...
2		Unao	795,464	101,938	...	...
3		Bara Banki	977,883	100,968	...	...
		Total ...	2,216,650	256,778	...	...
4	SITAPUR.	Sitapur	1,209,365	71,513	...	...
5		Hardoi	1,109,913	84,816	...	...
6		Kheri	985,438	44,885	...	...
		Total ...	3,304,716	201,214	...	...
7	FYZABAD.	Fyzabad	902,312	165,700	...	...
8		Bahraich	1,179,910	19,255	...	...
9		Gonda	1,619,479	136,037	...	...
		Total ...	3,701,701	320,992	...	...
10	RAE BARELI.	Rae Bareli	827,444	160,685	...	...
11		Sultánpur	817,710	139,432	...	...
12		Partabgarh	667,990	168,189	...	...
		Total ...	2,313,144	468,306	...	...
		TOTAL, OUDH ...	11,536,211	1,247,290	...	...

N.B.—The difference between column 8 and the sum of the four succeeding

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

vinces and Oudh for the year ending 30*th June* 1889—(concluded).

IRRIGATED.			DETAILS OF IRRIGATION.				
Tanks.	Other sources.	Total.	Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.	Serial No.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
...	2,432	25,516	9,125	15,072	1,384	948	32
...	687	30,246	850	22,065	1,164	7,487	33
...	2,593	36,379	13,170	21,883	1,067	1,567	34
...	5,712	92,141	23,145	59,020	3,615	10,002	
...	722	86,481	10,637	15,048	...	...	35
...	2,560	2,560	640	2,560	...	...	36
...	1,095	50,669	10,402	52,123	290	4,379	37
...	4,377	139,710	21,679	69,731	290	4,379	
...	1,616,842	6,232,092	1,642,351	3,655,474	186,403	1,271,629	
51,576	3,873	109,321	51,107	41,343	6,149	13,359	1
111,410	13,485	226,833	59,486	146,269	7,957	17,277	2
116,775	6,739	224,482	132,019	64,281	4,833	27,657	3
279,761	24,097	560,636	242,612	251,893	18,939	58,293	
89,418	5,592	166,523	99,961	39,269	3,217	28,633	4
141,036	14,397	240,249	104,238	105,098	9,030	28,170	5
39,929	4,606	89,420	47,790	17,552	2,068	23,032	6
270,383	24,595	496,192	251,989	161,919	14,315	79,835	
167,827	8,127	341,654	115,712	181,967	2,924	48,474	7
37,522	3,338	60,115	39,659	15,425	1,153	4,364	8
115,846	4,678	256,561	138,970	88,187	2,277	28,372	9
321,195	16,143	658,330	294,341	285,579	6,354	81,210	
97,669	1,652	260,006	86,339	151,377	7,341	30,310	10
135,085	3,442	277,959	79,261	170,917	5,634	30,352	11
73,894	1,790	243,873	58,827	167,116	3,311	28,575	12
306,648	6,884	781,838	224,427	489,410	16,286	89,237	
1,177,987	71,719	2,496,996	1,013,369	1,188,801	55,894	308,575	

columns (69,643 acres) may be accounted for by the area irrigated at both harvests.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

E.—PRICES OF

FORM III-E-(1).—*Statement showing the Prices of Produce in the North-*

District.	PRICE OF PRODUCE			
	Rice.	Wheat.	Linseed.	Jute.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dehra Dún	3 7 9	2 6 9	3 10 2	...
Saháranpur	3 12 0	2 6 0	4 0 0	...
Muzaffarnagar	3 0 6	2 3 6	4 8 0	...
Meerut	3 10 0	2 6 2	5 0 0	...
Bulandshahr	4 0 0	2 4 0	5 0 0	...
Aligarh	3 10 2	2 6 9	4 0 0	...
Muttra	3 7 8	2 10 8	5 0 0	...
Agra	3 8 5	2 9 10	4 10 8	...
Farukhabad	3 4 3	2 7 2	3 1 3	...
Mainpuri	2 8 0	2 6 0	5 0 0	...
Etáwah	3 10 0	2 5 8	4 0 0	...
Etah	3 8 0	2 4 9	3 10 2	...
Bijnor	2 13 6	2 7 3	3 15 3	...
Moradabad	2 10 0	2 5 4	4 0 0	...
Budaun	3 0 0	2 4 0	4 0 0	...
Bareilly	3 8 5	2 10 8	4 6 2	...
Sháhjaháapur	2 3 8	2 3 8	3 8 9	...
Pilibhít	2 10 9	2 6 9	4 0 0	...
Cawnpore	3 3 2	2 6 9	3 12 10	...
Fatehpur	3 0 0	3 8 0	5 0 0	...
Bánda	3 11 8	2 8 11	3 12 11	...
Hamírpur	2 10 8	2 8 0	4 11 6	...
Allahabad	3 7 4	2 14 7	4 8 1	...
Jaunpur	4 0 0	3 5 4	4 0 0	...
Azamgarh	2 11 6	2 11 6	3 12 3	...
Mirzapur	3 5 3	3 0 0	4 0 0	...
Benares	2 10 2	2 12 6	3 11 0	...
Gházipur	3 1 9	2 12 0	4 8 0	...
Gorakhpur	2 6 5	2 7 6	3 8 10	...
Basti	3 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	...
Ballia	2 9 6	2 9 6	3 2 3	...
Jhánsi	3 7 8	2 1 7	3 6 6	...
Jalaun	5 0 0	2 6 0	4 0 0	...
Lalitpur	3 2 0	2 2 0	4 0 0	...
Kumaun	3 12 6	3 7 6	11 7 0	...
Garhwál	1 5 3	1 12 6	...	...
Tarái	2 10 8	2 6 0	3 5 0	...
Provincial average	3 2 6	2 8 5	4 4 9	...

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

PRODUCE.

Western Provinces for the year ending 31*st December* 1889.

| PER MAUND OF 80lbs. | | |

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—Prices of Produce.

Form III-E-(1).—*Statement showing the Prices of Produce in Oudh for the year ending 30th June 1889.*

District.	*Prices of produce per maund of* 80lbs.									Plough-bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.	Iron, per maund.
	Rice (husked).	Wheat.	Linseed.	Jute.	Cotton (uncleaned).	Sugar (gúr).	Salt.	Ghí.	Firewood.				
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Lucknow	3 8 3	2 9 9	4 5 2	...	*	3 7 8	4 0 0	32 0 0	0 5 4	20 0 0	1 8 0	0 2 6	5 0 0
2. Unao	3 7 9	2 9 4	4 0 0	...	7 8 0	3 3 4	3 11 6	32 0 0	0 4 0	12 0 0	1 2 0	0 2 0	10 0 0
3. Bara Banki ...	3 2 4	2 8 6	4 1 0	...	4 0 1	3 5 10	3 12 6	29 2 10	0 4 6	20 10 0	1 2 0	0 1 2	9 2 0
4. Sitapur	3 5 4	2 5 7	3 14 6	...	3 5 4	3 10 2	3 13 0	30 8 0	0 4 0	20 0 0	1 8 0	0 2 0	5 0 0
5. Hardoi	3 0 0	2 5 0	3 12 0	...	5 2 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	32 0 0	0 5 3	26 0 0	1 8 0	0 2 0	5 4 0
6. Kheri	3 1 3	2 5 2	3 10 3	...	5 8 0	3 5 4	3 10 2	30 7 9	0 5 4	20 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 3	5 5 4
7. Fyzabad	3 7 8	3 4 6	3 14 11	...	*	3 4 0	3 14 11	34 12 0	0 5 2	17 8 0	1 8 0	0 2 6	6 8 0
8. Bahraich	3 5 4	2 8 0	4 0 0	...	4 0 0	3 5 4	4 0 0	33 11 0	0 5 4	18 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 6	5 4 0
9. Gonda	3 12 11	2 8 7	3 8 10	...	2 8 0	3 2 2	3 12 11	37 10 4	0 5 4	16 0 0	0 14 0	0 1 0	7 8 0
10. Rae Bareli ...	2 14 2	2 7 9	3 7 4	...	4 10 6	3 5 8	3 14 0	29 8 0	0 3 6	15 2 0	0 15 0	0 1 0	8 4 0
11. Sultánpur	2 14 0	2 7 1	3 4 3	...	*	2 12 1	3 13 8	32 0 0	0 4 0	15 0 0	0 14 6	0 1 1	8 0 0
12. Partabgarh ...	3 3 2	2 12 0	3 7 2	...	3 8 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	27 13 9	0 3 4	15 0 0	0 14 0	0 1 0	5 0 0
Provincial average ...	3 4 2	2 8 11	3 12 5	...	4 7 4	3 4 6	3 13 11	31 12 10	0 4 7	17 15 0	1 2 5	0 1 7	6 10 11

* Uncleaned cotton not brought in the market.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—Prices of Labour.

Form III-E-(2).—*Statement showing Prices of Labour in the North-Western Provinces for the year ending 31st December 1889.*

District.	*Wages per diem.* Skilled.	*Wages per diem.* Unskilled.	Cart, per day.	Camel, per day.	Donkeys, per score per day.	Boat, per day.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	
Dehra Dún ...	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 6 0	12 8 0	...	
Saháranpur ...	0 6 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 7 0	3 2 0	...	Excluding wages of the man in charge of donkeys.
Muzaffarnagar ...	0 5 3	0 2 3	0 14 0	0 5 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	
Meerut ...	0 6 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 6 6	3 5 0	0 8 0	
Bulandshahr ...	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 6 0	5 10 0	0 8 0	
Aligarh ...	0 6 0 to 0 12 0	0 2 0 to 0 3 0	0 12 0 to 1 0 0	0 8 0	5 0 0 to 7 8 0	0 8 0 to 5 0 0	
Muttra ...	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 4 9	...	0 5 4 & 0 8 0	Donkeys not procurable.
Agra ...	0 3 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 0 to 0 2 6	0 14 0	0 5 0	2 8 0	*0 8 0 to 1 0 0	*Eight annas in hot and cold seasons, and Re. 1 during monsoon.
Farukhabad ...	0 4 0 to 0 5 0	0 2 3 to 0 2 6	0 10 6 to 0 12 6	...	5 12 0 to 6 8 0	0 4 6 to 0 11 0	
Mainpuri ...	0 3 0 to 0 10 0	0 2 0 to 0 2 3	0 14 0	0 8 0 & 0 9 0	5 0 0	...	
Etáwah ...	0 5 6 to 0 6 0	0 2 3 to 0 2 6	0 14 0	0 7 0	5 0 0	1 4 0	
Etah ...	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	...	7 8 0	2 0 0	
Bijnor ...	0 4 0 & 0 5 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	...	7 8 0	0 10 0	
Moradabad ...	0 4 0 & 0 5 0	0 2 0 & 0 2 6	0 12 0	0 5 0	2 8 0	0 5 0	
Budaun ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	0 6 0	
Bareilly ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 0 & 0 2 6	0 14 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	0 8 0	
Sháhjahánpur ...	0 4 0	0 1 6 to 0 2 0	0 10 0 & 0 14 0	...	...	...	
Pilibhít ...	0 5 0	0 1 6	0 14 0	0 4 0	3 8 0	0 8 0	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—Prices of Labour.

Form III-E-(2).—*Statement showing Prices of Labour in the North-Western Provinces for the year ending 31st December 1889*—(concluded).

District.	*Wages per diem.*		Cart, per day.	Camel, per day.	Donkeys, per score per day.	Boat, per day.	Remarks.
	Skilled.	Unskilled.					
	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	
Cawnpore ...	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 10 0 & 0 14 0	0 5 0	5 0 0 & 6 4 0	2 0 0	
Fatehpur ...	0 4 0	0 1 6 to 0 2 0	0 8 0 & 0 14 0	0 4 3	2 8 0 to 5 0 0	0 8 0 to 1 8 0	
Bánda ...	0 3 0 to 0 8 0	0 1 6 & 0 2 0	0 6 0 to 0 10 0	0 4 0	7 8 0	0 12 0 to 1 0 0	
Hamírpur ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	0 10 0	
Allahabad ...	0 5 0	0 2 6	1 2 0	0 5 4	3 12 0	1 12 0	
Jaunpur ...	0 4 0	0 1 10	0 10 0 & 0 14 0	...	...	1 8 0	
Azamgarh ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	6 4 0	2 0 0	
Mirzapur ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 5 4	3 12 0	2 0 0	
Benares ...	0 4 6	0 2 6	0 10 0	0 4 0	3 2 6	...	Boats not let on daily hire.
Gházipur ...	0 4 0	0 1 6	0 12 0	0 8 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	
Gorakhpur ...	0 3 0 to 0 5 0	0 1 6 to 0 2 0	0 10 0	...	5 0 0 & 7 8 0	0 8 0 to 1 0 0	
Basti ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 1 0 to 0 2 6	0 8 0 to 0 12 0	...	...	0 8 0 to 6 8 0	
Ballia ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 10 0	...	...	0 8 0 to 1 0 0	
Jhánsi ...	0 5 0 & 0 6 0	0 3 0 & 0 3 6	0 14 0	0 7 0 & 0 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	
Jalaun ...	0 2 6 to 0 8 0	0 1 0 to 0 3 0	0 8 0 to 0 14 0	0 3 0 to 0 8 0	1 4 0 to 5 0 0	0 14 0 to 2 0 0	
Lalitpur ...	0 3 0 to 0 6 0	0 2 6	0 10 0	0 5 0	1 9 0	...	Ditto.
Kumaun ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 0 to 0 4 0	1 4 0	0 6 0 to 0 8 0	4 0 0 to 5 0 0	...	
Garhwál ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 0	...	...	...	...	
Tarái ...	0 5 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 0 to 0 3 0	0 8 0 to 0 14 0	...	5 0 0 to 6 0 0	...	No boat traffic.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—Prices of Labour.

Form III-E-(2).—*Statement showing Prices of Labour in Oudh for the year ending 30th September* 1889.

District.	*Wages per diem.* Skilled.	Unskilled.	Cart, per day.*	Camel, per day.	Donkeys, per score per day.	Boat, per day.†	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1. Lucknow	0 4 5	0 2 4	0 14 0	...	2 4 8	1 0 0	†For boats carrying 1,000 maunds.
2. Unao	0 5 0	0 2 9	0 8 0	0 4 3	1 12 0	1 0 0	Ditto 60 do.
3. Bara Banki	0 3 8	0 2 11	0 8 0	...	0 3 0	1 0 0	Ditto 400 do.
4. Sitapur	0 4 6	0 2 2	0 8 0	0 5 0	2 8 6	2 0 0	Ditto 500 to 2,000 do.
5. Hardoi	0 4 6	0 3 2	0 12 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 9	Ditto 100 do.
6. Kheri	0 3 6	0 1 9	0 8 0	...	...	1 11 0	Ditto 1,000 do.
7. Fyzabad	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	...	1 4 0	2 0 0	Ditto 400 do.
8. Bahraich	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 8 0	...	3 4 0	3 0 0	Ditto 400 do.
9. Gonda	0 4 6	0 3 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	0 4 9	Ditto 1 maund
10. Rae Bareli	0 4 5	0 3 6	0 8 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	Tonnage not known, for crossing purposes.
11. Sultánpur	0 4 3	0 1 10	0 8 0	0 6 0	2 8 0	0 14 0	Ditto ditto.
12. Partábgarh	0 4 6	0 1 10	0 8 0	0 5 10	2 5 0	5 0 0	For boats carrying 50 maunds.
Provincial average ...	0 4 5	0 2 8	0 8 10	0 6 5	2 3 0	1 11 10	

* Two-bullock carts.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1889-90.

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
Class A.—*(Articles quantity of which is reckoned by weight.)*		Mds.	Rs.
I.—Borax	Tibet	28,497	1,95,939
	Nipál	....	...
	Total ...	28,497	1,95,939
II.—Cotton, raw	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
III.—Cotton-goods—			
1. Twist and yarn (European) ...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Ditto (Indian)	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
3. Piece-goods (European)	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
4. Ditto (Indian)	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
IV.—Drugs—			
1. Asafœtida	Tibet	14	1,120
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	14	1,120
2. Pán or betel-leaves	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
3. Other sorts (not intoxicating) ...	Tibet	13	124
	Nipál	27,789	2,05,731
	Total ...	27,802	2,05,855
4. Intoxicating, except opium—			
(*a*)—Gánja	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
(*b*)—Bhang	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	360	2,880
	Total ...	360	2,880
(*c*)—Charas	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
(*d*)—Other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
V.—Dyeing materials—			
1. Indigo	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Madder or manjit	Tibet	6	60
	Nipál	207	1,926
	Total ...	213	1,986
3. Safflower	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
4. Turmeric	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	2,603	15,899
	Total ...	2,603	15,899
5. Al *(Morinda citrifolia)*	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
6. Other kinds	Tibet	20	200
	Nipál	1,012	7,253
	Total ...	1,032	7,453

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1889-90—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
VI.—Fibrous products—			
1. Fibres, raw	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	12,264	6,908
	Total ...	12,264	6,908
2. Ditto, manufactured (except gunny-bags).	Tibet	192	1,920
	Nipál	1,505	17,059
	Total ...	1,697	18,979
VII.—Fruits, vegetables, and nuts—			
1. Cocoanuts (gola-gari)	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Potatoes	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	15	15
	Total ...	15	15
3. All other kinds...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	837	2,062
	Total ...	837	2,062
VIII.—Grains—			
1. Wheat	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	13,895	31,933
	Total ...	13,895	31,933
2. Gram and pulse...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	18,460	35,012
	Total ...	18,460	35,012
3. Rice, husked	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	3,98,234	12,31,634
	Total ...	3,98,234	12,31,634
4. Do., unhusked	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	6,76,188	10,90,207
	Total ...	6,76,188	10,90,207
5. Other rain crops	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	19,930	37,368
	Total ...	19,930	37,368
6. Other spring crops	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	8,838	15,896
	Total ...	8,838	15,896
	Total, Grains ...	11,35,545	24,42,050
IX.—Gums and resins	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	9,678	1,21,128
	Total ...	9,678	1,21,128
X.—Horns	Tibet	190	1,900
	Nipál	1,813	17,471
	Total ...	2,003	19,371
XI.—Kankar	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1889-90—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XII.—Lac—			
1. Dye	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Shell	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
3. Stick and other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	40	400
	Total ...	40	400
XIII.—Lime	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	2,669	592
	Total ...	2,669	592
XIV.—Liquors—			
1. European	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Native	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XV.—Metals and Hardware—			
1. Brass and copper	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	879	35,701
	Total ...	879	35,701
2. Iron	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	706	5,018
	Total ...	706	5,018
3. Other metals	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	327	9,595
	c Total ...	327	9,595
	Total, Metals ...	1,912	50,314
XVI.—Oils—			
1. Mineral	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Vegetable	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	3	40
	Total ...	3	40
XVII.—Oil-cake	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	2,486	2,486
	Total ...	2,486	2,486
XVIII.—Opium	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XIX.—Provisions—			
1. Ghí	Tibet	2	80
	Nipál	16,229	4,50,705
	Total ...	16,231	4,50,785
2. Other kinds	Tibet	44	136
	Nipál	3,631	17,115
	Total ...	3,675	17,251

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

1.—Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1889-90—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XX.—Salt—			
1. Lahori	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Sambhar	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
3. Other kinds	Tibet	33,806	1,35,224
	Nipál	...	...
	Total	33,806	1,35,224
	Total, Salt	33,806	1,35,224
XXI.—Saltpetre, &c.—			
1. Saltpetre	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Other saline substances	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XXII.—Seeds—			
1. Linseed	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	31,515	1,08,989
	Total	31,515	1,08,989
2. Mustard and rape	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	56,826	1,91,762
	Total	56,826	1,91,762
3. Til or jingelly	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	20	90
	Total	20	90
4. Other oil-seeds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	46,835	1,21,317
	Total	46,835	1,21,317
	Total, Oil-seeds	1,35,196	4,22,158
6. Tea seed	Tibet	2	16
	Nipál	...	...
	Total	2	16
7. Other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	11	30
	Total	11	30
XXIII.—Silk—			
1. Raw	Tibet	8	4,000
	Nipál	...	...
	Total	8	4,000
2. Manufactured	Tibet	48	48,000
	Nipál	...	...
	Total	48	48,000
XXIV.—Spices—			
1. Betel-nuts	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Other spices	Tibet	7	56
	Nipál	11,035	1,73,823
	Total	11,042	1,73,879

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1889-90—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XXV.—Stone	Tibet	17	41
	Nipál	48	96
	Total ...	65	137
XXVI.—Sugar—			
1. Refined	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Unrefined	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XXVII.—Tea—			
1. Indian	Tibet	84	5,180
	Nipál	4	240
	Total ...	88	5,420
2. Foreign	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XXVIII.—Tobacco	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XXIX.—Wood—			
1. Timber	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	3,11,678	3,93,595
	Total ...	3,11,678	3,93,595
2. Firewood	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	2,57,966	64,491
	Total ...	2,57,966	64,491
XXX.—Wool—			
1. Raw	Tibet	3,457	74,087
	Nipál	8	160
	Total ...	3,465	74,247
2. Manufactured piece-goods ...	Tibet	692	36,110
	Nipál	66	1,725
	Total ...	758	37,835
XXXI.—All other articles of merchandize—			
1. Manufactured	Tibet	52	625
	Nipál	2,427	38,448
	Total ...	2,479	39,073
2. Unmanufactured	Tibet	35	290
	Nipál	3,211	7,738
	Total ...	3,246	8,028
XXXII.—Jewellery, &c.—			
1. Precious stones and pearls, unset ...	Tibet	...	5,760
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	5,760
2. Jewellery	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
XXXIII.—Treasure—			
1. Gold	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Silver	Tibet	...	31
	Nipál	...	1,69,035
	Total ...	...	1,69,066
	Total, Class A. Tibet ...	67,186	5,10,899
	Nipál ...	19,42,248	46,33,573
	Grand Total ...	20,09,434	51,44,472

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1889-90—(concluded).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
Class B.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by number.)*		No.	Rs.
I.—Animals (living) for sale—			
1. Horses, ponies, and mules ...	Tibet	1,465	1,44,310
	Nipál	677	51,000
	Total ...	2,142	1,95,310
2. Cattle	Tibet	113	3,215
	Nipál	5,300	1,07,161
	Total ...	5,413	1,10,376
3. Sheep and goats	Tibet	8,536	28,399
	Nipál	1,172	1,595
	Total ...	9,708	29,994
4. Other kinds	Tibet	331	1,114
	Nipál	2,356	9,723
	Total ...	2,687	10,837
II.—Bamboos	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	4,125	82
	Total ...	4,125	82
III.—Canes and rattans	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	1,545,124	8,213
	Total ...	1,545,124	8,213
IV.—Cocoanuts (narial, kachcha) ...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
V.—Gunny-bags	Tibet	690	220
	Nipál	1,200	300
	Total ...	1,890	520
VI.—Hides and skins—			
1. Hides of cattle	Tibet	99	291
	Nipál	71,510	1,97,575
	Total ...	71,609	1,97,866
2. Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals,	Tibet	706	574
	Nipál	3,713	1,858
	Total ...	4,419	2,432
VII.—Leather—			
1. Unmanufactured	Tibet	12	30
	Nipál	540	1,916
	Total ...	552	1,946
2. Manufactured	Tibet	2	20
	Nipál	951	1,200
	Total ...	953	1,220
	Total, Class B. Tibet ...	11,954	1,78,173
	Total, Class B. Nipál ...	1,636,668	3,80,623
	Grand Total ...	1,648,622	5,58,796

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1889-90.

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
Class A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight.)*		Mds.	Rs.
I.—Borax	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
II.—Cotton, raw	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	1,572	30,680
	Total ...	1,572	30,680
III.—Cotton-goods—			
1. Twist and yarn (European) ...	Tibet	11	870
	Nipál	1,236	86,556
	Total ...	1,247	87,426
2. Ditto (Indian) ...	Tibet	47	1,510
	Nipál	777	23,310
	Total ...	824	24,820
3. Piece-goods (European)	Tibet	73	7,300
	Nipál	16,666	16,66,600
	Total ...	16,739	16,73,900
4. Ditto (Indian)	Tibet	274	13,700
	Nipál	15,286	7,62,300
	Total ...	15,560	7,76,000
	Total, Cotton-goods ...	34,370	25,62,146
IV.—Drugs—			
1. Asafœtida	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	18	1,440
	Total ...	18	1,440
2. Pán or betel-leaves	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	68	2,290
	Total ...	68	2,290
3. Other sorts (not intoxicating) ...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	431	2,735
	Total ...	431	2,735
4. Intoxicating, except opium—			
(*a*) Gánja	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
(*b*) Bhang	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
(*c*) Charas	Tibet	11	2,160
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	11	2,160
(*d*) Other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

2.—Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1889-90—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
V.—Dyeing materials—			
1. Indigo	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Madder or manjit	Tibet	10	200
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	10	200
3. Safflower	Tibet	15	268
	Nipál	43	730
	Total ...	58	998
4. Turmeric	Tibet	37	430
	Nipál	257	1,898
	Total ...	294	2,328
5. Al (*Morinda citrifolia*)	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
6. Other kinds	Tibet	15	300
	Nipál	15	90
	Total ...	30	390
VI.—Fibrous products—			
1. Fibres, raw	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Ditto, manufactured (except gunny-bags).	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	105	1,068
	Total ...	105	1,068
VII.—Fruits, vegetables, and nuts—			
1. Cocoanuts (gola-gari)	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	119	2,546
	Total ...	119	2,546
2. Potatoes	Tibet	382	1,906
	Nipál	16,268	23,183
	Total ...	16,650	25,089
3. *All other kinds*	Tibet	45	470
	Nipál	4,817	11,238
	Total ...	4,862	11,708
VIII.—Grains—			
1. Wheat	Tibet	2,853	10,216
	Nipál	254	646
	Total ...	3,107	10,862
2. Gram and pulse	Tibet	485	2,291
	Nipál	9,010	19,011
	Total ...	9,495	21,302
3. Rice (husked)	Tibet	16,375	62,527
	Nipál	7,823	17,624
	Total ...	24,198	80,151

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

2.—Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1889-90—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
VIII.—Grains—*(concluded)*.			
4. Rice (unhusked)	Tibet	1,962	4,308
	Nipál	283	434
	Total ...	2,245	4,742
5. Other rain crops	Tibet	5,610	11,161
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	5,610	11,161
6. Other spring crops	Tibet	18,935	44,045
	Nipál	679	1,184
	Total ...	19,614	45,229
	Total, Grains ...	64,269	1,73,447
IX.—Gums and resins	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	8	96
	Total ...	8	96
X.—Horns	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XI.—Kankar	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XII.—Lac—			
1. Dye	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Shell	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	78	3,123
	Total ...	78	3,123
3. Stick and other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	179	1,691
	Total ...	179	1,691
XIII.—Lime	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	26	26
	Total ...	26	26
XIV.—Liquors—			
1. European	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Native	Tibet	97	2,445
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	97	2,445
	Total, Liquors ...	97	2,445

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

2.—Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1889-90— (continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XV.—Metals and hardware—			
1. Brass and copper	Tibet	199	9,050
	Nipál	1,468	58,990
	Total ...	1,667	68,040
2. Iron	Tibet	144	1,545
	Nipál	1,877	14,829
	Total ...	2,021	16,374
3. Other metals	Tibet	88	3,680
	Nipál	2,955	1,12,579
	Total ...	3,043	1,16,259
	Total, Metals ...	6,731	2,00,673
XVI.—Oils—			
1. Mineral	Tibet	82	320
	Nipál	500	3,104
	Total ...	582	3,924
2. Vegetable	Tibet	297	5,164
	Nipál	122	1,543
	Total ...	419	6,707
XVII.—Oil-cake	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	66	66
	Total ...	66	66
XVIII.—Opium	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XIX.—Provisions—			
1. Ghí	Tibet	119	5,759
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	119	5,759
2. Other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	67,344	1,50,882
	Total ...	67,344	1,50,882
XX.—Salt—			
1. Lahori	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	25	148
	Total ...	25	148
2. Sambhar	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	14,166	63,986
	Total ...	14,166	63,986
3. Other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	47,856	1,91,361
	Total ...	47,856	1,91,361
XXI.—Saltpetre, &c.—	Total, Salt ...	62,047	2,55,495
1. Saltpetre	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	10	80
	Total ...	10	80
2. Other saline substances	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	79	158
	Total ...	79	158

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1889-90—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XXII.—Seeds—			
1. Linseed	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	4	12
	Total ...	4	12
2. Mustard and rape	Tibet	154	760
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	154	760
3. Til or jingelly	Tibet	399	1,995
	Nipál	6	27
	Total ...	405	2,022
4. Other oil-seeds...	Tibet	116	394
	Nipál	30	90
	Total ...	146	484
	Total, Oil-seeds ...	709	3,278
5. Indigo seed	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
6. Tea seed	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
7. Other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	146	292
	Total ...	146	292
XXIII.—Silk—			
1. Raw...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Manufactured	Tibet	2	2,000
	Nipál	8	5,000
	Total ...	10	7,000
XXIV.—Spices—			
1. Betel-nuts	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	445	7,562
	Total ...	445	7,562
2. Other spices	Tibet	81	1,538
	Nipál	5,509	78,646
	Total ...	5,590	80,184
XXV.—Stone	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	75	150
	Total ...	75	150
XXVI.—Sugar—			
1. Refined	Tibet	73	1,217
	Nipál	2,076	22,431
	Total ...	2,149	23,648
2. Unrefined	Tibet	5,305	27,849
	Nipál	23,204	1,11,465
	Total ...	28,509	1,39,314
	Total, Sugar ...	30,658	1,62,962

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

2.—Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1889-90—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XXVII.—Tea—			
1. Indian	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	16	960
	Total ...	16	960
2. Foreign	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XXVIII.—Tobacco	Tibet	389	3,275
	Nipál	7,100	63,268
	Total ...	7,489	66,543
XXIX.—Wood—			
1. Timber	Tibet	31	40
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	31	40
2. Firewood	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XXX.—Wool—			
1. Raw...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Manufactured piece-goods ...	Tibet	43	2,594
	Nipál	300	9,368
	Total ...	343	11,962
XXXI.—All other articles of merchandize—			
1. Manufactured	Tibet	15	188
	Nipál	5,131	41,710
	Total ...	5,146	41,898
2. Unmanufactured	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	1,312	2,696
	Total ...	1,312	2,696
XXXII.—Jewellery, &c.—			
1. Precious stones and pearls, unset ...	Tibet	...	1,836
	Nipál	...	1,000
	Total ...	...	2,836
2. Jewellery	Tibet	...	1,600
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	1,600
XXXIII.—Treasure—			
1. Gold	Tibet	...	1,730
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	1,730
2. Silver	Tibet	...	22,315
	Nipál	...	1,051
	Total ...	...	23,366
Total, Class A,	Tibet ...	54,774	2,61,456
	Nipál ...	2,57,848	36,03,953
Grand Total ...		3,12,622	38,65,409

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1889-90—(concluded).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
		No.	Rs.
CLASS B.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by number.)*			
I.—ANIMALS (LIVING) FOR SALE—			
1. Horses, ponies, and mules ...	Tibet	110	9,500
	Nipál	1	100
	Total ...	111	9,600
2. Cattle	Tibet	65	1,300
	Nipál	404	6,301
	Total ...	469	7,601
3. Sheep and goats	Tibet	60	300
	Nipál	2,659	3,658
	Total ...	2,719	3,958
4. Other kinds	Tibet	60	360
	Nipál	3,375	6,425
	Total ...	3,435	6,785
II.—BAMBOOS—	Tibet	20	1
	Nipál	137	5
	Total ...	157	6
III.—CANES AND RATTANS.	Tibet	4,220	92
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	4,220	92
IV.—COCOANUTS (NARIAL, KACHCHA) ...	Tibet	350	86
	Nipál	10,110	1,198
	Total ...	10,460	1,284
V.—GUNNY-BAGS	Tibet	228	114
	Nipál	1,475	368
	Total ...	1,703	482
VI.—HIDES AND SKINS—			
1. Hides of cattle	Tibet	169	512
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	169	512
2. Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals.	Tibet	1,008	502
	Nipál	30	15
	Total ...	1,038	517
VII.—LEATHER—			
1. Unmanufactured	Tibet	20	80
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	20	80
2. Manufactured	Tibet	535	2,560
	Nipál	3,036	2,607
	Total ...	3,571	5,167
	Total, Class B, Tibet ...	6,845	15,407
	Total, Class B, Nipál ...	21,227	20,677
	GRAND TOTAL ...	28,072	36,084

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I.—Coinage and Currency.

1.—Coinage.

Blank.

2.—Paper Currency.

Statement of Currency Notes in circulation and of the Currency Reserve in Coin and Government Securities in 1889-90.

Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year. Number and value of						Total value of Notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Notes issued during the year.	In circulation at the end of the year. Number and value of						Reserve at end of the year stated in rupees.						
Small Notes under Rs. 50.		*Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.*		*Large Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.*				*Small Notes under Rs. 50.*		*Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.*		*Large Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.*		*Coin.*			*Bullion.*			Government Securities.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.					
60,206	7,16,815	27,758	21,61,650	4,880	39,22,500	2,05,33,210	2,14,28,495	63,877	7,60,600	29,665	23,00,650	4,494	46,35,000	...	1,15,33,160	...	...	...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

J.—CHARITABLE

Return of Charitable Institutions in the North-

1	2	3									4					
Number.	District.	TOTAL NUMBER BENEFITTED DURING THE YEAR 1889.									NUMBER REMAINING ON 31ST					
		Blind.			*Leper.*			*Poor.*			*Blind.*			*Leper.*		
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
1	Agra Leper Asylum	3	...	...	56	7	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	32	6	...
2	Do. Poor-house	28	17	...	...	...	...	104	68	42	11	8	...	...	...	...
3	Allahabad (Mejah Cripples' Asylum).	2	7	...	...	...	...	36	16	17	1	5	...	...	...	...
4	Allahabad (Strangers' Home) ...	26	21	...	27	8	7	11	11	12	24	18	...	21	6	5
5	Almora	1	...	...	75	62	...	3	7	...	1	...	...	52	50	...
6	Bahraich	17	29	4	46	15	2	9	7	1	4	8	1	9	5	1
7	Benares (Rája Kali Shankar's Asylum).	189	149	5	44	9	...	390	199	64	18	21	1	10	1	...
8	Bareilly	11	4	...	40	3	...	28	14	1	5	1	...	15	3	...
9	Bara Banki	1	5	...	1	...	...	5	6	2	1	4	...	...	...	...
10	Bánda...	2	7	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	2	7	...	...	...	...
11	Budaun	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
12	Cawnpore (Alms-house) ...	10	11	...	3	...	...	9	1	2	8	7	...	1	...	...
13	Dehra Dún	1	1	...	96	39	9	4	...	...	...	1	...	66	31	8
14	Etáwah	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Etah	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	46	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Farukhabad	4	2	...	1	...	...	3	2	10	4	2	...	1	...	...
17	Fyzabad	4	12	...	5	1	...	4	8	1	3	4	...	3	1	...
18	Gházipur	8	1	...	2	...	...	4	8	3	3	...	...	1	...	...
19	Gonda	8	11	...	7	2	...	7	4	5	7	7	...	4	1	...
20	Hardoi	5	9	...	11	...	...	10	11	5	5	8	...	4	...	...
21	Kheri	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
22	Lucknow (King's Poor-house) ...	17	25	...	24	16	...	138	261	32	11	22	...	15	8	...
23	Do. (New Charity) ...	(Return not received.)														
24	Meerut	2	2	...	9	5	...	...	3	...	2	2	...	9	5	...
25	Moradabad	4	3	...	20	14	...	12	11	2	4	3	...	8	5	...
26	Muttra	17	19	...	15	...	...	223	109	63	4	5	...	2	...	...
27	Orai (Jalaun)	8	9	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	4	8	...	...	1	...
28	Pilibhít	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Rae Bareli	5	6	1	6	2	...	17	10	2	1	1	...	1	1	...
30	Saháranpur	...	...	...	24	15	...	63	23	2	...	...	...	18	15	...
31	Sháhjahánpur	1	3	...	8	...	...	7	3	...	1	3	...	5	...	...
32	Sitapur	3	4	...	5	...	...	11	50	15	2	3	...	3	...	...
33	Sultánpur	8	8	...	5	...	...	6	6	1	8	6	...	2	...	...
	Total ...	386	365	10	532	201	18	1,208	896	336	138	154	2	284	140	14

* Includes Rs. 2,622

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1889.

			5		6	7	8	9	10	
DECEMBER 1889.			INCOME.							
Poor.			*Balance on 1st January* 1889.							
Men.	Women.	Children.	Invested.	Floating.	Interest on Government Securities.	Government grant, including grant from Local Funds.	Municipal contributions.	Private subscriptions.	Profits of inmates' labour.	Number.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,208 13 6	...	...	1
9	6	6	...	...	...	...	1,844 14 7	...	...	2
33	15	17	...	1,092 1 6	...	...	...	1,556 15 4	152 5 1	3
9	8	10	...	149 14 0	307 11 0	...	2,400 0 0	971 8 5	...	4
3	6	...	...	2,662 2 6	2,168 11 0	...	120 0 0	1,925 0 0	...	5
2	1	1	7,300 0 0	2,336 15 9	296 0 0	1,010 0 0	300 0 0	662 3 6	48 5 10	6
39	28	24	63,100 0 0	3,499 2 7	3,024 0 0	2,328 9 0	1,200 0 0	...	161 3 2	7
7	5	1	8,000 0 0	...	...	21 1 5	1,190 6 5	...	...	8
4	1	1	16,000 0 0	645 15 9	460 0 0	...	...	164 8 0	...	9
3	4	1	...	17 8 0	...	...	240 0 0	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144 5 11	...	...	11
7	...	2	...	...	446 10 9	...	90 0 0	50 0 0	...	12
2	...	...	32,400 0 0	1,418 2 11	1,336 0 0	1,500 0 0	650 0 0	1,035 2 0	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 5 0	...	14
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,043 5 2	1,033 8 0	...	15
3	1	5	...	...	...	...	445 5 5	...	...	16
2	...	1	...	520 15 0	...	...	360 0 0	144 0 0	...	17
1	4	3	...	...	...	...	398 4 11	...	...	18
4	4	2	3,000 0 0	108 4 2	267 8 0	...	300 0 0	*3,071 12 0	...	19
4	6	5	...	483 10 8	...	...	944 2 0	295 9 11	...	20
1	3	3	...	3,085 15 10	...	...	...	6 8 0	...	21
89	215	21	3,61,200 0 0	8,476 3 6	14,480 1 8	...	...	...	...	22
			(Return not received.)							23
...	3	...	...	67 2 3	...	360 0 0	600 0 0	414 0 0	...	24
4	4	1	...	271 14 2	...	...	...	600 0 0	...	25
12	9	7	...	...	...	...	1,297 2 9	...	...	26
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	236 8 0	...	...	27
7	1	...	...	...	...	...	245 10 10	...	...	28
7	3	1	11,500 0 0	1,182 11 3	524 10 8	...	...	...	16 15 9	29
3	2	1	...	...	...	500 0 0	648 7 8	...	...	30
5	2	...	...	...	...	...	448 13 0	...	...	31
7	47	13	7,000 0 0	1,581 13 11	280 0 0	...	...	1,632 5 4	...	32
3	4	...	...	37 5 11	...	200 0 0	190 8 0	...	...	33
274	383	126	5,09,500 0 0	27,637 15 8	23,591 5 1	5,919 10 5	17,546 12 2	13,623 5 6	378 13 10	

*private donation.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

J.—CHARITABLE

Return of Charitable Institutions in the North-

1	2	11	12	13	14	15
		INCOME—*(concluded)*.				
Number.	District.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Pay of establishment.	Cost of diet.	Cost of clothing.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Agra Leper Asylum	...	2,208 13 6	795 0 6	1,080 1 9	119 8 9
2	Do. Poor-house	...	1,844 14 7	492 0 0	988 4 1	17 12 4
3	Allahabad (Mejah Cripples' Asylum),	...	2,801 5 11	282 10 0	1,276 7 8	96 9 6
4	Ditto (Strangers' Home) ...	27 2 11	3,856 4 4	450 0 0	2,454 13 7	...
5	Almora	9 10 9	6,885 8 3	622 15 0	3,987 0 0	279 10 0
6	Bahraich	...	11,953 9 1	366 8 0	797 2 9	118 4 9
7	Benares (Rája Kali Shankar's Asylum).	279 8 0	73,592 6 9	1,274 2 3	3,811 9 11	82 8 0
8	Bareilly	...	9,211 7 10	312 0 0	758 8 1	36 2 6
9	Bara Banki...	312 5 6	17,582 13 3	147 0 0	283 6 5	20 8 0
10	Bánda	...	257 8 0	...	...	...
11	Budaun	...	144 5 11	48 0 0	87 9 2	8 12 9
12	Cawnpore (Alms-house) ...	...	586 10 9	72 0 0	363 0 0	40 0 3
13	Dehra Dún	867 3 6	39,206 8 5	465 12 0	2,866 11 10	263 2 0
14	Etáwah	...	60 5 0	14 14 6	45 6 6	...
15	Etah	42 14 0	2,119 11 2	66 15 0	419 0 7	103 15 3
16	Farukhabad	...	445 5 5	78 0 0	356 12 5	1 14 6
17	Fyzabad	...	1,024 15 0	146 0 0	358 11 4	...
18	Gházipur	...	398 4 11	96 0 0	263 14 11	12 0 0
19	Gonda	...	6,747 8 2	183 8 0	534 4 0	40 8 6
20	Hardoi	...	1,723 6 7	135 0 0	450 11 11	98 5 6
21	Kheri	31 8 6	3,124 0 4	...	120 0 0	8 15 6
22	Lucknow (King's Poor-house) ...	44 0 0	3,84,200 5 2	829 0 0	4,254 12 6	1,016 10 3
23	Ditto (New Charity) ...	(Return not received.)				
24	Meerut	...	1,441 2 3	252 0 0	650 0 0	...
25	Moradabad...	3,718 8 0	4,590 6 2	437 1 6	533 3 10	...
26	Muttra	...	1,297 2 9	233 2 8	844 15 1	51 6 0
27	Orai (Jalaun)	...	236 8 0	...	122 8 0	...
28	Pilibhít	...	245 10 10	42 8 0	127 8 1	...
29	Rae Bareli	22 11 5	13,247 1 1	216 0 0	315 1 3	25 12 6
30	Saháranpur...	...	1,148 7 8	72 0 0	905 0 2	105 14 6
31	Sháhjahánpur	...	448 13 0	...	320 15 6	79 8 6
32	Sitapur	...	10,494 3 3	180 0 0	1,302 9 1	35 14 6
33	Sultánpur	...	427 13 11	60 0 0	328 11 9	3 12 0
	Total ...	5,355 8 7	6,03,553 7 3	8,370 1 5	31,008 14 2	2,667 8 4

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1889—(concluded).

16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
EXPENDITURE.								
Cost of medicines.	Cost of repairs and new buildings.	Miscellaneous.	Pensioners.	Indigent travellers.	Total.	*Cash balance in hand.*		Number.
						Floating.	Invested.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
47 7 9	133 13 6	32 13 3	...	...	2,208 13 6	...	...	1
52 15 6	178 1 9	115 12 11	...	...	1,844 14 7	...	...	2
...	64 4 0	44 12 0	...	...	1,764 11 2	1,036 10 9	...	3
13 11 9	363 0 0	103 11 1	72 0 0	...	3,457 4 5	398 15 11	...	4
95 8 3	78 15 9	47 8 0	...	...	5,111 9 0	1,773 15 3	...	5
82 4 9	...	35 12 6	...	...	1,400 0 9	3,253 8 4	7,300 0 0	6
270 8 3	3,347 8 9	815 7 8	120 0 0	...	9,721 12 10	270 9 11	63,600 0 0	7
...	59 1 0	45 12 3	...	...	1,211 7 10	...	8,000 0 0	8
...	13 15 9	79 6 9	...	...	544 4 11	3,038 8 4	14,000 0 0	9
...	...	...	233 4 0	...	233 4 0	24 4 0	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	144 5 11	...	...	11
...	55 0 0	...	...	...	530 0 3	56 10 6	...	12
182 12 9	260 12 4	411 10 0	...	...	4,450 12 11	2,355 11 6	32,400 0 0	13
...	...	...	...	...	60 5 0	...	...	14
35 0 0	155 3 4	69 0 6	...	...	849 2 8	1,270 8 6	...	15
...	5 1 0	3 9 6	...	...	445 5 5	...	...	16
...	...	28 3 10	...	...	532 15 2	491 15 10	...	17
...	...	26 6 0	...	...	398 4 11	...	...	18
...	765 3 9	46 0 6	84 0 0	...	1,653 8 9	1,693 15 5	3,400 0 0	19
...	27 8 11	...	96 0 0	...	807 10 4	915 12 3	...	20
...	...	250 0 0	...	...	378 15 6	2,745 0 10	...	21
24 13 9	45 0 0	1,107 11 11	5,182 0 0	...	12,460 0 5	5,040 4 9	3,66,700 0 0	22
(Return not received.)								23
...	95 0 0	50 0 0	...	210 0 0	1,257 0 0	184 2 3	...	24
59 1 3	2,686 4 10	547 1 1	...	...	4,262 12 6	327 9 8	...	25
...	167 11 0	...	...	...	1,297 2 9	...	...	26
60 0 0	...	54 0 0	...	...	236 8 0	...	...	27
...	75 10 9	...	...	...	245 10 10	...	...	28
...	...	109 11 5	48 0 0	...	714 9 2	532 7 11	12,000 0 0	29
...	64 14 0	0 11 0	...	...	1,148 7 8	...	...	30
...	37 13 6	10 7 6	...	...	448 13 0	...	...	31
...	47 14 0	1 8 0	...	...	1,567 13 7	1,926 5 8	7,000 0 0	32
...	...	2 13 9	...	...	395 5 6	32 8 5	...	33
924 4 0	8,727 13 11	4,039 15 5	5,835 4 0	210 0 0	61,783 13 3	27,369 10 0	5,14,400 0 0	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1889.

1 Denomination.	2 Natives.	3 Others.	4 Number of Ministers or Priests.	5 Number of Churches or buildings designed or used for worship.	6 Total annual income from Government.	7 Remarks.
					Rs.	
Church of England	4,932	20,853	60	81	1,35,243	
Church of Scotland	646	1,255	15	13	15,521	
Protestant Dissenters	14,847	2,637	103	101	9,832	
Roman Catholics	1,497	5,997	26	29	31,199	
Greek Church	...	3	...	...	...	
Armenians	6	5	...	...	...	
Syrians	...	...	...	...	...	
Jews	1	9	...	...	...	
Pársis	95	16	...	...	...	
Other Churches	138	18	...	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

B.—EDUCATION.

1.—*Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the end of the official year* 1889-90.

Area and Population.				Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of—	Remarks.
				University Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*		Total of Public Institutions.					
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
106,111	Towns ... 297	Males ... 22,912,556	Institutions. For males ...	14	7	500	4,249	5	56	4,831	1,912	4,372	11,115	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 10·54	
	Villages 105,124	Females, 21,195,313	Institutions. For females,	1	...	26	332	2	1	362	...	145	507		·48
	Total, 105,421	Total ... 44,107,869	Total ...	15	7	526	4,581	7	57	5,193	1,912	4,517	11,622		11·02
			Scholars. Males ...	1,450	611	52,661	145,430	342	3,686	204,180	23,059	53,538	280,777	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.	8·17
			Scholars. Females ...	1	...	2,335	9,359	4	183	11,882	...	2,075	13,957	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.	·44
			Total ...	1,451	611	54,996	154,789	346	3,869	216,062	23,059	55,613	294,734		4·45

IV.—STATISTICS

B.—EDU

2.—*Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Edu*

Class of Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.		
			1			2		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.								
For Boys ... Government, English	38	7,701	959	...	959	2,370	...	2,370
For Boys ... Government, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys ... Local Fund, English	2	93	...	...	...	23	...	23
For Boys ... Local Fund, Vernacular	339	27,517	...	...	...	6,243	...	6,243
For Boys ... Municipal ... English	11	742	...	...	...	143	...	143
For Boys ... Municipal ... Vernacular	5	688	...	...	...	117	...	117
For Boys ... Aided ... English	84	13,901	1,124	...	1,124	3,106	...	3,106
For Boys ... Aided ... Vernacular	10	1,022	...	...	...	163	...	163
For Boys ... Unaided ... English	8	752	11	...	11	205	...	205
For Boys ... Unaided ... Vernacular	3	264	...	...	...	56	...	56
Total ...	500	52,680	2,094	...	2,094	12,426	...	12,426
For Girls ... Government, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Government, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Local Fund, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Local Fund, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Municipal ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Municipal ... Vernacular	1	17	...	...	...	...	17	17
For Girls ... Aided ... English	22	1,880	...	83	83	...	448	448
For Girls ... Aided ... Vernacular	2	381	...	...	...	...	30	30
For Girls ... Unaided ... English	1	38	...	...	..	...	6	6
For Girls ... Unaided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	26	2,316	...	83	83	...	501	501
Total, Secondary Schools ...	526	54,996	2,094	83	2,177	12,426	501	12,927
Primary Schools.								
For Boys ... Government	31	2,033	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys ... Local Fund	3,979	134,313	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys ... Municipal	50	1,965	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys ... Aided	164	6,358	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys ... Unaided	25	743	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,249	145,412	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Local Fund	140	2,997	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Municipal	14	408	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Aided	167	5,787	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Unaided	11	185	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	332	9,377	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Primary Schools ...	4,581	154,789	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,107	209,785	2,094	83	2,177	12,426	501	12,927

OF INSTRUCTION.

CATION.

cation in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the end of the official year 1889-90.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
2,239	...	2,239	2,133	...	2,133	...	...	...	7,701	...	7,701
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	11	59	...	59	...	...	...	93	...	93
6,125	...	6,125	13,624	...	13,624	1,525	...	1,525	27,517	...	27,517
176	...	176	423	...	423	...	...	...	742	...	742
153	...	153	383	...	383	35	...	35	688	...	688
2,866	...	2,866	6,597	...	6,597	208	...	208	13,901	...	13,901
192	...	192	583	...	583	84	...	84	1,022	...	1,022
187	...	187	343	...	343	6	...	6	752	...	752
57	...	57	146	...	146	5	...	5	264	...	264
12,006	...	12,006	24,291	...	24,291	1,863	...	1,863	52,680	...	52,680
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17
...	405	405	...	765	765	...	179	179	...	1,880	1,880
...	39	39	...	292	292	...	20	20	...	381	381
...	14	14	...	15	15	...	3	3	...	38	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	458	458	...	1,072	1,072	...	202	202	...	2,316	2,316
12,006	458	12,464	24,291	1,072	25,363	1,863	202	2,065	52,680	2,316	54,996
23	...	23	1,970	...	1,970	40	...	40	2,033	...	2,033
24,505	...	24,505	98,350	...	98,350	11,458	...	11,458	134,313	...	134,313
206	...	206	1,416	...	1,416	343	...	343	1,965	...	1,965
553	...	553	4,454	...	4,454	1,351	...	1,351	6,358	...	6,358
98	...	98	469	...	469	176	...	176	743	...	743
25,385	...	25,385	106,659	...	106,659	13,368	...	13,368	145,412	...	145,412
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	146	146	...	2,334	2,334	...	517	517	...	2,997	2,997
...	58	58	...	346	346	...	4	4	...	408	408
...	379	379	...	4,199	4,199	...	1,209	1,209	...	5,787	5,787
...	...	...	...	132	132	...	53	53	...	185	185
...	583	583	...	7,011	7,011	...	1,783	1,783	...	9,377	9,377
25,385	583	25,968	106,659	7,011	113,670	13,368	1,783	15,151	145,412	9,377	154,789
37,391	1,041½	38,432	130,950	8,083	1,309,433	15,231	1,985	17,216	198,092	11,693	209,785

IV.—STATISTICS

B.—EDU

3.—Return showing the Results of prescribed Examinations in the North-

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.				
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARTS COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Arts	1	3	...	4	7	8	...	7	22
2. Bachelor of Arts	2	4	...	6	26	50	...	5	81
3. B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First Arts Examination ...	3	4	5	12	142	176	38	35	391
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Oriental Learning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Sanskrit *(a)* ...	1	...	...	1	52	...	...	1	53
„ „ Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit *(b)*,	2	3	3	8	103	11	11	4	129
„ „ „ Arabic *(c)*...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
„ „ „ Persian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit *(d)* ...	2	5	5	12	59	28	12	18	117
„ „ Arabic *(e)* ...	...	3	...	3	...	12	...	3	15
„ „ Persian *(f)* ...	...	2	1	3	...	11	1	...	12
„ „ Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Law.									
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Law *(g)* ...	2	2	1	5	9	21	1	...	31
Medicine.									
1. M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Medicine and Surgery.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. First M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Preliminary Scientific ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering.									
1. M. C. E.	1	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	13
2. B. C. E.	1	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	25
3. L. C. E.	1	...	...	1	37	...	...	...	37
4. First L. C. E.	1	...	...	1	233	...	...	...	233
Teaching.									
1. Licentiate in Teaching ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.									
Matriculation ... ... { Boys,	30	49	6	85	437	603	53	243	1,308
{ Girls,	...	5	...	5	...	17	...	2	19
Middle School examination, { Boys,	374	95	19	488	3,530	1,531	189	2,682	7,932
{ Girls,	...	4	...	4	...	21	...	...	21
Upper Primary examination, { Boys,	2,432	192	12	2,636	9,310	1,773	82	...	11,165
{ Girls,	14	27	...	41	30	300	...	...	330
Lower Primary examination, { Boys,	4,261	195	25	4,481	20,769	2,522	193	...	23,484
{ Girls,	64	115	2	181	118	564	35	...	717
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
1. Training School examination for Masters. { Upper, Lower,	...	1	...	1	...	10	...	...	10
2. Training School examination for Mistresses. { Upper,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Lower,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. School of Arts Examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Medical Examination ...	1	...	...	1	29	...	...	...	29
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(*a*) Acharya Examination of the Sanskrit College, Benares.
(*b*) Madhyama Pariksha Examination of the Sankrit College
(*c*) Maulvi Fazil Examination of the Panjáb University.
(*d*) Prajna and Visharad Examinations, Panjáb University, and
(*e*) Maulvi and Maulvi Alim Examinations, Panjáb University.
(*f*) Munshi and Munshi Alim Examinations, Panjáb University
(*g*) L. L. B. Examination of the Allahabad University and B. L.

*Roorkee College

OF INSTRUCTION.

CATION.

Western Provinces and Oudh during the official year 1889-90.

Number passed.					*Race or Creed of passed Scholars.*					
Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	REMARKS.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
5	4	...	3	12	...	...	12	...	...	
14	31	...	1	46	3	3	37	2	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
87	95	22	15	219	6	2	172	36	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
38	...	...	1	39	...	...	39	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
54	5	7	3	69	...	...	69	...	...	
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	8	1	5	34	...	...	34	...	...	
...	5	...	1	6	...	...	...	6	...	
...	9	...	...	9	...	...	1	8	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	9	...	...	15	...	...	14	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	...	...	...	12	5	...	6	...	1	Engineer.*
25	...	...	...	25	16	...	6	3	...	Upper Subordinate.*
37	...	...	...	37	...	...	31	6	...	
76	...	...	...	76	27	...	41	8	...	Lower Subordinate.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	College Entrance.*
269	262	27	52	610	32	9	443	119	7	
...	12	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	
1,972	588	49	485	3,094	...	28	2,324	742	...	
...	6	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	
6,073	1,000	40	...	7,113	2	46	5,737	1,324	4	
21	185	...	...	206	2	92	60	52	...	
14,633	1,465	112	...	16,210	...	131	13,357	2,721	1	
76	334	22	...	432	6	77	137	212	...	
...	10	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	...	...	...	28	...	3	10	15	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Benares and Shastri Examination of the Panjáb University.

Prathama Pariksha Examination of the Sanskrit College, Benares, and Mulla Examination.

Examination of the Calcutta University and High Court Vakil Examination. Examinations.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Return of Literary and Scientific Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1889.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.			
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Meerut	Meerut Association ...	To help in the formation of a healthy public opinion on all questions of public importance and to promote by every legitimate means the political, social, moral, intellectual, and material advancement of the people.	120 from Municipality.	...	318 0 0	438 0 0	53	...	...	53	Not registered.	July 1881.	
	Meerut Theosophical Society.	To form the nucleus of a Univeral Brotherhood of Humanity without distinction of race, creed, caste or colour. To promote the study of Aryan and other Eastern literatures, religious, philosophies and sciences. To investigate unexplained laws of nature and the psychic powers of man.	...	...	36 0 0	36 0 0	10	...	...	10		27th February 1882.	
	Deva Nagri Pracharini Sabha, Meerut.	To diffuse Deva Nagari education.	420	386 5 2	816 12 6	1,623 1 8	280	...	...	280		1st April 1882.	
Aligarh	Scientific Society ...	Advancement of art and science ...	...	...	5,046 7 3	5,046 7 3	478	...	...	478		1862 A.D.	
	Bharat Varsha National Association.	To improve the study of Eastern and Western languages.	...	...	1,096 10 0	1,096 10 0	246	1	...	247	Registered in 1886.	1881 A.D.	

	Bhashá Improvement Society.	To improve the vernacular of the country.	...	...	...	...	155	...	...	155	Not registered.	1878 A.D.	
Farukhabad ...	Arya Samaj	Is a literary as well as a religious society for the encouragement of the study of the Sanskrit and English languages.	...	...	250 0 0	250 0 0 a year.	78	...	...	78	Not registered.	11th July 1879.	
Etáwah ...	Bichár Sabha	Revival of Sanskrit literature and science,	...	...	737 0 0	737 0 0	194	...	...	194	Unregistered, publishes a monthly paper which has been registered.	21st January 1885,	The Sabha holds a school where Sanskrit is taught; and has a library attached to it.
	Anjuman Islamaia ...	To impart education in English language to teach Muhammadan religion.	...	357 15 9	100 0 0	457 15 9	·54	...	...	54	Unregistered.	14th December 1889,	The association has started a school in which the English language is taught and instruction given in Muhammadan religion.
Bareilly ...	Bareilly Institute, or, Anjuman-i-Bareilly.	The object of the society is intellectual, cultivation of social science, and general improvement of public mind.	...	444 from Municipality.	888 5 6	1,332 5 6	20	94	50	164	Not registered.	Established on the 11th September 1861.	By means of lectures, literary exercises and maintenance of literary and reading room.
Cawnpore ...	Arya Samaj ...	Promotion of Sanscrit education and reform.	...	...	216 0 0	216 0 0	40	...	...	40	Not registered.	16th November, 1879.	*Note.*—Number 3 was discovered only this year.
	Majlis Akhwan-us-Safa ...	To improve knowledge of oriental languages by discussion.	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	22	Not registered.	28th March, 1887.	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

Return of Literary and Scientific Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1889—(continued)

Names.		Objects.	Income.				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
			From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.			
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Cawnpore—(*concluded*).	Cawnpore Literary Society.	Literary	...	...	1 0 0 per mensem.	40 0 0 per mensem.	40	...	...	40	Not registered.	November 1887.	
	Cawnpore Literary Association.	(*a*) To provide means of information by newspapers, magazines, &c. (*b*) To establish a free library and reading room and (*c*) To spread general knowledge by lectures on all subjects but political and religious.	...	...	900 0 0 yearly.	900 0 0	80	...	...	80		February 1889.	
Allahabad ...	Allahabad Literary Institute.	(*a*) To acquire facility in English-speaking and to effect self-improvement by mutual interchange of thought. (*b*) To publish, now and then, if circumstances allow, short tracts and pamphlets in the vernacular for the benefit of the people.	...	...	125 0 0	125 0 0	110	...	...	110		5th July 1877.	
	Bango Sahitya Sahini Sabha.	Diffusion of Bengali literature ...	...	5 0 0	40 0 0	45 0 0	30	...	...	30		1874.	
	Kayasth Literary Association.	Making the literary productions of the time more vigorous in point of style and more elevated in point of morality than they generally are. The functions of the committee are those of a critic on the one hand and those of a reviewer on the other.	...	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	31	...	...	31		1st May 1888.	
	Friends' Debating Society.	(*a*) To acquire facility in speaking English. (*b*) To effect moral, social, and literary improvement.	...	...	70 0 0	70 0 0	65	...	...	65		April 1884.	

Benares ...	Harrison Club College ...	To acquire facility in speaking English and Persian and to buy newspapers.	...	...	22 0 0	22 0 0	25	...	...	25	Not registered.	1889.
	Muhammadan Union ...	For improvement in speaking English language and to foster unity among Muhammadans.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	25	...	...	25		1889.
	Carmichael Library ...	To provide books on literature, science and art, periodicals and newspapers in English, Hindi and Urdu for the reading public.	300 from Municipality.	160 0 0	144 0 0	604 0 0	9	...	...	9	Yes ...	22nd April 1872.
	Bengali Tolah Association,	To watch over and protect the interests of the Bengali Tola community of Benares.	...	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	40	...	...	40		1884.
	Banga Sahitya Samáj ...	Circulating Library of Bengali books and periodicals.	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	19	...	...	19		Re-established in 1889.
	Káshi Sajan Samáj ...	To discuss social, municipal and political questions, and to inform the proper authorities of the grievances of the public.	...	...	200 8 3	200 8 3	69	...	...	69		4th April 1886.
	Káshi Tatwa Sabha ...	1. To inculcate the principle of universal brotherhood of mankind at large, and promote the growth of brotherly feeling between man and man. 2. To encourage the study of Sanskrit literature and philosophy and spread the glory of ancient Aryan wisdom 3. To investigate the ocult laws of nature and the physical powers latent in man.	...	...	209 0 0	209 0 0	13	1	...	14 Members and 4 visitors of a permanent character.		21st February 1885.
	Kasi Jiva Daya Vistarni Sabha.	To furnish an asylum of hospital for unclaimed stray cattle and such other domestic animals as are generally useful to mankind but have been disabled from work in consequence from illness, decrepitude or old age and turned out by their ungrateful or indigent possessors.	...	1,000 0 0 and a jungle.	3,095 0 0 plus 702 being proceeds from the sale of milk, &c.	4,797 0 0	262	3	...	265		1886.
	Kashi Arya Samaj ...	To propagate the most ancient religion as revealed in the vedas for the righteous conduct of men in general.	...	...	120 7 9	120 7 9	83	...	...	83		August 1887.
	Anjuman Ittihad Islam "or" "Muhammadan Union Association."	(1) Social and religious reforms; (2) improvements in literature, science and arts; (3) institution in union.	...	12 6 0	46 8 0	58 14 0	M. 24 V. 40 nearly.	...	M. 7 V. 10 nearly.	M. 31 V. 50 nearly.		1888.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Return of Literary and Scientific Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1889—(concluded).

Name.		Objects.	Income.				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
			From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.			
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Benares—(*concluded.*)	Muhammadan Literary Association.	Literary and moral progress ...	...	...	4 annas per mensem at minimum.	7 8 0 per month.	20	...	2	22	Not registered.	December 1889.	
Ballia ...	Ballia Institute ...	Improvement of the literary and social status of the residents.	...	...	160 7 0	160 7 0	35	...	...	35		7th August 1881.	
Gorakhpur ...	Gorakhpur Literary Society,	Intellectual and moral improvement of the members.	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	31		11th August 1883.	
Kheri ...	Kheri Institute ...	To diffuse knowledge and science, and to discuss measures as may tend to improve the social, moral, and intellectual status of the country, and discuss questions affecting public weal.	...	...	487 0 0	487 0 0	40	...	...	40		February 1887.	
Gonda ...	Anjuman-i-Rifah ...	Social, moral, and intellectual improvement of the country.	...	...	1,466 12 9	1,466 12 9	61	3	...	64		1870.	
Rae Bareli ...	Reform Club ...	Improvement of social status and improvement in arts and sciences.	...	...	166 0 0	166 0 0	18	...	...	18		...	
Partabgarh ...	Reading Club ...	Intellectual, moral and social improvement.	...	...	264 2 0	264 2 0	33	...	...	33		September 1871.	
Sultanpur ...	Sultanpur Institute ...	Intellectual, social, and general advancement of the members of the Institute.	150 from Municipality.	...	197 2 0 1 12 9 miscellaneons.	348 14 9	26	...	...	26		May 1871.	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1890.

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		MEERUT DIVISION.			
Dehra Dun.	Alexandra Press ...	Messrs. Buckle & Co. ...	Hill Advertiser,	...	Job-work.
	Mufassilite Press ...	Mr. C. Liddell ...	The Mufassilite...	...	Ditto.
	Imperial Press ...	Messrs. Puran Singh & Co.	Beacon ...	...	Ditto.
	Jubilee Press ...	Kedar Singh ...	...	...	Job-work only.
Saharanpur.	Khair-khwah Press ...	Hashmat Husain ...	...	...	Private books and other papers are printed at the Press.
	Matba-ul-Anwar Press...	Kura Mal and Ganpat Rai.	...	...	Ditto.
	Aktar Hind ...	Muhammad Zakiria ...	...	...	Ditto.
Muzaffar-nagar.	Muhamdi Press ...	Shaikh Nanu ...	...	...	Job-work is done in this Press.
	English.				
Meerut.	Meerut Advertiser and Exchange Gazette.	Messrs. Goslett & Co....	...	...	Weekly issue for advertisements only.
	Meerut Cantonment Templar Press ...	I. O. G. T. Company ...	(1) British Indian Templar weekly. (2) Indian Juvenile Templar monthly.		
	Official Press ...	Mrs. Ellen D'Silva ...	...	...	Job-work only.
	Anglo-vernacular.				
	Medical Hall Press ...	J. Robinson ...	...	...	Job printing only.
	Roman Catholic Orphanage Press.	Archbishop of Agra ...	...	...	Religious works only.
	New Medical Hall Press,	P. C. Ghosh ...	...	...	Job works.
	Vernacular.				
	Shaukat-ul-Matahi Press.	Maulvi Ahmad Hasan Shaukat.	Shahna-i-Hind (weekly).	...	Books and job-works.
	Dar-ul-Ulum Press ...	Hakim Mukarrab Husain Khan,	(1) Akhbar-i-Alam. (2) Mazhar-ul-Zaraat.	...	Ditto.
	Gyan Parkash Press ...	Basdeo ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Chaman-i-Hind Press ...	Ala-ud-din and Co. ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Kashi Sambrahma Yantrala Press.	Pandit Ghasi Ram ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Jwala Prakash Press ...	Nathmal Das ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Gayan Sagar Press ...	Pandit Hardeo Sahai ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Kashi Prakash Press ...	Ram Sarup ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Ram Press	Pandit Piyari Lal ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Vidya Darpan Press ...	Munshi Kalyan Rai ...	Arya Samachar (monthly).	...	Ditto.
	Matba-i-Hashim Press ...	Muhammad Siraj ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Rahmani Press ...	Niaz Muhammad Khan,	...	...	Ditto.
	Mahbub-ul-Matba Press,	Muhammad Mahbub Ali,	...	...	Ditto.
	Fakhr-ul-Mataba Press,	Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din.	...	...	Ditto.
	Hadikat-ul-Ulum Press,	Muhammad Murtaza ...	Sisan-ul-Mulk (monthly).	...	Ditto.
	Shagufe-i-Faiz Press ...	Muhammad Wazir Ali,	Amir-ul-Akhbar,	...	Ditto.
	Tuti-i-Hind Press ...	Muhammad Sajjad Husain.	Tuti-i-Hind (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Gulzar-i-Muhamdi Press,	Muhammad Khalil ...	Jalwa Fzadi (weekly).	...	Ditto.

Two presses, *viz.*, Sultan-ul-Matba and Jilanlayan have been closed during the year, and one *viz.*, Mahbub-ul-Matba has been newly opened.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31*st March* 1890—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		MEERUT DIVISION.—*(concluded).*			
Bulandshahr.	Growse Gazette Press ...	Ganga Sahai ...	...	...	Prints books and job-works.
	Saiyad-ul-Mataba Press,	Jafir Husain ...	...	...	Ditto.
Aligarh.	Aligarh Institute Press...	Scientific Society ...	Institute Gazette, published twice a week.	1. Tafsir Quran, Vol. IV. (Commentary on Quran, Vol. IV.) 2. Miscellaneous job-work.	
	Bharat Bandhu Press ...	Babu Tota Ram ...	...	1. Satkula Charn (rules and manner useful for domestic life). 2. A key to Anglo oriental reader, Part II. 3. Srimad Bhagwat Gita Bhasha. 4. Miscellaneous form and job-work.	
	Mercantile Press ...	Mr. James Purcel ...	...	...	Miscellaneous job work.
	The "Kayastha Prakash" Press.	Munshi Sukhan Lal ...	...	1. The Tahqiq Haq (search after truth.) 2. Brij Raj (Hindu religion.) 3. Miscellaneous job-work.	
	Rashid Press ...	Muhammad Rashid ...	...	1. English Primer, No. I. (English series for Anglo-Vernacular Schools., 2. Ditto.	
		AGRA DIVISION.			
Muttra.	Mamba-ul-Ulum Press,	Bansidhar ...	...	...	
	Muttra Press ...	Ram Narayan ...	Khatri Adhkari in Hindi language (monthly).	...	
	Kashi Saman Press ...	Har Parshad ...	Gurchar Samachár in Hindi-Gujrati language (monthly).	...	
	Sham Kashi Press ...	Sham Lal ...	...	...	
	The Star Press ...	Amir Khan and Wilayat Khan.	...	...	
Agra.	Ibn-ul-Ali Press ...	Shaikh Khuda Bakhsh,	...	...	Books. &c.
	Indu Prakash Press ...	Bábu Jumna Das Biswas.	Nasim-i-Agra (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Ornamental Job Press ...	Lála Meghraj ...	...	...	Miscellaneous printing books, &c.
	Faiz-i-Am Press ...	Hakim Ram Chand ...	...	...	Books, &c.
	Biddya Ratnakar Press,	Pandit Kesho Parshad,	...	...	Ditto.
	Matba-i-Anwari Press...	Faiz Muhammad Khan,	...	...	Ditto.
	Agra Akhbar Press ...	Khwaja Tajammul Husain.	Agra Akhbar (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Ejad Kissen Press ...	Kishan Lal ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Matba-i-Elahi Press ...	Machhu Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Medical Press ...	Amir-ud-din ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Murtaza-i Press ...	Kallan Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Khurshed-i-Alam Press,	Habib Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Gulshan-i-Elm Press ...	Shaikh Babbu ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Matba-i-Ahmadi Press...	Mir Ahmad Ali ...	...	...	Ditto.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1890—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		AGRA DIVISION—*(continued).*			
Agra—*(concluded).*	Mustafai Press ...	Phul Khan ...	...	...	Books, &c.
	Husaini Press ...	Amin-ud-din ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Delhi Gazette Press ...	Mr. Stowell ...	Delhi Gazette (daily).	...	Ditto.
	Mufid-i-Am Press ...	Ahmad Khan Sufi ...	Mufid-i-Am (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Miftah-ul-Ulum Press ...	Madan Mohan Lal ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Amir-ul-Mataba Press...	Amir-ud-din ...	Rahnuma-i-Chungi (bi-monthly).	...	Ditto.
	Star Press ...	Wilayet Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Sikandra Orphanage Press.	Superintendent, Sikandra Orphanage.	Messenger (monthly).	...	Ditto.
	Mumtazia Press ...	Aulad Ali ...	Medical Reformer (monthly).	...	Ditto.
	Philosopher Press ...	Karamat Ali ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Biddya Bilas Press ...	Khiali Ram ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Gulshan-i-Riaz Press ...	Amin-ud-din Khan ...	Dabir-i-Hind (thrice a month).	...	Ditto.
	Ejad Muhammadi Press,	Muhammad Ali ...	Nasir-i-Hind ...	...	Ditto.
	Faiz-i-Hind Press ...	Abdul Majid Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Mussoorie Press ...	Amir Khan ...	Agra Punch (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Chetr Gupt Press ...	Narain Prasad ...	Kayath Upkarak (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Moon Press ...	Lal Singh ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Shams-ul-Nihar Press ...	Umrao Husain ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Mumbai Faiz Press ...	Mazhar-ullah ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Sham-ul Alum Press ...	Muhammad Saiyid-ud-din.	Gohar Nigai (bi-monthly).	...	Ditto.
	Matba-i-Jafiri Press ...	Mirza Nisar Husain ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Nisar Hind Press ...	Nisar Ali ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Akhtar Hind ...	Rahim Beg ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Star Press ...	Mr. Smith ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Dharam Prakashik Press,	Ram Chand ...	Pirya Hitkarak (weekly).	...	Miscellaneous printing books, &c.
	Madan Mohan Press ...	Gopal Parshad ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Haidari Press ...	Mirza Nisar Husain ...	Dabdabai Haidar (bi-monthly).	...	Ditto.
Farukhabad.	Hasni Press ...	Husain Bakhsh ...	...	Risala Hifz Jan (Urdu), 300 copies per month. Almanac 500 copies yearly.	
	Dilkhusha Press ...	Bishen Sarup ...	...	...	
	Chunni Lal Press ...	Jagannath Sarup ...	...	...	
	Rahimi Press ...	Bhaggu Khan ...	Kanauj Panch, 200 copies in Urdu (fortnightly).	Pyam Ashaq (Urdu), 912 copies per month. Gulzar Khild (Urdu), 336 copies per month.	
	Nazair Qanun Hind Press,	Debi Prasad ...	...	Abstract of Decisions (Urdu), 800 copies per month. Digest of Decisions (Urdu), 500 copies per month.	
	Bharat Bhushan Press...	Pandit Gauri Shankar,	...	Parcha Dharam Sabha (Urdu), 600 copies per month. Hindi 1,000 copies per month.	
Mainpuri.	Chintaman Press ...	Chintaman ...	...	...	
	Chiman Tahzib Press ...	Chiman Lal of Etáwah,	...	Forms are generally printed at these presses. No newspapers or periodicals are printed.	
	Surma-i-Rozgar ...	Saiyid Itrat Husain of Shikohabad.	...	Ditto.	
Etáwah.	Shobah Ziai Press ...	Ruh-ullah Khan and Muhammad Ali.	Najm-ul-Akhbar, once a week.	...	
	Masdurat-i-Talim, *i.e.*, Educational Press.	Baij Nath ...	...	No newspapers or periodicals are issued.	
	Sudh Budh Prakash Kashi Press.	Sundar Lal ...	...	Ditto.	
	Chiman Akhlak Press ...	Chimman Lal ...	...	Bichar Patra once a month.	

N.B.—The Adib Hind Press shown in the last year's return has been closed this year by the proprietor of his own accord, and has therefore been struck off the list.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1890—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		AGRA DIVISION—*(concluded)*.			
Etah.	Masdar-ul-Lataif Press...	Rai Baij Nath Parshad,	...	Forms for Municipalities Act XX of 1856, towns, &c., are printed at these presses.	
	Akhlak Ahmadi Press...	Ali Gauhar Khan ...	...		
	Surma-i-Tur Press ...	Muhammad Bakhsh ...	...		
	Matba-i-Riazi Press ...	Saiyid Ghulam Husain,	...		
		ROHILKHAND DIVISION.			
Bijnor.	Karim-ul-Mataba Press,	Hafiz Karim-ullah ...	Mehr-i-Nimroz (a weekly paper).	...	
	Bahar-i-Hind Press ...	Munshi Jairaj Singh ...	Tuhfa-i-Hind (a weekly paper).	...	
	Matba-ul-Hikmat Press,	Kazi Nazar Husain ...	...	...	
	Shams-ul-Matba Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad ...	...	...	
	Aziz-i-Hind Press ...	Hakim Abdul Aziz ...	...	...	
Moradabad.	Khurshaid-i-Hind Press,	Hardhyan Sarup ...	...	...	
	Matlah-ul-Ulum Press...	Amjad Ali ...	Naiyar-i-Azam...	...	
	Aftab-i-Hind Press ...	Jamshed Ali ...	Jam-i-Jamshed and Rohilkhand Punch.	...	
	Najm-ul-Hind Press ...	Autar Kishan ...	Najm-ul-Hind and Rehbar.	...	
	Tahzib Afaq Press ...	Muzaffar Ali Khan ...	Akhbar Tahzib...	...	
	Imdad-ul-Hind Press ...	Dilawar Ali ...	Ain-ul-Akhbar...	...	
	Ahat Shamiyan Press ...	Fahim-ud-din ...	Nizam-ul-Mulk...	...	
	Gulzar Ahmadi Press ...	Wali-ullah ...	...	Risala Khair Khuah Aggarwal.	
	Dharam Prakash Press...	Gauri Sahai ...	...	...	
	Gulzar Ulum Press ...	Kishan Sarup ...	Bulbul-i-Hind ...	...	
	Atma Prakash Press ...	Amba Parshad ...	Charpuz ...	...	
	Gulzar-i-Ibrahim Press...	Muhammad Ibrahim...	...	...	
	Islamia Press ...	Ali Ahmad ...	...	...	
	Vidhya Bhushan Press...	Banwari Lal ...	Sitara-i-Hind and Karnaie.	...	
	Mehr-i-Hind Press ...	Bansi Dhar ...	...	...	
	Mahtaul Ulum Press ...	Nasir Alam ...	...	...	
Budaun.	Victoria Press ...	Agha Jan ...	...	...	
			...	...	
Bareilly.	Qaisari Press ...	Ganga Din ...	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari and Satya.	...	
	Rohilkhand Literary Society's Press.	Ajudhya Parshad ...	...	...	
	Nadri Press ...	Niaz Ali ...	...	...	
	Nizami Press ...	Rafi-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Bharat Press ...	Ram Parshad and Durga Parshad.	Satya Dharmapatra.	...	
Shahjahanpur.	Arya Darpan Press ...	Munshi Baktawar Singh,	Arya Darpan.	...	
	Hamidia Press ...	Munshi Abdul Hamid Khan.	...	...	
	Anwar Muhammadi Press.	Muhammadi Khan ...	...	...	
Pilibhit.	Mazhari Press ...	Hakim Mazhar Ahsan Khan.	Khurshaid Afaq,	...	
				...	
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION.			
Cawnpore.	Newal Kishore Press ...	Munshi Newal Kishore,	...	...	
	Nami Press ...	Rahmat-ullah ...	Alam-i-Taswir ...	...	
	Victoria Press ...	Agha Muhammad Raza,	...	...	
	Merchant Press ...	Sita Ram ...	(1) The Merchant, (2) The Brahman,	...	
	Law Press ...	Hira Lal ...	Meikle & Co.'s Commercial Circular.	...	
	Shwala-i-Tur Press ...	Jumna Parshad ...	...	...	
	Ahmadi Press ...	Abdus Samad ...	...	...	
	Nizami Press ...	Abdul Rahman Khan...	Nur-ul-Anwar ...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31*st March* 1890—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
			A.	B.	
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.	Remarks.
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION—*(continued).*			
Cawnpore—*(concluded).*	Matla-i-Nur Press ...	Bihari Lal ...	Matla-i-Nur ...	...	
	Azizi Press ...	Abdul Aziz ...	...	...	
	Exchange Press ...	Messrs. Shircore & Co.,	Cawnpore Exchange Gazette.	...	
	Aldona Press ...	Messrs. Noronha & Sons,	...	...	
	Lincolnshire Regiment Press.	G. Tarrant, Lance Corporal.	The "Sphinx," the Lincolnshire Regimental Magazine.	...	
	Brahma Vart Press ...	Pandit Ram Narain ...	Bhart Varsha ...	...	
	Mouleganj Sarassuti Autrabha Press.	Chander Sekhor ...	...	...	
	Mustfa Husain Khan Press.	Mustfa Husain Khan...	...	...	
Fatehpur.	Nasim-i-Hind Press ...	Kunj Behari Lal, ...	Nasim-i-Hind (weekly).	...	
Banda.	Hisam Press ...	Ewaz Bakhsh ...	...	...	Executes job-work only.
Hamirpur.		*Nil.*			
Allahabad.	The Pioneer Press ...	Messrs. W. H. Rattigan, J. Walker, G. W. Allen, and D. P. Mason.	Pioneer daily, Pioneer Mail, Week's News, weekly.	...	Parish Magazine (monthly) North-Western Provinces Postal Record.
	Presbyterian Mission Press.	Mr. J. C. Jordon and Rev. J. J. Caleb.	...	Roman Urdu Christian Treasury.	
	Railway Service Press ...	Railway Service Press Company, "Limited."	The Morning Post.	The Masonic Record of Indian Temperance Advocate and North-Western Provinces Advertiser.	
	Liverpool Press ...	Mrs. S. E. Hore ...	...	...	
	Exchange Press ...	Ghulam Haidar Khan...	...	...	
	Church Mission Congregational Press.	Church Mission Congregational Press.	...	...	
	Universal Press ...	J. J. Wallace ...	...	...	
	Indian Press ...	Chinta Mani Ghose ...	Weekly notes of cases decided by the High Court.	...	
	Vedic Press ...	Perupkarni Sabha ...	...	Rigved Bhashyam Propkari Hindi Pradip.	
	Trades Circular Press ...	Trades Circular Press Company.	The Trades Circular Press.	...	
	Anglo-Oriental Press ...	Rája Rampal Singh ...	...	...	
	Indian Herald Press ...	Hon'ble Pandit Ajudhiu Nath.	The Indian Union,	...	
	Day Press ...	Fomendra Nath Chatterji.	...	The Day in India,	
	Kayasth Press ...	Munshi Lachman Prasad.	...	...	
	Nur-ul-Absar Press ...	Munshi Roshan Lal ...	...	...	
	Husaini Press ...	Saiyad Sadik Husain, Saiyad Muhammad Husain, Saiyad Hadi Ali, Saiyad Bakar Ali, and Musummat Umrao Begam.	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31*st March* 1890—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Allahabad—*(concluded).*	Oriental Press, ...	Saiyad Muhammad Ali, and above five.	...	...	
	Nazair-i-Qanun Hind Press.	Munshi Hardeo Behari, Munshi Durga Parshad, Munshi Shankar Lal, Munshi Banke Behari, Munshi Ahmad Ali and Munshi Gokul Das.	...	...	Nazair-i-Qanun Hind monthly, Digest Indian Law Report, monthly, Criminal Rulings Makhzan-ul-Hikayat Tafrih-ul-ukla (monthly).
	Jalali Press... ...	Muhammad Kabir-ul-Haq.	...	...	
	Hindu Press ...	Sat Narayan *alias* Babu Lal.	...	The Day in India (monthly).	
	Karim-ul-Press ...	Shaikh Karim Bakhsh,	...	...	
	Khurshed Hind Press ...	Shaikh Mubarak Ali ...	...	...	
	Namwar Press ...	Haji Akbar Ali ...	...	...	
	Desh Upkarak Press ...	Gopal Din, ...	...	Hindi Pradip (monthly.) Arya Sidhant (monthly. Upnishad (monthly).	
	Nagri Press ...	Munshi Girdhari Lal ...	...	...	
	Dharmik Press ...	Pandit Jagganath ...	...	Arogya Darpan (monthly).	
	Najm-ul-Saqil Press ...	Muzaffar Husain ...	...	Chashmai Hayat (monthly).	
	Hanwant Press ...	Ráni of Rája Rampal Singh.	...	...	
	Zabdat-ul-Nazaiar Press,	Awadh Bihari Lal ...	Kayastha Samachar Bharthman Updeshak.	Zabdat-ul-Nazair (weekly). Index (weekly).	
	Anwar Ahmadi Press ...	Hafiz Jalal-ud-din Ahmad,	Public Service Gazette.	...	
	Alayar Press ...	Muhammad Alayar Khan.	...	...	
	Vidya Dharam Bardhak Press.	Parmeshwar Dat ...	Prayag Samachar (weekly).	...	
	Khami's Press ...	Muhammad Sadik ...	...	...	
	Raghunth Press ...	Lala Sheo Parshad ...	...	...	
	Indian Christian Press...	J. Pratt ...	...	...	
	Itihad Hind Press ...	Beni Parshad ...	...	Itihad Hind (monthly).	
	Nanak Press ...	Madan Gopal ...	...	...	
Jaunpur.	Nasim-i-Jaunpur Press...	Muhammad Ishak ...	Nasim-i-Jaunpur, a weekly newspaper.	None.	
	Azim-ul-Matba Press ...	Maulvi Muhammad Mohsin.	Najm-ul-Hind, a weekly newspaper.	...	
	Matba-i-Badir-ul-Haq, or Akhbar Press.	Badir-ul-Haq ...	Akhbar-ul-Akhbar a fortnightly, newspaper.	...	
		BENARES DIVISION.			
Gorakhpur.	Riyaz-ul-Akhbar Press...	Nizam Ahmad ...	Riaz-ul-Akhbar with supplements (Fitna and Itr Fitna).	...	
	Dinapur Press ...	Rajhan Lal & Co. ...	...	...	
	Latif Akhbar Press ...	Muhammad Latif Khan,	...	...	
	Masaudi Press ...	Salar Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Anwari Yusafi and Manjkashi Press.	Abdul Gafur ...	...	...	
	Gorkhpur Press ...	Mr. S. M. Augustine ...	...	...	
Basti,		*Nil.*			
Azamgarh,	Aftab Azamgarh Press...	Kudrat Ali Khan ...	...	...	Forms, &c.

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			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		BENARES DIVISION—*(continued)*.			
Mirzapur.	Legal Remembrancer Press.	Lachman Parshad ...	...	None. Only miscellaneous works are printed in this press.	
	Anand Kadambini Press,	Badri Narayan Chaudhri.	Khichri Samachar, a Hindi weekly newspaper.	None. Other miscellaneous works such as books and pamphlets, &c., are printed in this press.	
	Gulzar Hind Press, Mirzapur.	Nilmani ...	Nasim Shahr in Urdu.	None. Other miscellaneous works are printed.	
	Reading-Room Press, Chunar.	Hanuman Parshad ...	...	None. Only miscellaneous works are printed in this press.	
Benares.	Viddya Sagar Press ...	Musammat Janki ...	...	...	Books are printed.
	Printing Press ...	Chhannu Lal and Brij Bhukan Das.	...	...	Do.
	Harihar Prabhakar Press.	Gobardhan Sahu ...	...	...	
	Bharat Jiwan Press ...	Ram Krishna, Khattri...	Bharat Jiwan (weekly paper).	Bharat Bhano (monthly magazine.).	
	Sudha Niwas Press ...	Ram Kumar Lal Misra,	...	...	Books.
	Hari Prakash Press ...	Amir Singh ...	...	...	Do.
	Ganesh Prabhakar Press,	Kishandial Singh ...	...	...	Do.
	Chintaman Ganesh Prabhakar Press.	Kishandeo Pande ...	...	...	Do.
	Chandra Sikhar Press...	Prag Teli, son of Bhairo,	...	...	Do.
	Parsidh Press ...	Biswanath Lal ...	...	...	Do.
	Kedar Prabhakar Press,	Gopal Chaube ...	...	...	Do.
	Amar Press ...	Bábu Sadanand ...	...	...	Do.
	Dharm Amrit Press ...	Sri Krishna Prasanno Sen.	...	...	Do.
	Ganesh Jantralai Press,	Kampta Parshad ...	...	...	Do.
	Aksir Azim Press ...	Wali Muhammad ...	...	...	Do.
	Jawahir Aksir Press ...	Fida Husain *alias* Ghulam Husain.	Rafi-ul-Akhbar (weekly).	...	Do.
	Chandra Prabha Press...	Pandit Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	Kashi Patrika (weekly).	...	Do.
	Said-ul-Matba Press ...	Maulvi Muhammad Saiyid.	Nasrat-ul-Sunnat, other books (monthly).	...	
	Medical Hall Press ...	Dr. E. J. Lazarus ...	The Pandit (monthly).	...	
	Victoria Press ...	Bishan Datt ...	...	...	Books.
	Anandaban Press ...	Anant Ram ...	...	...	Do.
	Jain Prabhakar Press ...	Anmolik Joti ...	...	...	Do.
	Sidh Binaik Jantralai Press.	Ganesh Prasad ...	...	...	Do.
	Devakar Press ...	Sheo Charan ...	...	...	Do.
	Ramdhan Ban Press ...	Sital Parshad ...	...	...	Do.
	Srisat Narayan Jantralai Press.	Bangali Saho ...	...	...	Do.
	Gauri Shankar Jantralai Press.	Bisheshar Kahar ...	...	...	Do.
	Timar Nasik Press ...	Kirpa Ram ...	Timirnasik Patra Deonagri Gazette and Bramhavarti.	...	Do.
	Joti Parkash Press ...	Ganesh Pandit ...	...	...	Do.
	Vidya Prakash Press ...	Girdhari Singh ...	...	...	Do.
	Gaurkha Pradip Press ...	Ganga Ram ...	...	...	Do.
	Gopal Jantralai Press ...	Nandan Parshad ...	...	...	Do.
		New Presses established during 1889-90.			
	Jalali Press ...	Shahid-ud-din Ahmad,	...	...	Do.
	Viyas Press ...	Ganpat Tewari ...	...	...	Do.
	Prabhakar Press ...	Bhutnath Mukarji ...	...	...	Do.

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C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31*st March* 1890—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
			A.	B.	
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.	Remarks.
		BENARES DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Ballia. Ghazipur.	Victoria School Lithographic Press.	Bábu Tarini Charan Bhaduri, Head Master, Victoria School.	...	...	
	Vakaya-i-Alam Lithographic Press.	Maulvi Shiraj-ud-din Ahmad Khan.	Vakaya-i-Alam (Urdu).	...	
	Light Press, Lithographic and Type Press.	Pandit Gopi Nath Patak,	...	...	
		Nil.			
		JHANSI DIVISION.			
Jhánsi.	Viddya Nidhi Press ...	Gobindas Tiwari of City Jhánsi.	...	...	Miscellaneous job-work.
	Indian Midland Press ...	Sitaram, of Jhánsi City,	...	...	Ditto.
	Jhánsi Gazette Press ...	W. B. Chambers & Co.,	Weekly Jhánsi Gazette.	...	
Lalitpur. Jaun.		*Nil.*			
		Nil.			
		KUMAUN DIVISION.			
Kumaun.	Almora Debating Club Press.	Pandit Mathura Datt Pant, Pandit Lila Nand Joshi, Pandit Bishen Datt Joshi, of Jhijar, Pandit Raghubar Datt Joshi, Babu Durga Datt Sanwal, Pandit Amba Datt Joshi, Lála Debi Das, Pandit Jai Datt Pande, Pandit Gopi Ballabh Tewari, Pandit Bishen Datt Joshi, of Galli, Pandit Hari Kishen Pande, Pandit Bachaspati Pant, Pandit Debi Datt Joshi, Pandit Narayan Datt Joshi, Pandit Jwala Datt Joshi, Pandit Shib Datt Sanwal, Pandit Chander Ballabh Pandit, Babu Gusai Datt Bhat, Munshi Kalyan Singh Negi, Munshi Udé Singh, Lala Ishri Datt Chaudhri, Haji Lal Muhammad, Munshi Sadanand Sanwal, Pandit Kanti Ballabh Pant, Bábu Ranjit Singh Rowtala, Munshi Nathu Ram Negi, and Pandit Moti Ram Joshi.	Almora Akhbar (weekly).	...	
	Kumaun Printing Works Press, Almora.	Lala Debi Das ...	...	...	Job-work and "The Himalyan Star" and "The Third Gurkha Piper (in English and Hindi) weekly papers.
	Naini Tal Advertiser Press.	Pandit Damodhar Joshi,	...	...	Advertiser.
	Naini Tal Gazette Press,	Mrs. Petter ...	...	...	Ditto.
	The Lake Zephyr ...	Murray & Co., ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Station Press, Ránikhet,	Rustomjee & Sons ...	...	...	Job-work.

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Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1890—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		KUMAUN DIVISION.—(*concluded*).			
Garhwal.	...	*Nil.*			
Tarai.		*Nil.*			
		LUCKNOW DIVISION.			
Lucknow.	Express Press ...	British Indian Association of Oudh.	The Express ...	...	Bi-weekly.
	M. E. P. House Press, Lucknow.	M. E. P. House, Lucknow.	Kaukab-i-Hind,	...	Weekly, in Roman character.
	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	Rafiq-i-Niswan ...	Fortnightly, Urdu.
	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	Bal Hitkarak ...	Weekly, Hindi.
	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	India's Young Folk.	Fortnightly, English.
	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	Khairkhwah Atfal,	Weekly, Urdu.
	Church Mission Congregational Press.	Church Mission Society,	...	The Messenger of Light (in English and Roman-Urdu).	Fortnightly.
	G. P. Varma and Brothers' Press.	Ganga Parshad Varma,	The Hindustani,	...	Tri-weekly, Urdu.
	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The Advocate.	...	Weekly, English.
	Kankubj Prakash Press,	Balbhaddar Misra ...	...	Kankubj Prakash Akhbar.	Monthly, Hindi.
	Sham-i-Oudh Press ...	Muhammad Sajjad Husain.	Oudh Punch ...	...	Weekly, Urdu.
	Oudh Press ...	Munshi Chandan Lal...	Jama-ul-Ehkam,	...	Ditto.
	Bahar-i-Kashmir Press...	Pandit Sham Narayan,	...	Mirat-ul-Hind ...	Monthly, Urdu.
	Najm-ul-Ulum Press ...	Muhammad Yakub Ali,	Karnamah ...	...	Weekly, Urdu.
	Anwar Muhamdi Press,	Muhammad Teg Bahadur.	Rozanah Akhbar,	...	Daily, Urdu.
	Bahr-ul-Ulum Press ...	Ghulam Muhammad Khan.	Mashir Kaisar ...	...	Weekly, Urdu.
	Oudh Akhbar Press ...	Munshi Newal Kishore, C.I.E.	Oudh Akhbar ...	...	Daily, Urdu.
	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	Muraqqa-i-Tahzib,	Monthly, Urdu.
	Tamannai Press ...	Puran Chand ...	Tamannai Akhbar.	...	Weekly, Urdu.
	Mazhar-ul-Ajayeb Press,	Saiyid Ibad Ali ...	Imamia Akhbar,	...	Every 10th day, Urdu.
	Hadikat-ul-Ilm Press ...	Sultan Ali Khan ...	Sitara-i-Hind Akhbar.	...	Weekly, Urdu.
	Khairkhwah-i-Am Press,	Pandit Ekbal Shankar,	Khairkhwah-i-Am Akhbar.	...	Monthly, Urdu.
	London Printing Press,	Messrs. Murray & Co....	...	...	Job-work.
	Matba-i-Gulshan Muhamdi Press.	Muhammad Musaheb Ali.	...	...	
	Do. Asfi Press ...	Beni Parshad ...	...	...	
	Do. Mustafai Press ...	Abdul Wahid Khan ...	...	...	
	Do. Aftab-i-Alamtab Press.	Debi Parshad ...	...	..	
	Do. Durga Parshad Press.	Durga Parshad ...	...	...	
	Do. Shegofa-i-Gulzar Press.	Salig Ram ...	...	...	
	Do. Ulwi Press ...	Ali Bakhsh Khan ...	...	...	
	Do. Usna Ushri Press,	Sayyid Abid Ali ...	...	...	
	Do. Ghuncha-i-Hind Press.	Het Ram ...	...	...	

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			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		LUCKNOW DIVISION—*(continued).*			
Lucknow—*(continued).*	Matba-i-Chasma-i-Faiz Press.	Nadir Husain Khan ...	...	...	
	Do. Mahmudi Press ...	Latafat Ali ...	...	...	
	Do. Matla-i-Nur Press.	Ghulam Abbas ...	...	...	
	Do. Gulzar Muhamdi Press.	Khwaja Muhammad Wazir.	...	...	
	Do. Faiz Muhamdi Press.	Amanat Ali ...	...	...	
	Do. Aina-i-Hidayet Press.	Saiyid Hidayet-ullah...	...	...	
	Do. Gulzar Ahmadi Press.	Shaikh Ali Husain Khan.	...	...	
	Do. Jafri Press ...	Mirza Muhammad Ali,	...	...	
	Do. Bahar-i-Oudh Press.	Muthra Parshad and Awadh Behari Lal.	...	...	
	Do. Mashrik-ul-Unwar Press.	Chhote Lal ...	...	...	
	Do. Faiz Rassan Press,	Zamin Ali Khan ...	...	...	
	Do. Dabdaba-i-Ahmadi Press.	Ahmad Ali Khan ...	...	...	
	Do. Nami Press ...	Kutb-ud-din Ahmad ...	...	...	Job-work.
	Do. Jamai-ul-Akhlaq Press.	Nizam Ali ...	...	...	
	Do. Fakhr Alam Press	Naubat Rai, Kayasth ...	...	...	
	Do. Mahmud Press ...	Maulvi Abul Hasan ...	...	...	
	Do. Urdu Press ...	Ahmad Ali ...	...	...	
	Do. Islami Press ...	Abdul Hakim ...	...	...	
	Do. Prakash Hind Press.	Kali Charan ...	...	...	
	Do. Mashir Press ...	Abdul Basid ...	...	...	
	Do. Fidai Press ...	Fida Husain ...	...	...	
	Do. Saiyidi Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Husain.	...	...	
	Do. Kabya Mirtbur-shin Press.	Sheodat Sukul ...	...	...	
	Do. Imperial Anglo-Vernacular Press.	Pratab Narayan Singh,	...	...	
	Do. Abbassi Usna Ushri Press.	Mirza Agha Jan ...	...	...	
	Do. Oudh Commercial Press.	Harimohan Mukarji ...	...	...	
	Do. Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Press.	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Company.	...	...	
	Do. Kaumi Press ...	Muhammad Nisar Husain.	...	...	
	Do. Asghari Press ...	Asghar Husain ...	...	...	
	Do. Bustan Murtazwi Press.	Dilawar Husain ...	...	...	
	Do. Nur Muhamdi Press.	Rahim Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Do. Nisar-i-Hind Press.	Saiyid Muhammad Ghulam Jabbar.	Jubilee Paper ...	...	Fortnightly, Urdu.
	Lachmi Prakash Kasi Khand Press.	Raghunath Parshad ...	Akhbar-ul-Nazum Akhbar.	...	Monthly, Hindi.
	Rifah-i-Kaumi Press ...	Pandit Hari Shankar...	Dharm Sabha Akhbar.	...	Weekly, Urdu.

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			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		LUCKNOW DIVISION—*(continued).*			
Lucknow—*(concluded).*	Sukhsambad Press ...	Pandit Lachman Parshad Brahmo.	Sukhsambad Akhbar.	...	Monthly, Hindi.
	Shaukat Jafari Press ...	Saiyid Husain Jafar ...	Shaukat Jafari Akhbar.	...	Fortnightly, Urdu.
	Mashrik-ul-Anwar Press,	Nadir Husain, Manager,	Kayasth Updesh,	...	Monthly, Urdu.
	Akhtar Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Ashraf.	Akhtar Hind Akhbar.	...	Weekly, Urdu.
	Kayasth Press ...	Rudra Prasad ...	Kayasth Akhbar,	...	Ditto.
	Munshi Newal Kishore. Oudh Akhbar Press.	Pandit Chandar Sekhar,	Budhi Parkash ...	...	Fortnightly, Hindi.
	Rozana Akhbar Press ...	Muhammad Abdul Ghafur.	Risala Hami-i-Islam.	...	Monthly, Urdu.
	Sukhsambad Press ...	Bihari Lal ...	Sugrihini and Bharat Varsa.	...	Ditto.
	Oudh Press ...	Munshi Kishun Lal ...	Anjuman-i-Hind Akhbar and Jama-ul-Akhbar.	...	Weekly, Urdu. Fortnightly (Urdu).
	Parkash Hind Press ...	Pandit Chandar Sekhar,	Budhi Parkash ...	...	Fortnightly, Hindi.
	Do. Rahimi Press ...	Abdul Rahman ...	...	...	Job-work.
	Do. Ahmadi Press ...	Fakr-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Do. Salamat Press ...	Suraj Narayan ...	...	...	
	Do. Sukhsambad Press,	Bihari Lal ...	...	...	
	Loyal Press... ...	Swami Dayal ...	...	...	
	Matba-i-Farhat Khiz Press.	Pirbhu Dayal and Uma Dayal.	...	...	
	Kaumi Press ...	Muhammad Nissar Husain.	...	Guldasta-i-Payamyar.	Monthly, Urdu.
	Mashriq-ul-Anwar Press,	Mirza Nadir Husain ...	Kayastha Updesh Akhbar.	...	Monthly.
	Muhammadi Press ...	Muhammad Sajjad ...	Akhbar Mukhbir, Oudh.	...	Weekly.
	Aftab Alamtab Press ...	Debi Parshad ...	Kayastha Patrika,	...	Monthly.
	Bustan Murtazawi Press,	Munshi Saiyid Zaowar Husain.	Akhbar-ul-Momnin.	...	Fortnightly.
	Kashi Parkash Press ...	Het Ram ...	...	...	Job-work.
	Matba-i-Dilgudaz Press...	Maulvi Tafazzul Husain,	...	...	
	Islami Press ...	Ahmad Khan ...	...	...	
	Matba-i-Muhammadi Press,	Muhammad Sajjad ...	...	...	
	Royal Printing Press ...	Muhammad Akbar Khan,	...	...	
	Dilpizir Press ...	Jai Narayan ...	...	...	
	Bustan Murtazwi Press,	Dilawar Husain ...	Akhbar-ul-Momnin.	...	
	Lasani Press ...	Wajid Husain ...	...	...	
	Niranjan Nath Press ...	Niranjan Nath ...	...	...	
	...	Pandit Gajanan Rao ...	...	Arogya Jiwan ...	
	Kayasth Press ...	Manni Lal and Suraj Narain.	...	Kayasth Punch ...	
	Ashfi Press... ...	Kunwar Bahadur ...	...	...	Job work.
	Gulshan-i-Muhammadi Press.	Musahib Ali ...	...	...	
	Kayasth Binod Press ...	Mathura Parshad Varma.	...	...	
	Shirkat-ul-Islam Press,	Nadir Husain and Rasul Khan.	...	...	
	Dabdaba-i-Muhammadi Press.	Ahmad Ali ...	...	...	
	Muhammadi Ulviya Press,	Mir Jauhar Ali ...	...	...	

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1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		LUCKNOW DIVISION—*(concluded)*.			
Unao.	Kaisar Press ...	Munshi Yakub Ali ...	Chamanstan Sidakat and Shigofa, of newspapers.	...	
	Colvin Press ...	Munshi Lachman Parshad.	Colvin Gazette in Urdu.	Guldasta kaif.	
Bara Banki.	Hastings Press ...	Ahsan Ali ...	...	...	
		FYZABAD DIVISION.			
Fyzabad.	...	Messrs. C. Smith & Co.,	...	...	Only job-work is executed.
	...	Messrs. E. Graham & Co.,	...	...	Ditto.
	Narayani Press ...	Sheo Parshad ...	Sham-i-Oudh ...	...	Vernacular forms and job-work.
	Guncha-i-Kashmiri Press,	Kanhaiya Lal ...	...	...	Civil list and vernacular forms.
	Jubilee Printing Press,	Kalka Parshad ...	...	...	Job-work.
	Faiz-i-Oudh Press ...	Shaikh Ghulam Husain.	...	...	Vernacular forms and job-works.
Gonda.	Balrampur Press ...	Mahárání Sahiba, Balrámpur.	...	...	Books, rules, and forms for use in the estate's office.
Bahraich.	Asmail Faiuz ...	Mír Zafar Mehdi ...	...	...	Urdu and Persian books.
	Gulshan Saddiki ...	Muhammad Sadiq ...	...	...	Arabic, Persian, Hindi, and Urdu books.
		RAE BARELI DIVISION.			
Rae Bareli.	Asolear de Tierra Press,	Shahzada Shahdeo Singh.	...	...	
Partabgarh.	Imam Ali Press ...	Shaikh Imam Ali ...	...	...	
	Hindustani Press ...	Rája Rampal Singh ...	"Hindustani" issued from the Press.	...	
	Gulshan Ahmadi Press...	Saiyid Ahmad Husain, Deputy Inspector of Schools.	...	...	
Sultanpur.	Jubilee Press ...	Narotam Das ...	Gulzar-i-Oudh ...	...	
		SITAPUR DIVISION.			
Sitapur.	Subah Sadik Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Sadik, Vakil.	...	...	No periodicals, executes job-work.
Hardoi.	Rafat Ali Press ...	Rafat Ali ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Anwar Ahmadi Press ...	Ahmadi Ali ...	...	...	Ditto.
Kheri.	Hindi Prabha Press ...	Prag Datta and Mathura Prashad Misr.	...	...	Ditto.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A.—Deaths.

1.—*Statement of Deaths registered in the Districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1889.

1	2	3	4	5	6								
					Number of deaths registered.								
					According to sex.			*According to religion.*					
Number.	Division.	District.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Other classes.	Total.
1	Kumaun	Kumaun ...	6,000	82·2	9,418	9,227	18,645	276	18,203	26	140	18,645
2	Kumaun	Garhwál ...	5,500	62·8	4,609	4,171	8,780	23	8,749	7	1	8,780
3	Kumaun	Tarái ...	938	220·7	6,187	5,285	11,472	4,650	6,790	3	29	11,472
4	Rohilkhand	Bijnor ...	1,868	386·2	11,025	9,291	20,316	6,396	13,388	7	525	20,316
5	Rohilkhand	Moradabad ...	2,282	506·2	21,849	19,165	41,014	13,286	27,640	47	41	41,014
6	Rohilkhand	Bareilly ...	1,614	638·6	16,276	14,017	30,293	6,561	23,698	8	26	30,293
7	Rohilkhand	Pilibhít ...	1,371	329·2	7,814	6,328	14,142	2,232	11,811	1	98	14,142
8	Rohilkhand	Sháhjahánpur ...	1,746	490·8	13,529	11,378	24,907	2,689	22,209	4	5	24,907
9	Rohilkhand	Budaun ...	2,002	452·8	14,132	11,460	25,592	3,887	21,683	4	18	25,592
10	Sitapur	Kheri ...	2,992	278·0	12,953	10,446	23,399	2,494	20,829	...	76	23,399
11	Sitapur	Sitapur ...	2,251	425·6	17,203	14,685	31,888	3,893	27,968	1	26	31,888
12	Sitapur	Hardoi ...	2,312	427·7	17,911	14,727	32,638	3,429	29,187	2	20	32,638
13	Meerut	Dehra Dún ...	1,193	120·8	1,857	1,336	3,193	440	2,702	40	11	3,193
14	Meerut	Saháranpur ...	2,222	440·9	16,244	13,826	30,070	9,591	20,284	10	185	30,070
15	Meerut	Muzaffarnagar ...	1,656	457·9	12,945	10,759	23,704	6,779	16,923	1	1	23,704
16	Meerut	Meerut ...	2,379	551·9	24,340	20,164	44,504	9,940	34,508	37	19	44,504
17	Meerut	Bulandshahr ...	1,915	482·9	17,393	14,351	31,744	5,865	25,802	2	75	31,744
18	Meerut	Aligarh ...	1,955	522·2	21,384	16,836	38,220	4,235	32,456	7	1,522	38,220
19	Agra	Etah ...	1,739	435·0	14,644	10,883	25,527	2,145	23,372	6	4	25,527
20	Agra	Muttra ...	1,453	462·3	13,840	10,780	24,620	1,987	22,556	2	75	24,620
21	Agra	Farukhabad ...	1,719	528·0	15,845	12,686	28,531	3,197	25,002	3	329	28,531
22	Agra	Mainpuri ...	1,697	472·0	12,027	9,098	21,125	1,086	20,034	4	1	21,125
23	Agra	Agra ...	1,850	526·8	18,412	15,059	33,471	2,771	30,610	25	65	33,471
24	Agra	Etáwah ...	1,693	426·5	12,939	10,193	23,132	1,450	21,662	2	18	23,132
25	Lucknow	Lucknow ...	989	704·1	14,317	13,026	27,343	5,601	21,693	41	8	27,343
26	Lucknow	Bara Banki ...	1,768	580·6	22,568	20,600	43,168	6,710	36,457	1	...	43,168
27	Lucknow	Unao ...	1,747	514·7	18,064	16,620	34,684	2,355	32,326	2	1	34,684
28	Allahabad	Cawnpore ...	2,370	498·4	21,889	19,186	41,075	3,160	37,903	9	3	41,075
29	Allahabad	Fatehpur ...	1,639	417·2	12,425	11,721	24,146	2,099	22,046	1	...	24,146
30	Allahabad	Jaunpur ...	1,554	778·3	14,476	11,974	26,450	2,441	23,986	3	20	26,450
31	Allahabad	Hamírpur ...	2,288	221·6	10,489	9,080	19,569	1,078	18,491	...	...	19,569
32	Allahabad	Bánda ...	3,061	228·2	14,369	11,999	26,368	1,463	24,873	2	30	26,368
33	Allahabad	Allahabad ...	2,833	520·3	29,363	25,378	54,741	5,711	48,939	35	56	54,741
34	Rae Bareli	Rae Bareli ...	1,738	547·6	15,292	13,496	28,788	1,943	26,842	2	1	28,788
35	Rae Bareli	Sultánpur ...	1,707	561·1	12,324	11,174	23,498	2,639	20,851	1	7	23,498
36	Rae Bareli	Partábgarh ...	1,437	589·6	11,528	11,518	22,046	2,001	20,037	1	7	22,046
37	Fyzabad	Bahraich ...	2,741	320·3	13,795	12,035	25,830	3,662	22,121	...	47	25,830
38	Fyzabad	Gonda ...	2,875	442·0	18,812	16,555	35,367	4,120	31,244	3	...	35,367
39	Fyzabad	Fyzabad ...	1,689	640·2	16,149	13,968	30,117	3,525	26,583	5	4	30,117
40	Benares	Gorakhpur ...	4,598	569·1	34,953	30,886	65,839	6,278	59,507	26	28	65,839
41	Benares	Basti ...	2,753	592·3	19,375	18,193	37,568	6,056	31,511	1	...	37,568
42	Benares	Azamgarh ...	2,147	747·2	21,729	19,607	41,336	5,760	35,574	2	...	41,336
43	Benares	Gházipur ...	1,473	688·4	14,626	12,532	27,158	2,794	24,337	8	19	27,158
44	Benares	Ballia ...	1,145	808·0	12,547	11,271	23,818	1,615	22,203	...	...	23,818
45	Benares	Benares ...	998	894·4	15,112	13,113	28,225	2,909	25,293	13	8	28,225
46	Benares	Mirzapur ...	5,223	217·6	18,890	16,180	35,070	2,058	33,003	9	...	35,070
47	Jhánsi	Jalaun ...	1,477	284·5	8,053	6,571	14,624	731	12,345	2	1,546	14,624
48	Jhánsi	Jhánsi ...	1,567	212·6	6,848	5,783	12,631	541	11,919	17	154	12,631
49	Jhánsi	Lalitpur ...	1,947	127·9	6,162	5,721	11,883	298	11,089	4	492	11,883
		Total for the Province.	106,111	415·7	738,931	633,338	1,372,269	176,850	1,189,241	437	5,741	1,372,269

2.—Statement of Deaths registered in the Districts of the North-Western

1	2	3					
Number.	Division.	District.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
1	KUMAUN ...	Kumaun	789	652	1,036	2,662	5,911
2		Garhwál	487	426	452	621	1,012
3		Tarái	702	573	722	1,366	1,448
4	ROHILKHAND ...	Bijnor	1,306	1,083	1,160	1,686	2,121
5		Moradabad	2,732	1,990	2,124	2,646	2,898
6		Bareilly	2,164	1,423	1,329	1,737	2,076
7		Pilibhít	1,085	751	860	1,044	1,358
8		Sháhjahánpur	2,085	1,506	1,494	2,056	1,377
9		Budaun	2,287	1,752	1,664	1,603	2,009
10	SITAPUR ...	Kheri	1,698	1,644	1,245	1,995	2,471
11		Sitapur	3,015	2,714	2,490	4,135	3,883
12		Hardoi	2,483	2,371	2,545	3,497	3,775
13	MEERUT ...	Dehra Dún	159	219	171	260	368
14		Saháranpur	2,065	1,620	1,750	2,118	2,347
15		Muzaffarnagar	1,668	1,325	1,318	1,679	2,195
16		Meerut	3,494	2,962	2,383	2,821	3,852
17		Bulandshahr...	2,513	1,800	1,863	2,132	2,266
18		Aligarh	3,070	2,249	2,094	2,475	2,893
19	AGRA ...	Etah	2,697	2,153	1,501	1,890	1,975
20		Muttra	2,046	1,913	1,547	1,947	2,027
21		Farukhabad	2,620	1,975	1,755	2,008	2,137
22		Mainpuri	2,349	1,640	1,397	1,675	1,624
23		Agra	2,691	1,822	1,841	2,195	2,326
24		Etáwah	1,711	1,415	1,414	1,450	1,760
25	LUCKNOW ...	Lucknow	2,154	2,023	2,112	2,879	2,760
26		Bara Banki	3,083	3,241	4,212	6,220	6,524
27		Unao	2,410	1,977	2,257	3,316	4,105
28	ALLAHABAD ...	Cawnpore	3,315	2,765	2,541	2,982	3,159
29		Fatehpur	2,143	1,520	1,519	1,342	1,317
30		Jaunpur	2,286	1,736	1,540	2,080	1,802
31		Hamírpur	1,658	1,212	1,007	908	998
32		Bánda	2,422	2,059	1,967	1,474	1,642
33		Allahabad	3,870	2,571	2,762	3,342	3,324
34	RAE BARELI ...	Rae Bareli	2,304	1,600	1,673	2,223	2,635
35		Sultánpur	2,036	1,315	1,364	1,875	1,938
36		Partábgarh	2,152	1,289	1,198	1,570	1,639
37	FYZABAD ...	Bahraich	1,739	1,589	2,062	2,921	2,858
38		Gonda	2,462	1,886	2,433	3,777	4,153
39		Fyzabad	2,082	1,629	1,820	2,561	3,246
40	BENARES ...	Gorakhpur	4,049	3,401	3,877	6,230	6,088
41		Basti	2,919	2,117	2,206	3,408	3,276
42		Azamgarh	2,590	1,809	2,042	2,586	2,744
43		Gházipur	2,296	1,600	1,557	1,238	1,230
44		Ballia	2,163	1,018	1,044	1,095	1,101
45		Benares	2,166	1,627	2,071	2,568	2,020
46		Mirzapur	2,916	1,846	2,375	2,725	2,472
47	JHÁNSI ...	Jalaun	1,482	967	867	842	847
48		Jhánsi	1,040	756	667	699	788
49		Lalitpur	701	565	571	589	555
		Total for the Province ...	106,354	82,096	83,899	109,148	119,330
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month.	2·49	1·86	1·90	2·47	2·70

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

Provinces and Oudh during each month of the year 1889.

4							5	6
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.	Number.
2,058	1,177	901	737	797	956	969	18,645	1
1,129	1,278	862	789	654	531	559	8,780	2
682	453	567	648	1,399	1,624	1,288	11,472	3
1,854	1,445	1,490	1,690	2,143	2,265	2,073	20,316	4
2,800	2,751	4,077	5,296	6,135	3,971	3,594	41,014	5
1,758	1,908	2,943	4,328	4,808	3,376	2,443	30,293	6
993	843	1,127	1,201	1,391	1,968	1,521	14,142	7
2,142	1,730	2,221	2,809	3,121	2,404	1,962	24,907	8
1,866	1,696	2,363	2,685	2,974	2,227	2,466	25,592	9
2,081	1,491	2,004	2,310	2,379	2,299	1,782	23,399	10
2,805	2,096	2,284	2,282	2,258	2,145	1,781	31,888	11
3,111	2,658	2,842	2,697	2,472	2,044	2,143	32,638	12
357	254	297	251	298	311	248	3,193	13
2,514	1,828	2,044	2,889	3,660	3,479	3,756	30,070	14
2,214	1,942	1,661	1,956	2,347	2,565	2,834	23,704	15
4,991	3,892	3,794	3,514	3,922	4,137	4,742	44,504	16
2,725	2,333	2,795	3,206	3,492	3,430	3,189	31,744	17
3,353	3,356	5,331	3,377	3,558	3,221	3,243	38,220	18
1,720	1,356	1,894	2,484	2,728	2,566	2,563	25,527	19
2,644	1,638	2,468	2,033	1,915	2,203	2,239	24,620	20
1,993	2,080	2,382	2,510	2,835	3,085	3,151	28,531	21
1,567	1,389	1,597	1,719	1,827	2,001	2,340	21,125	22
2,954	2,835	4,548	3,466	2,891	2,924	2,978	33,471	23
2,049	1,684	1,779	1,968	2,721	2,755	2,426	23,132	24
2,188	2,237	2,491	2,287	2,369	2,157	1,686	27,343	25
4,638	3,018	2,732	2,336	2,371	2,273	2,520	43,168	26
3,646	3,040	2,927	2,780	3,162	2,759	2,305	34,684	27
3,374	2,939	3,496	3,559	4,627	4,368	3,950	41,075	28
1,528	1,396	1,859	2,265	3,078	3,407	2,772	24,146	29
1,799	1,895	2,427	2,616	3,176	2,791	2,302	26,450	30
1,498	1,213	1,807	2,196	2,464	2,460	2,148	19,569	31
2,247	1,539	2,119	2,536	2,777	2,855	2,731	26,368	32
3,470	3,501	5,297	7,322	8,272	6,398	4,612	54,741	33
2,461	2,185	2,543	2,520	3,110	2,740	2,794	28,788	34
1,903	1,859	2,302	2,285	2,273	2,117	2,231	23,498	35
1,372	1,750	1,826	1,785	2,338	2,778	2,349	22,046	36
2,869	2,159	2,182	1,803	1,836	2,033	1,779	25,830	37
3,270	3,082	3,146	2,625	2,813	2,771	2,949	35,367	38
2,702	2,532	2,658	2,178	2,799	2,749	3,161	30,117	39
4,860	4,861	5,990	5,986	7,664	6,833	6,006	65,339	40
2,796	2,742	3,506	3,108	4,053	3,792	3,645	37,568	41
2,810	3,473	4,413	5,170	6,028	4,223	3,448	41,336	42
1,492	2,503	3,183	3,361	3,713	2,794	2,191	27,158	43
1,399	2,348	2,821	2,305	4,229	2,155	2,140	23,818	44
2,027	2,049	3,060	3,149	2,681	2,524	2,283	28,225	45
2,553	2,624	3,126	3,983	4,093	3,522	2,835	35,070	46
1,135	998	1,217	1,391	1,781	1,687	1,410	14,624	47
1,115	870	1,185	1,423	1,515	1,398	1,175	12,631	48
680	1,104	1,846	1,403	1,565	1,275	1,029	11,883	49
112,192	102,030	124,430	129,217	147,492	133,346	122,735	1,372,269	
2·54	2·31	2·82	2·93	3·34	3·02	2·78	31·11	

3.—*Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								Injur		
								Suicide.		
Number.	Division.	District.	Population according to census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Male.	Female.	Wounding or accidents.
		A.—Districts.								
1	Kumaun ...	Kumaun	493,641	6,964	81	6,154	2,952	5	7	177
2		Garhwál	345,629	109	1	4,656	3,610	7	20	179
3		Tarái	192,326	1,120	79	8,937	505	1	...	54
4	Rohilkhand,	Bijnor	629,053	35	333	15,127	926	6	13	150
5		Moradabad	988,924	2,454	295	30,250	1,771	8	11	240
6		Bareilly	914,758	2,579	225	21,363	1,619	14	23	323
7		Pilibhít	421,880	196	143	12,276	74	11	8	150
8		Sháhjahánpur ...	771,495	402	355	19,152	498	29	97	320
9		Budaun	858,166	349	1,260	20,950	458	13	34	259
10	Sitapur ...	Kheri	831,922	1,578	680	18,564	68	11	30	190
11		Sitapur	918,833	439	4,589	18,592	278	44	60	308
12		Hardoi	922,192	121	7,479	18,594	227	50	90	339
13	Meerut ...	Dehra Dún	125,111	....	6	1,902	827	2	2	20
14		Saháranpur	839,229	3	48	23,651	1,179	6	12	234
15		Muzaffarnagar ...	713,881	47	85	21,216	399	2	14	209
16		Meerut	1,213,605	479	44	39,648	326	23	59	292
17		Bulandshahr... ...	844,716	475	213	27,109	567	12	41	199
18		Aligarh	897,159	2,273	74	27,241	2,046	24	49	277
19	Agra ...	Etah	711,634	235	64	19,209	149	17	67	212
20		Muttra	574,931	610	53	17,721	714	8	32	233
21		Farukhabad	805,647	27	533	22,332	325	18	114	347
22		Mainpuri	766,654	289	146	18,509	76	9	68	283
23		Agra	820,539	1,896	85	22,549	1,231	16	92	327
24		Etáwah	687,650	98	1,210	17,825	329	11	44	276
25	Lucknow ...	Lucknow	457,051	402	1,953	10,485	282	13	18	184
26		Bara Banki	1,000,261	615	5,479	19,437	369	15	23	388
27		Unao	899,069	377	6,215	22,431	589	12	32	451
28	Allahabad,	Cawnpore	1,052,515	92	55	27,171	879	23	67	501
29		Fatehpur	662,417	53	205	19,223	777	10	50	312
30		Jaunpur	1,166,813	496	186	22,247	60	15	72	519
31		Hamírpur	492,858	18	83	13,532	2,892	15	69	252
32		Bánda	670,912	42	904	19,909	1,254	15	44	287
33		Allahabad	1,323,768	1,726	2,207	40,646	1,581	26	49	628
34	Rae Bareli,	Rae Bareli	924,592	106	2,622	21,584	103	20	50	353
35		Sultánpur	957,912	21	644	17,436	655	25	53	449
36		Partábgarh	847,047	246	662	9,244	1,414	15	55	442
37	Fyzabad ...	Bahraich	856,050	171	872	17,325	78	9	12	331
38		Gonda	1,244,372	911	1,201	25,933	85	7	18	419
39		Fyzabad	995,159	1,065	1,661	19,509	713	14	34	459
40	Benares ...	Gorakhpur	2,547,483	4,010	600	25,448	7,023	12	60	1,012
41		Basti	1,619,020	2,154	72	28,554	214	4	25	607
42		Azamgarh	1,558,024	3,052	141	29,269	1,754	17	138	739
43		Gházipur	970,867	1,950	230	22,039	259	8	60	412
44		Ballia	876,348	1,961	88	17,774	128	4	37	384
45		Benares	672,134	808	100	15,407	572	10	40	378
46		Mirzapur	1,038,910	933	567	25,921	681	9	46	446
47	Jhánsi ...	Jalaun	380,040	37	119	9,169	1,215	16	57	175
48		Jhánsi	310,400	37	164	7,590	1,584	16	55	175
49		Lalitpur	238,474	1,151	19	4,183	2,116	15	13	107
		Total of Districts ...	41,052,076	45,212	45,130	944,993	48,431	692	2,164	16,014

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1889.

		10	11	12								13
RIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total Injuries.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes. For the year.	From all causes. Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
58	247	2,247	18,645	14·10	0·17	12·47	6·00	0·50	4·55	37·77	2.353	1
23	229	175	8,780	0·31	...	13·47	10·44	0·66	0·50	25·40	23·98	2
31	86	95	10,822	5·82	0·41	46·47	2·62	0·44	0·49	56·27	51·74	3
144	313	1,413	18,147	0·05	0·53	24·04	1·47	0·49	2·24	28·84	34·62	4
119	378	1,247	36,395	2·48	6·30	30·58	1·79	0·38	1·26	36·80	49·59	5
215	575	570	26,931	2·82	0·24	23·35	1·76	0·62	0·62	29·44	38·64	6
65	240	169	13,098	0·46	0·34	29·09	0·17	0·57	0·40	31·04	34·13	7
156	602	2,507	23,516	0·52	0·46	24·82	0·64	0·78	3·25	30·48	38·18	8
91	397	569	23,983	0·40	1·46	24·41	0·53	0·46	0·66	27·94	41·71	9
115	336	2,173	23,399	1·89	0·81	22·31	0·08	0·40	2·61	28·12	28·01	10
151	573	6,357	30,82[illegible]	0·47	4·99	20·23	0·30	0·62	6·92	33·55	30·08	11
221	700	2,816	29,937	0·13	8·11	20·16	0·24	0·75	3·05	32·46	31·60	12
10	34	50	2,819	...	0·05	15·18	6·61	0·27	0·40	22·53	20·99	13
38	290	103	25,274	...	0·06	28·18	1·40	0·34	0·12	30·11	39·19	14
38	263	150	22,160	0·06	0·12	29·72	0·55	0·36	0·21	31·04	35·45	15
47	421	289	41,207	0·39	0·04	32·67	0·26	0·34	0·23	33·95	41·64	16
43	295	362	29,021	0·56	0·25	32·09	0·67	0·34	0·43	34·35	41·77	17
60	410	916	32,960	2·53	0·09	30·37	2·28	0·45	1·02	36·74	35·93	18
51	347	3,895	23,899	0·33	0·09	26·99	0·21	0·48	5·47	33·58	35·77	19
53	326	442	19,866	1·06	0·09	30·82	1·24	0·56	0·76	34·55	28·17	20
86	565	1,077	24,859	0·03	0·66	27·71	0·40	0·70	1·33	30·85	39·82	21
91	451	454	19,925	0·38	0·19	24·14	0·10	0·58	0·59	26·00	30·21	22
79	514	2,534	28,809	2·31	0·10	27·48	1·50	0·62	3·08	35·11	33·43	23
83	414	1,596	21,472	0·14	1·76	25·92	0·47	0·60	2·32	31·22	34·24	24
47	262	3,808	17,192	0·88	4·27	22·94	0·61	0·57	8·33	37·61	33·55	25
159	585	15,576	42,061	0·61	5·47	19·43	0·36	0·58	15·57	42·05	31·99	26
120	615	4,457	34,684	0·42	6·91	24·95	0·65	0·68	4·95	38·57	34·24	27
147	738	5,748	34,683	0·09	0·05	25·81	0·83	0·70	5·46	32·95	42·30	28
158	530	2,870	23,658	0·08	0·30	29·01	1·17	0·80	4·33	35·71	37·75	29
233	839	1,499	25,327	0·42	0·16	19·06	0·05	0·72	1·28	21·70	24·49	30
125	461	2,122	19,108	0·04	0·17	27·45	5·86	0·93	4·30	38·76	45·08	31
234	580	2,766	25,455	0·06	1·34	29·67	1·87	0·86	4·12	37·94	32·50	32
225	928	3,581	50,669	1·30	1·66	30·70	1·19	0·70	2·70	38·27	24·97	33
97	520	3,144	28,079	0·11	2·83	23·34	0·11	0·56	3·40	30·36	31·81	34
249	776	3,966	23,498	0·02	0·67	18·20	0·68	0·81	4·14	24·53	30·56	35
116	628	9,852	22,046	0·29	0·78	10·91	1·67	0·74	11·63	26·02	32·66	36
198	550	6,295	25,291	0·20	1·01	20·24	0·08	0·64	7·35	29·54	29·96	37
317	761	5,794	34,635	0·73	0·96	20·84	0·07	0·61	4·65	27·87	33·04	38
203	710	2,514	26,172	1·07	1·67	19·61	0·71	0·71	2·52	26·29	27·49	39
657	1,741	24,858	63,680	1·57	0·23	9·99	2·75	0·68	9·75	24·99	25·70	40
275	911	5,445	37,350	1·33	0·04	17·63	0·13	0·56	3·36	23·06	29·50	41
343	1,237	4,442	39,895	1·95	0·09	18·78	1·12	0·79	2·85	25·60	27·01	42
143	623	980	26,081	2·00	0·23	22·70	0·26	0·64	1·01	26·86	27·41	43
173	598	1,336	21,885	2·24	0·10	20·28	0·14	0·68	1·52	24·97	21·57	44
149	577	2,078	19,542	1·20	0·14	22·92	0·85	0·85	3·09	29·07	29·32	45
240	741	3,399	32,242	0·89	0·54	24·95	0·65	0·71	3·27	31·03	28·01	46
65	313	2,625	13,478	0·09	0·31	24·12	3·19	0·82	6·90	35·47	44·07	47
83	329	2,217	11,921	0·12	0·52	24·45	5·10	1·06	7·14	38·40	44·46	48
51	186	3,363	11,018	4·82	0·08	17·54	8·87	0·78	14·10	46·20	36·78	49
6,875	25,745	156,941	1,266,452	1·10	1·10	23·02	1·18	0·62	3·82	30·85	32·87	

3.—*Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
										Inju
								Suicide.		
Number.	District.	Town.	Population according to census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Male.	Female.	Wounding or accidents.
		B.—Towns.								
1	Kumaun ...	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Garhwal ...	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Tarai ...	Káshipur	14,667	25	4	441	170	...	...	4
4	Bijnor ...	Nagina	20,503	...	4	418	6	1	...	6
5		Najíbabad ...	17,750	...	9	476	27	...	...	3
6		Bijnor	15,147	...	27	256	56	...	...	...
7		Sherkot	15,087	...	2	262	9	...	2	1
8		Chandpur ...	11,182	...	...	140	22	...	...	1
9		Kiratpur	12,728	...	...	281	3	...	...	5
10	Moradabad ...	Moradabad ...	67,387	215	8	1,347	308	3	...	24
11		Sambhal	35,196	3	4	504	96	...	1	4
12		Amroha	36,145	42	4	563	130	...	...	2
13		Chandausi... ...	27,521	...	...	540	40	...	...	1
14	Bareilly ...	Bareilly	103,160	105	10	2,694	195	4	2	28
15		Aonla	13,018	9	...	242	25	...	...	2
16	Pilibhit ...	Pilibhít	29,721	111	4	751	78	1	...	6
17	Sháhjahanpur	Tilhar	15,559	...	2	402	7	2	1	4
18		Sháhjahánpur ...	69,892	...	45	423	139	...	1	24
19	Budaun ...	Budaun	33,680	...	237	502	142	...	...	17
20		Sahaswan	14,605	...	32	196	46	1	...	6
21	Kheri ...	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Sitapur ...	Khairabad... ...	14,217	...	91	297	8	...	1	1
23		Laharpur	10,437	1	34	152	1	...	1	6
24		Sitapur	14,764	...	3	257	6	...	...	3
25	Hardoi ...	Shahabad	18,510	1	11	502	16	...	1	4
26		Sandila	14,865	...	253	401	10	...	...	6
27		Mallawan	10,970	...	128	257	14	...	...	2
28		Bilgrám	11,867	7	103	237	5	...	...	13
29		Hardoi	10,026	1	66	196	68	2	2	9
30	Dehra Dun ...	Dehra Dún ...	18,959	...	...	289	81	...	...	3
31	Saharanpur...	Jwalapur	20,527	10	...	527	27	...	2	16
32		Saháranpur ...	59,194	35	1	1,779	523	1	...	24
33		Deoband	22,116	...	...	706	18	...	1	2
34		Gangoh	12,089	...	...	360	5	...	...	2
35		Roorkee	12,818	...	...	336	27	1	...	11
36		Manglaur	13,571	...	...	345	8	...	...	2
37	Muzaffar-nagar.	Kairana	18,374	...	1	554	14	...	...	1
38		Kandhla	11,109	...	...	376	6	...	...	5
39		Muzaffarnagar ...	15,080	...	1	574	1	1	1	...
40	Meerut ...	Meerut	60,948	5	2	1,616	179	...	...	...
41		Hapur	13,212	...	...	416	20	1	...	13
42		Sardhana	13,313	48	...	576	3	...	1	...
43		Ghaziabad ...	12,059	1	...	260	...	...	...	3
44	Bulandshahr.	Khurja	27,190	32	2	529	76	...	...	4
45		Sikandrabad ...	16,479	3	1	464	78	1	...	5
46		Bulandshahr ...	15,410	27	2	430	127	1	1	3
47		Shikárpur	10,708	...	...	372	...	...	...	1
48		Jahangírabad ...	10,319	1	4	309	40	...	...	1
49	Aligarh ...	Aligarh or Koil ...	62,443	48	109	1,698	387	2	1	16
50		Háthras	34,932	54	20	989	171	1	2	7
51		Atrauli	14,482	...	45	501	40	...	...	3
52		Sikandra Rao ...	12,171	27	...	335	1	...	...	...
53	Etah ...	Kásganj	16,535	11	1	525	16	...	1	3
54		Soron	12,745	3	3	300	7	...	...	4
55		Jalesar	15,609	10	...	441	5	...	...	3
56	Muttra ...	Muttra	53,867	146	77	1,371	457	2	...	32
57		Brindaban... ...	21,467	44	10	1,035	74	...	...	18
58		Kosi	11,231	...	...	326	40	...	...	7
59		Mahaban	10,194	14	2	316	6	...	...	3

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1889—(continued).

		10	11	12								13
RIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
										From all causes.		
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1	5	5	650	1·70	0·27	30·06	11·59	0·34	0·34	44·31	42·62	3
2	9	27	464	...	0·19	20·38	0·29	0·44	1·31	22·63	36·63	4
...	3	24	539	...	0·50	26·82	1·52	0·16	1·35	30·36	34·78	5
1	1	22	362	...	1·78	16·90	3·69	0·06	1·45	23·89	26·74	6
5	8	7	288	...	0·13	17·36	0·59	0·55	0·46	19·08	24·05	7
1	2	43	207	...	...	12·52	1·96	0·17	3·84	18·51	31·83	8
4	9	16	309	...	...	22·08	0·23	0·70	1·25	24·28	30·38	9
2	29	355	2,262	3·19	0·11	19·99	4·57	0·43	5·26	33·56	43·68	10
2	7	185	799	0·09	0·11	14·32	2·72	0·19	5·25	22·70	55·86	11
...	2	213	954	1·16	0·11	15·57	3·59	0·05	5·89	26·39	39·95	12
3	4	20	604	...	...	19·62	1·45	0·14	0·72	21·94	44·05	13
4	38	10	3,052	1·01	0·09	26·11	1·89	0·37	0·09	29·58	41·77	14
...	2	32	310	0·69	...	18·58	1·92	0·15	2·45	23·81	28·37	15
6	13	87	1,044	3·73	0·13	25·26	2·62	0·43	2·92	35·12	32·14	16
4	11	23	445	...	0·12	25·83	0·45	0·70	1·48	28·60	43·54	17
10	35	304	946	...	0·64	6·05	1·98	0·50	4·35	13·53	28·65	18
1	18	210	1,109	...	7·03	14·90	4·21	0·53	6·23	32·92	30·75	19
2	9	217	500	...	2·19	13·42	3·14	0·61	14·85	34·23	51·32	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
2	4	105	505	...	6·40	20·90	0·56	0·28	7·38	35·52	40·72	22
4	11	13	212	0·09	3·25	14·56	0·09	1·05	1·24	20·31	24·06	23
...	3	74	343	...	0·20	17·40	0·40	0·20	5·01	23·23	35·96	24
8	13	97	640	0·05	0·59	27·12	0·86	0·72	5·24	34·57	37·71	25
1	7	135	806	...	17·02	26·98	0·67	0·47	9·08	54·22	37·46	26
1	3	48	450	...	11·66	23·43	1·28	0·27	4·37	41·02	29·02	27
...	13	55	420	0·63	9·30	21·41	0·45	1·17	4·97	37·95	33·03	28
1	14	40	385	0·09	6·58	19·59	6·78	1·39	3·98	38·40	26·66	29
...	3	1	374	...	...	15·24	4·27	0·16	0·05	19·72	29·25	30
3	21	1	586	0·48	...	25·67	1·31	1·02	0·04	28·54	37·29	31
...	25	11	2,374	0·59	0·01	30·05	8·83	0·42	0·18	40·10	45·68	32
...	3	...	727	...	...	31·92	0·81	0·13	...	32·87	59·74	33
...	2	...	367	...	...	29·77	0·41	0·18	...	30·35	42·72	34
...	12	8	383	...	...	26·21	2·10	0·93	0·62	29·88	37·10	35
...	2	4	359	...	...	25·42	0·59	0·14	0·29	26·45	35·95	36
...	1	3	573	...	0·05	30·14	0·76	0·05	0·16	31·18	43·45	37
...	5	...	387	...	...	33·84	0·54	0·45	...	34·83	45·45	38
...	2	6	584	...	0·06	38·06	0·06	0·13	0·39	38·72	33·36	39
...	13	138	1,953	0·08	0·03	26·51	2·93	0·21	2·26	32·04	34·19	40
1	8	8	452	...	...	31·48	1·51	0·60	0·60	34·21	38·65	41
...	1	...	628	3·60	...	43·26	0·22	0·07	...	47·17	47·31	42
...	3	...	264	0·08	...	21·56	...	0·24	...	21·89	27·44	43
1	5	58	702	1·17	0·07	19·45	2·79	0·18	2·13	25·81	51·59	44
2	8	95	649	0·18	0·06	28·15	4·73	0·48	5·76	39·38	64·02	45
...	5	24	615	1·75	0·12	27·90	8·24	0·32	1·55	39·90	51·11	46
...	1	...	373	...	...	34·73	...	0·09	...	34·83	36·88	47
1	2	28	384	0·09	0·38	29·95	3·87	0·19	2·71	37·21	36·26	48
2	21	647	2,910	0·77	1·74	27·19	6·19	0·33	10·36	46·60	60·53	49
1	11	54	1,299	1·54	0·57	28·31	4·89	0·31	1·54	37·18	29·00	50
1	4	93	683	...	3·10	34·59	2·76	0·27	6·42	47·16	49·38	51
2	2	3	368	2·21	...	27·52	0·08	0·16	0·24	30·23	42·65	52
...	4	76	633	0·66	0·06	31·75	0·96	0·24	4·59	38·28	44·13	53
1	5	86	404	0·23	0·23	23·53	0·55	0·39	6·74	31·69	43·43	54
1	4	131	591	0·64	...	28·25	0·32	0·25	8·39	37·86	41·84	55
2	36	500	2,587	2·71	1·42	25·45	8·48	0·66	9·28	48·02	53·66	56
3	21	216	1,400	2·05	0·46	48·21	3·44	0·97	10·06	65·21	71·25	57
1	8	47	421	...	...	29·02	3·56	0·71	4·18	37·48	46·04	58
1	4	4	346	1·37	0·19	30·99	0·59	0·39	0·39	33·94	20·98	59

3.—*Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Number.	District.	Town.	Population according to census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries: *Suicide.* Male.	Injuries: *Suicide.* Female.	Injuries: Wounding or accidents.
		B.—Towns.								
60	Farukhabad	Farukhabad and Fatehgarh.	74,872	...	52	2,083	188	4	2	40
61	Farukhabad	Kanauj ...	16,646	...	6	287	...	...	2	7
62	Farukhabad	Kaimganj ...	10,443	...	...	389	2	...	...	4
63	Mainpuri	Mainpuri ...	22,736	...	4	701	6	1	2	8
64	Mainpuri	Shikohabad ...	11,826	1	...	404	2	1	2	4
65	Agra	Agra ...	138,094	103	44	2,975	225	5	5	33
66	Agra	Firozabad ...	16,023	67	3	403	83	...	...	1
67	Etawah	Etáwah ...	34,721	1	234	904	74	1	2	17
68	Lucknow	Lucknow ...	239,773	98	431	6,441	480	4	6	76
69	Bara Banki	Nawábganj ...	15,133	39	19	271	36	...	...	6
70	Bara Banki	Rudauli ...	11,394	3	62	265	50	...	...	1
71	Unao	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
72	Cawnpore	Cawnpore ...	128,881	74	14	5,145	58	1	2	37
73	Fatehpur	Fatehpur ...	21,328	...	2	382	28	...	...	4
74	Jaunpur	Jaunpur ...	42,845	13	10	968	15	...	...	18
75	Hamirpur	Ráth ...	14,479	...	...	295	83	...	...	4
76	Banda	Bánda ...	27,696	...	38	545	79	4	4	9
77	Allahabad	Allahabad ...	150,338	91	44	3,146	79	5	8	69
78	Rae Bareli	Rae Bareli ...	16,269	...	51	299	7	...	...	6
79	Rae Bareli	Jais ...	11,044	...	5	201	4	...	...	1
80	Sultanpur	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	Partabgarh	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	Bahraich	Bahraich ...	21,998	1	4	420	20	...	1	9
83	Gonda	Gonda ...	13,743	18	...	243	7	1	...	5
84	Gonda	Balrámpur ...	12,811	...	21	278	9	...	...	6
85	Fyzabad	Fyzabad and Ajudhya.	66,306	106	97	1,413	372	1	...	26
86	Fyzabad	Tánda ...	19,954	155	43	554	90	...	1	15
87	Gorakhpur	Barhaj ...	11,715	50	...	158	59	...	...	4
88	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur ...	57,922	194	5	1,041	69	...	...	15
89	Basti	Mindhawal ...	11,592	...	...	175	1	...	...	1
90	Azamgarh	Mubarikpur ...	13,157	27	...	284	26	...	3	3
91	Azamgarh	Azamgarh ...	18,528	190	2	349	6	...	...	5
92	Azamgarh	Mau ...	14,945	59	...	270	75	...	1	5
93	Ghazipur	Gházipur ...	43,232	108	10	684	208	1	...	5
94	Ballia	Ballia ...	15,320	33	1	283	10	...	...	11
95	Ballia	Sahtawar ...	11,024	25	...	621	4	...	1	10
96	Ballia	Rasra ...	11,224	82	...	271	1	...	...	1
97	Ballia	Badagaon or Firezpur,	10,847	71	4	280	15	...	...	8
98	Benares	Benares ...	208,691	255	446	5,246	1,005	10	3	107
99	Benares	Ramnagar ...	11,859	20	8	321	14	...	...	3
100	Mirzapur	Mirzapur ...	85,362	43	84	1,888	98	3	...	23
101	Mirzapur	Chunár ...	12,524	9	5	288	1	...	...	3
102	Jalaun	Kálpi ...	14,306	...	...	224	42	1	3	5
103	Jalaun	Kunch ...	13,739	...	2	256	92	...	5	9
104	Jalaun	Jalaun ...	10,057	...	...	213	15	2	2	1
105	Jhansi	Mau-Ránipur ...	22,827	12	...	416	90	1	2	9
106	Lalitpur	Lalitpur ...	10,614	290	...	263	124	1	...	4
		Total of Towns ...	3,055,793	3,282	3,113	73,935	8,016	72	79	1,018
		Total for the Province,	44,107,869	48,494	48,243	1,018,928	56,447	764	2,243	17,032

DEATHS.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1889—(concluded).

		10	11	12								13
BIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	*From all causes.* For the year.	*From all causes.* Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
2	48	585	2,956	...	0·69	27·82	2·51	0·64	7·81	39·48	37·34	60
1	10	10	313	...	0·36	17·24	...	0·60	0·60	18·80	26·51	61
2	6	6	403	...	...	37·25	0·19	0·57	0·57	38·59	47·62	62
1	12	63	786	...	0·17	30·83	0·26	0·52	2·77	34·57	43·36	63
...	7	...	414	0·09	...	34·16	0·17	0·59	...	35·00	43·79	64
...	43	663	4,053	0·74	0·32	21·54	1·63	0·31	4·80	29·35	35·10	65
1	2	51	609	4·18	0·18	25·15	5·18	0·12	3·18	38·00	31·11	66
5	25	422	1,660	0·02	6·74	26·05	2·13	0·72	12·15	47·80	37·61	67
13	99	2,602	10,151	0·40	1·79	26·86	2·00	0·41	10·85	42·32	45·38	68
...	6	106	477	2·57	1·26	17·91	2·37	0·39	7·00	31·52	34·12	69
1	2	248	630	0·26	5·44	23·25	4·38	0·17	21·76	55·29	36·84	70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
...	40	1,061	6,392	0·57	0·11	39·92	0·45	0·31	8·23	49·60	50·18	72
1	5	71	488	...	0·09	17·91	1·31	0·23	3·32	22·88	36·64	73
6	24	93	1,123	0·30	0·23	22·59	0·35	0·56	2·17	26·21	30·16	74
1	5	78	461	...	...	20·37	5·73	0·34	5·38	31·83	45·71	75
2	19	232	913	...	1·37	19·68	2·85	0·68	8·37	32·95	34·59	76
5	87	625	4,072	0·60	0·29	20·92	0·52	0·57	4·15	27·08	27·76	77
...	6	47	410	...	3·13	18·37	0·43	0·36	2·89	25·20	32·89	78
2	3	86	299	...	0·45	18·19	0·36	0·27	7·78	27·07	37·13	79
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
3	13	81	539	0·04	0·18	19·09	0·91	0·60	3·68	24·53	33·15	82
3	9	33	310	1·30	...	17·67	0·51	0·65	2·40	22·55	31·25	83
1	7	57	372	...	1·64	21·70	0·70	0·54	4·45	29·03	36·30	84
8	35	872	2,895	1·59	1·46	21·31	5·61	0·52	13·15	43·66	51·74	85
4	20	188	1,050	7·76	2·15	27·76	4·51	1·00	9·42	52·62	49·07	86
1	5	157	429	4·27	...	13·48	5·03	0·42	13·40	36·62	32·38	87
8	23	398	1,730	3·34	0·08	17·97	1·19	0·39	6·87	29·66	25·99	88
2	3	39	218	...	...	15·09	0·09	0·26	3·36	18·80	25·58	89
2	8	41	386	2·05	...	21·58	1·97	0·60	3·12	29·33	35·32	90
...	5	19	571	10·25	0·10	18·83	0·32	0·27	1·02	30·81	24·40	91
5	11	69	484	3·94	...	18·06	5·01	0·73	4·61	32·38	32·22	92
...	6	61	1,077	2·49	0·23	15·82	4·81	0·13	1·41	24·91	34·21	93
3	14	27	373	2·48	0·06	18·47	0·65	0·91	1·76	24·34	21·10	94
7	18	28	696	2·26	...	56·33	0·36	1·63	2·54	63·13	54·02	95
...	1	36	391	7·30	...	24·14	0·09	0·09	3·20	34·83	21·34	96
4	12	91	473	6·54	0·37	25·81	1·38	1·10	8·38	43·60	27·04	97
5	125	1,200	8,277	1·22	2·13	25·13	4·81	0·59	5·75	39·66	33·79	98
1	4	39	406	1·68	0·67	27·07	1·18	0·33	3·29	34·23	33·25	99
3	29	354	2,496	0·50	0·98	22·11	1·14	0·33	4·14	29·24	33·85	100
2	5	24	332	0·71	0·39	23·00	0·08	0·39	1·91	26·50	33·90	101
2	11	141	418	...	...	15·66	2·93	0·76	9·85	29·22	44·31	102
2	16	96	462	...	0·14	18·63	6·69	1·16	7·00	33·62	45·02	103
1	6	32	266	...	...	21·17	1·49	0·60	3·18	26·44	38·41	104
3	15	177	710	0·52	...	18·22	3·94	0·65	7·75	31·10	44·22	105
1	6	182	865	27·32	...	24·77	11·68	0·56	17·14	81·48	42·41	106
202	1,371	16,100	105,817	1·07	1·02	24·19	2·62	0·45	5·27	34·62	39·20	
7,077	27,116	173,041	1,372,269	1·09	1·09	23·10	1·28	0·61	3·92	31·11	32·35	

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—Hospitals.

1.—*Statement showing the number of Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1889.

1	2		3	4	5
Dispensaries.	Number open on 31st December 1888.		Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open on the last day of the year.
1st class—State	North-Western Provinces	2	...	...	2
	Oudh	...	...	...	...
	Total	2	...	...	2
2nd class—Local Funds	North-Western Provinces	164	8	...	172
	Oudh	58	3	...	61
	Total	222	11	...	233
3rd class—Private aided	North-Western Provinces	12	1	...	13
	Oudh	12	1	...	13
	Total	24	2	...	26
3rd class—State aided, Branch	North-Western Provinces	12	2	1	14
	Oudh	2	3	...	4
	Total	14	5	1	18
	Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh	262	18	1	279

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

2.—Abstract Return of principal Diseases in the Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1889.

Name of disease.		Total number of persons treated, in-door and out-door.	IN-DOOR AND OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.										
			NUMBER OF PATIENTS.						SURGICAL OPERATIONS.				
			In-door.					*Out-door.*					
			Total treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Total treated.	Major.	Minor.	Cured or relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.
GROUP A	1. Small-pox	331											
	2. Cholera	4,146											
	3. Dysentery	64,115											
	4. Malarial fevers	458,785											
	5. Primary syphilis	17,178											
	6. Secondary ditto	21,826											
	7. Gonorrhœa	21,649											
GROUP B	8. Scurvy	1,289											
	9. Worms	28,597											
GROUP C	10. Debility	23,567											
GROUP D	11. Rheumatic affections	113,782											
	12. Tubercular	6,116											
	13. Leprosy	6,018											
	14. All other general diseases	61,659											
	15. Diseases of the nervous system	59,158											
	16. Ditto eye	198,014											
	17. Ditto ear	114,789											
	18. Ditto nose	14,636											
	19. Ditto circulatory system	3,976	51,705	31,478	9,051	6,086	3,040	2,588,388	17,835	118,617	15,606	1,100	293	836
	20. Lungs (diseases of)	35,246											
	21. Other diseases of the respiratory system	139,835											
	22. Diarrhœa	58,720											
	23. Dyspepsia	98,577											
	24. Diseases of the liver	8,992											
LOCAL DISEASES	25. Other diseases of the digestive system	174,230											
	26. Goitre	36,488											
	27. Spleen (diseases of)	46,931											
	28. Diseases of the lymphatic system	16,195											
	29. Ditto urinary ditto	12,622											
	30. Ditto generative ditto	28,487											
	31. Ditto organs of locomotion	15,960											
	32. Ditto connective tissue	112,166											
	33. Ditto skin	354,825											
	34. Ulcers	205,824											
	35. Poisons	5,002											
	36. General injuries	3,863											
	37. Local ditto	66,497											
	Total	2,640,093	51,705	31,478	9,051	6,086	3,040	2,588,388	17,835	118,617	15,606	1,100	293	836

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

3.—*Abstract Statement showing the Classes and Sexes of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1889.

TOTAL TREATED DURING THE YEAR.				CLASS.					DAILY ATTENDANCE.							
									Average number.				*Ratio per cent. of*			
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Hindus.	Musalmáns.	Other classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1,496,074	513,254	630,765	2,640,093	887	5,698	1,660,687	889,592	83,229	10,019·36	3,521·24	4,291·95	17,832·55	56·18	19·75	24·07	100

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

4.—*Statement showing the current Income and Expenditure of the Civil Dispensaries and Hospitals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1889.

1	2														
	INCOME.														
	a.	*b.*							*c.*	*c½.*	*d.*	*d½.*	*e.*		*f.*
Provinces.		*From Government.*											*Subscriptions.*		
	Cash balance on 1st January.	As salaries.	As registers and forms.	As European medicines.	For diet of police cases.	Sale of medicines.	Special allowance given by Government.	Total.	From Local or other Funds.	From Municipal Funds.	Interest on Investment.	Sale of Securities or withdrawal of Deposits.	From Europeans.	From Natives.	Total Income.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	1,25,605 9 11	2,01,761 6 3	2,261 7 0	42,433 3 1	2,210 1 5	55 5 6	3,184 10 1	2,51,906 1 4	90,666 6 1	41,493 10 8	34,778 9 7	700 0 0	9,723 6 3	55,655 3 6	6,10,528 15 4

1	3								4	5	6
	EXPENDITURE.										
	a.	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*e.*	*f.*	*g.*	*h.*			
Provinces.	On establishment.	On bazaar medicines.	On European medicines, whether from Government stores or purchased.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges.	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total Expenditure during the year.	Cash balance on 31st December.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	2,86,953 1 11	17,551 3 11	62,420 0 3	34,387 15 10	55,319 15 1	22,427 13 2	2,000 0 0	4,81,060 2 2	1,29,468 13 2	0 1 2¾	53·40

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

C.—VACCINATION.

1.—*Statement showing particulars of Vaccination in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1889-90.

Number.	Circles and Districts.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.		RE-VACCINATION.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of operations during the year.
				Total.	*Successful.* Total of all ages.	Total.	Successful.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									Rs. a. p.
1	Dehra Dún ...	3	4,089	4,089	3,763	...	...	26·11	14.540 3 0
2	Saháranpur ...	21	29,278	29,278	27,376	...	...	27·94	2,748 0 0
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	15	20,110	20,110	18,323	...	...	24·15	1,952 0 0
4	Meerut ...	28	34,599	34,583	31,524	16	7	24·01	4,398 4 0
5	Bulandshahr ...	17	22,799	22,766	21,018	33	22	22·75	2,220 0 0
6	Aligarh ...	22	26,986	26,986	25,213	...	...	24·68	2,940 0 0
7	Native State (Tehri-Garhwál).	4	8,122	8,122	7,486	...	...	No data.	660 0 0
8	Muttra ...	14	17,987	17,927	15,514	60	38	23·15	2,028 0 0
9	Agra ...	20	24,760	24,727	21,652	33	15	22·23	4,000 12 0
10	Farukhabad ...	12	15,973	15,868	13,822	105	32	15·26	1,712 0 0
11	Mainpuri ...	9	15,275	15,275	13,075	...	...	16·31	1,328 0 0
12	Etáwah ...	12	16,045	16,037	13,626	8	2	18·86	1,640 0 0
13	Etah ...	11	13,557	13,530	11,724	27	8	15·50	1,620 0 0
	Total of 1st Circle ...	188	249,580	249,298	224,116	282	124	22·48	41,787 3 0
14	Kumaun Hills ...	11	17,830	15,680	14.628	2,150	527	30·70	15,537 5 4
15	Tarái Parganas ...	8	6,944	6,867	6,039	77	47	29·40	1,135 0 0
16	Kumaun Bhábar ...	4	6,001	5,409	5,177	592	269	No data.	420 0 0
17	Bijnor ...	18	25,686	25,583	22,796	103	48	31·66	2,142 0 0
18	Moradabad ...	21	26,796	26,690	24,351	106	50	21·12	3,464 4 0
19	Budaun ...	16	18,287	18,227	16,255	60	20	17·95	1,885 0 0
20	Bareilly ...	18	21,017	20,935	18,991	82	29	18·44	2,000 0 0
21	Pilibhít ...	8	9,518	9,507	8,746	11	6	19·38	1,053 8 0
22	Sháhjahánpur ...	12	16,668	16,477	14,362	191	72	16·84	1,568 0 0
23	Lucknow ...	16	10,756	10,452	7,912	304	227	11·68	4,118 15 0
24	Unao ...	8	6,125	6,116	4,954	9	5	5·51	898 0 0
25	Bara Banki ...	17	11,405	11,282	7,437	123	42	7·28	1,420 0 0
26	Sitapur ...	8	4,119	4,066	2,818	53	10	2·95	902 0 0
27	Hardoi ...	15	20,955	20,670	16,284	285	175	18·13	1,523 0 0
28	Kheri ...	8	3,969	3,958	3,156	11	2	3·79	797 8 0
29	Fyzabad ...	11	6,878	6,737	5,614	141	71	5·25	1,289 0 0
30	Bahraich ...	11	8,535	8,533	6,830	2	...	7·77	1,319 0 0
31	Gonda ...	10	4,999	4,892	4,201	107	46	3·34	936 0 0
32	Rae Bareli ...	9	5,957	5,952	4,867	5	5	5·11	1,105 0 0
33	Sultanpur ...	18	10,882	10,865	8,903	17	7	9·30	1,212 0 0
34	Partabgarh ...	7	4,599	4,555	3,518	44	21	4·17	786 0 0
	Total of 2nd Circle ...	254	2,47,926	243,453	207,839	4,473	1,679	12·17	45,511 8 4
35	Cawnpore ...	22	25,314	25,113	22,161	201	129	18·86	2,771 12 0
36	Fatehpur ...	14	12,021	12,021	11,327	...	...	16·56	1,784 0 0
37	Bánda ...	17	13,834	13,827	11,872	7	5	17·00	2,084 10 3
38	Allahabad ...	26	23,965	23,774	21,193	191	98	14·44	11,162 15 8
39	Hamírpur ...	12	15,169	15,123	13,831	46	40	27·34	1,645 13 9
40	Jaunpur ...	11	12,273	12,167	11,025	106	59	9·16	1,635 0 3
41	Gorakhpur ...	31	46,847	46,729	42,814	118	63	16·38	3,557 3 0
42	Basti ...	18	17,156	17,086	15,483	70	40	9·52	2,167 13 4
43	Azamgarh ...	18	19,867	19,821	18,284	46	17	11·40	2,276 12 7
44	Mirzapur ...	16	18,995	18,742	17,261	253	213	15·37	1,886 14 1
45	Benares ...	14	15,690	15,448	14,529	242	118	16·40	3,254 10 5
46	Gházipur ...	12	16,509	16,389	15,943	120	70	15·79	1,668 0 0
47	Ballia ...	9	15,750	15,748	15,194	2	...	16·43	1,272 0 0
48	Jhánsi ...	11	9,663	9,647	8,712	16	6	26·16	2,327 10 0
49	Jalaun ...	12	10,865	10,825	10,038	40	28	24·07	1,584 0 0
50	Lalitpur ...	8	8,016	8,003	6,938	13	10	27·89	1,014 11 4
51	Garhwál ...	7¼	21,317	12,743	11,869	8,574	6,921	54·36	1,279 0 0
	Total of 3rd Circle ...	258¼	303,251	293,206	268,474	10,045	7,817	16·32	43,372 14 8
	GRAND TOTAL, N. W.-P. AND OUDH.	700¼	800,757	785,957	700,429	14,800	9,620	16·09	1,30,671 10 0

SUPPLEMENT I.

Report on the Administration of the Rámpur State submitted by the Council of Regency.

Introduction.

When the last report was submitted it was suggested that the annual report of the State should in future be from 1st October to 30th September, so that it may correspond with the accounts of the State. This suggestion was approved by the Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor and recommended to Government for sanction. Now this report is compiled for the half-year from April to 30th September 1889, with a view that future reports may run in with this new arrangement.

There has been no change in the administration during the half-year under report.

The Members and President of the Council of Regency are doing their work as usual.

Nawáb Muhammad Hamid Ali, Khán Bahádur, stayed at Naini Tal during the season. Mr. H. O. Budden had charge of the English education of His Highness, and the Arabic and Persian teachers likewise attended as usual. By the grace of God the health of His Highness is good.

The cases of pensions and allowances payable to members of the family which were pending settlement have been satisfactorily settled during the half-year. Only Sahibzada Chuttan Sahib and Shah Yar Dulha did not take their pay; but the Council of Regency have communicated their decisions to them and have removed all their objections, and the Council is prepared, at any moment, cheerfully to give them their pay and arrears.

The question of Chuttan Sahib's claim is still before Government, the Council's reply to the proposals made by Sahibzada Haidar Ali Khan being awaited. The sums offered to Shah Yar Dulha, Abbasi Begam, and Raza Ali Khan have been recorded. All other pension claims have been settled. W. KAYE.

Statement of Civil Court cases of the State from April to September 1889.

Name of Court.	Pending.	*Instituted.*			Total including pending cases.	*Decided.*				Pending.
		Court of first instance.	Appeal.	Total.		Rejected.	Compromised, &c.	Contested.	Total.	
Tahsíldárs	55	331	...	331	386	115	120	136	371	15
Small Cause Court	2	470	...	470	472	86	261	125	472	...
Civil Court	50	373	...	373	423	85	135	180	400	23
Appellate Court	48	...	117	117	165	5	2	86	93	72
Court of Judicial Member ...	26	...	59	59	85	1	2	59	62	23
Full Bench	9	...	17	17	26	4	...	12	16	10
Total ...	190	1,174	193	1,367	1,557	296	520	598	1,414	143
Half of last year's total ...	94	1,412	149	1,561	1,355	219	600	702	1,521	134
Decrease	...	238	...	194	98	...	80	104	107	...
Increase	96	...	44	...	...	77	...	...	...	9

Revenue.—The number of cases of revenue and rent, &c., is exhibited in the two following statements :—

Statement of rent cases of Rámpur State from April to September 1889.

Name of Court.	Pending.	*Instituted.*			Total with pending.	*Decided.*				Pending.	Remarks.
		Original.	Appeal.	Total.		Rejected.	Compromised, &c.	Contested.	Total.		
Tahsíldárs ...	105	2,135	...	2,135	2,240	469	599	1,150	2,218	22	
Appellate Court ...	9	...	59	59	68	45	1	19	65	3	
Revenue Members' Court.	9	...	57	57	66	3	2	52	57	9	
Full Bench ...	32	...	412	412	444	59	...	256	315	129	
Total ...	155	2,135	528	2,663	2,818	576	602	1,477	2,655	163	
Half of last year's total.	216	643	92	735	951	258	314	322	894	57	
Decrease ...	61	...	...	...	...	18	288	1,155	1,761	106	
Increase ...	...	1,492	436	72	133	...	...	...	...	...	

Statement of miscellaneous cases of Revenue Courts from April to September 1889.

Number.	*Instituted.*			Decided.	Pending.	Remarks.
	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.			
1	265	9,734	9,999	9,862	137	

These are cases which are instituted between the mustajirs and cultivators, and which include arrears of rent, ejectment, enhancement of rent, and settlement of accounts by co-sharers of mustajirs, &c.

The second appeal of all these cases lies to, and is decided by, the Revenue Member.

Judicial.—The following statement shows the institution and decision of the criminal cases :—

Statement of Criminal Cases of Rámpur State from April to September 1889.

Name of Court.	Pending.	*Instituted.*			Total inclusive of pending cases.	*Decided.*				Pending.	Remarks.
		Original.	Appeal.	Total.		Compromised.	Decided.	Rejected.	Total.		
Criminal Court	82	699	...	699	781	522	170	62	754	27	
Tahsíldárs	42	431	...	431	473	85	186	179	450	23	
Appellate Court	32	...	114	114	146	2	126	2	130	16	
Court of Judicial Member ...	7	...	27	27	34	1	31	1	33	1	
Full Bench	4	...	14	14	18	...	9	5	14	4	
Total ...	167	1,130	155	1,285	1,452	610	522	249	1,381	71	
Half of last year's total ...	88	1,635	163	1,798	1,886	631	781	395	1,807	79	
Decrease ...	...	505	8	513	434	21	259	146	426	8	
Increase ...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

During the half-year under report the former Magistrate was appointed as a Deputy Collector to the revenue work, and in his room one of the Tahsíldárs has been appointed a Magistrate.

The average duration of cases is small, and effort is always made that the cases be decided promptly.

The following statement exhibits the account of the income and expenditure :—

Statement of Income and Expenditure of Rámpur State from April to September 1889.

	Income.				*Expenditure.*				
Year.	Revenue.	Salt revenue, criminal, fines, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	State affairs.	Buildings, &c.	Military and police forces.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
			463 goldmohars.	463 goldmohars.	1 guinea.			133 goldmohars.	133 goldmohars.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
April to September 1888.	7,08,117 11 6½	6,227 13 9	7,35,860 6 11½ 145 goldmohars.	13,50,206 0 3 145 goldmohars.	4,10,891 11 3	1,60,627 1 4	1,77,570 1 7	4,29,265 9 0 40 goldmohars.	11,78,354 7 2 40 goldmohars
April to September 1889.	8,05,300 5 10	7,952 0 0	1,70,982 8 9 318 goldmohars.	9,84,234 14 7 318 goldmohars.	4,40,558 4 6	2,75,647 12 3	1,82,329 12 9	2,80,463 3 10 93 goldmohars.	11,78,999 1 4
Decrease ...	...	...	4,64,877 14 2½	3,65,971 1 8	...	...	...	1,48,802 5 2	1,611 5 10
Increase ...	97,182 10 3½	1,724 2 3	...	...	29,666 9 3	1,15,020 10 11	4,759 11 2	...	...

The decrease in the Miscellaneous Department is due to the non-receipt of the certificate of guardianship, on account of which the interest due on the promissory notes could not be obtained.

Unpaid interest amounted to Rs. 4,21,000. The Account Department objection has now been withdrawn and the interest paid.

W. KAYE.

Police.—The number of the police thanás (outposts) during the half-year is the same as heretofore. But the re-organisation in this Department has produced good results.

The police now exercise their powers and perform their duties with intelligence and understanding, and chalan the case got up in a proper and regular manner. Crime has diminished, and every effort is made to trace it.

The statement below shows the strength and expenditure of the Police Department :—

Statement of Strength and Expenditure of Rámpur Police from April to September 1889.

Name of servant.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Half-yearly pay.	REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Kotwáli sepoys	175	805 0 0	4,830 0 0	
Police of tahsilis	125	588 0 0	3,528 0 0	
City chaukidárs	53	160 0 0	960 0 0	
Total ...	353	1,553 0 0	9,318 0 0	
Half of last year's total ...	399	1,980 14 0	11,885 4 0	
Decrease	46	427 14 0	2,567 4 0	
Increase	...	...	...	

Sanitation.—The attention necessary in this department was treated of in the last annual report. Now a meeting of conservancy is started under the supervision of the Judicial Member, which is usually held on the 5th of every month, and also at any other time, when necessary. This committee has to look after the cleanliness of the city as also of the villages. A Municipal Engineer is appointed under the control of this committee, and he is engaged in the works of conservancy buildings.

In different parts of the city the arrangements for constructing the latrines and urinals are under consideration. The rubbish of the city is carried away at appointed times on the backs of buffaloes.

On public roads and in the bazaars of the city, and also in some of the tahsíli bazaars, kerosine oil is used for lighting purposes.

Statement showing Conservancy and Lighting from April to September 1889.

Name of officer.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Half-yearly pay.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Officers and muharrirs	6	86 0 0	516 0 0	
Sepoys	17	101 0 0	606 0 0	
Sweepers	96	540 8 0	3,243 0 0	
Bhistis	14	50 0 0	300 0 0	
Bricklayers and carpenters	...	...	...	
Beldárs	27	410 0 0	2,460 0 0	
Total ...	160	1,187 8 0	7,125 0 0	
Lighting expenditure ...	...	298 7 4	1,790 12 3	
Total ...	160	1,485 15 4½	8,915 12 3	
Half of last year's total ...	134	705 3 5	4,231 4 6	
Decrease	...	...	...	
Increase	26	780 11 11½	4,384 7 9	

Institution of Fresh Departments.—No new department has been opened in the half-year under report.

Abkári (Excise).—As stated in the last report, this item has been put up to public auction since 1st June 1889.

Jail.—Much attention has been paid during the half-year to the improvement of manufactures in the jail, and the arrangements for the custody and dieting of the prisoners are good.

The Judicial Member takes much interest in the jail, which seems to be carefully supervised. A curious feature is that the female prisoners are kept in strict *parda* in an enclosure which even the Judicial Member does not enter.

W. KAYE.

Besides the native physician in the jail a dispensary of European medicines has also been opened, and the prisoners are treated by the Yunani or English treatment, whichever they prefer.

The particulars regarding prisoners are not intelligible. I do not know what is meant by prisoners in custody, but have asked.

W. KAYE.

The income and expenditure of the jail, and particulars regarding the prisoners, are shown in the following statement:—

Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of Rámpur Jail from April to September 1889.

Average.	Income.			Expenditure.								
	Manufacture.	Building.	Total.	Diet.	Clothing.	Repairs to jail.	Jail servants.	Purchase of goods for jail.	Conservancy.	Medicines.	Military servants.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Average of half-year per cent.	20 15 6	1 14 6	22 14 0	17 15 4	...	9 5 6	14 5 11	14 15 2	...	0 4 1	15 5 2	72 3 2
Total of prisoners for the half-year.	5,316 12 0	482 4 0	5,799 0 0	4,535 2 6	...	2,338 9 9	3,576 6 9	3,948 15 9	...	86 9 9	3,834 0 0	18,319 12 6

Statement showing the number of Prisoners from April to September 1889.

Life prisoners.		Above seven years.		Above two years.		Above six months.		Under six months.		Total.		Prisoners in custody.		Grand Total.	
...		2		11		146		133		292		522		814	
Hindu.	*Muhammadan.*	*Hindu.*	*Muhammadan.*	*Hindu.*	*Muhammadan.*	*Hindu.*	*Muhammadan.*	*Hindu.*	*Muhammadan.*	*Hindu.*	*Muhammadan.*	*Hindu.*	*Muhammadan.*	*Hindu.*	*Muhammadan.*
...	...	2	...	4	7	63	83	55	78	124	168	219	303	343	471
Male.	Female. Male. Female.	Male.	Female. Male. Female.	Male.	Female. Male. Female.	Male.	Female. Male. Female.	Male.	Female. Male. Female.	Male.	Female. Male. Female.	Male.	Female. Male. Female.	Male.	Female. Male. Female.
...	... ...	2	... ...	4	... 7 ...	60	3 82 1	54	1 75 3	120	4 164 4	205	14 294 9	325	18 440 31

Buildings.—The work of this department is placed under the supervision of Mr. W. C. Wright, whose services have been lent by the Government. The works that are being carried out in this department during the half-year are shown in the following statement:—

A full report on this subject has been submitted by me in forwarding the revised budget for 1889-90.

W. KAYE.

Statement showing Buildings, &c., from April to September 1889.

Year.	Roads.	Bridge.	Building.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
April to September 1889 ...	7,139 13 7	7,139 13 6	1,98,325 12 7	2,12,605 7 8	
April to September 1888 ...	4,319 0 7	958 11 8	1,19,855 3 0	1,25,132 15 3	
Decrease	...	...	...	...	
Increase	2,820 13 0	6,181 1 10	78,470 9 7	87,472 8 5	

A full report on this subject will be prepared and submitted by Mr. Wright, who will show full details of the works.

Military and police forces.—The following statement shows the strength and expenditure of military and police forces. There is no increase in the number, but a decrease has been effected where necessary:—

Statement showing Strength and Expenditure of Military and Police from April to September 1889.

Year.	Battery.		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Police, &c.	Half-yearly expenditure.
	Guns.	Gunners.				
						Rs. a. p.
April to September 1889 ...	28	272	619	1,113	1,606	1,77,030 14 0
October 1888 to March 1889,	28	321	617	1,091	1,587	1,72,369 5 0
Decrease	...	49	...	...	...	...
Increase	...	...	2	22	19	4,661 9 0

Education.—This department is under the control of Mr. Phillips, who, besides the work of this branch, has also to teach Sahibzadas Munjho Sahib and Nanhe Sahib. An Inspector and a Deputy Inspector of Schools have also been appointed to assist him.

The accommodation for the chief school in Rámpur is not as good as it should be. I hope a new building will soon be provided.

W. KAYE.

The number of schools and of the students will be seen in the following statements :—

Statement showing number of Schools, &c., from April to September 1889.

Name of school.	State.							Private.				Grand Total.	REMARKS.
	Arabic.	Ghansia.	Girls.	Persian.	English.	Nagri.	Total.	Arabic.	Persian.	Nagri.	Total.		
Rámpur ...	1	1	3	4	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	
Shahabad ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Bilaspur ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	
Kemri ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Mathus ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Milak ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Khata ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	
Bhensori ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Baknauri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	
Suar ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Tanda ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Akbarabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	
Bhut Bakkal ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Jatpura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	
Káshipur ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Total ...	1	1	3	14	1	...	20	...	5	...	5	25	

New Schools.—One new school for girls has been established in the city of Rámpur. In Suar Khás, in Bhensori, tahsíl Milk, and in several other places, new schools have been established.

Statement showing number of Schools, Teachers, &c., from April to September 1889.

Name of school.	Detail of schools.							Detail of patrons teachers.						Detail of students.							Scholarship holders.	Non-scholarship holders.
	Arabic.	Ghansia.	Girls.	Persian.	English.	Nagri.	Total.	Arabic.	Ghansia.	Girls.	Persian.	English.	Nagri.	Total.	Arabic.	Ghansia.	Girls.	Persian.	English.	Nagri.	Total.		
Rámpur ...	1	1	3	4	1	...	10	13	7	4	10	6	1	41	110	79	77	135	151	...	552	110	442
Shahabad ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	42	...	...	44	...	44
Bilaspur ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	19	...	...	88	40	...	147	...	147
Kemri ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	7	...	...	27	...	...	34	...	34
Mathus ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	45	...	2	47	...	47
Milak ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	24	3	15	42	...	42
Khata ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	1	...	...	36	14	...	51	...	51
Bhensori ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	15	...	...	26	...	7	48	...	48
Baknauri ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	18	...	...	18	...	18
Suar ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	34	...	...	34	...	34
Tánda ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	20	...	...	45	...	1	66	...	66
Akbarabad ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	6	...	...	17	...	...	23	...	24
Bhut Bakkal ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	23	...	...	27	...	27
Jatpura ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	17	...	...	8	...	...	25	...	25
Káshipur ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	6	...	...	12	...	...	18	...	18
Total ...	1	1	3	18	2	...	25	13	7	4	27	8	2	61	207	79	77	580	208	25	1,176	110	1,06

Patwáris.—Patwári schools are much improved. Passed patwáris were presented with certificates at a general meeting in the presence of members of the Council and also respectable servants of the State.

Rewards have also been distributed during the half-year under report.

Dispensaries.—There are in the city one English and one native dispensary, where patients get medicines and paupers medicines as well as food, and one girdawar has been appointed in the half-year under report for the supervision of the mufassil dispensaries.

I found both dispensaries popular, well kept, and well supplied with medicines.

W. KAYE.

The following statement will show the number of patients who attended the several dispensaries :—

Statement showing number of Patients in the State Dispensaries from April to September 1889.

Name.	Number of patients who received medicine.	Number of patients who received food and medicine.	Number of patients who did not get medicine.	Number of patients who attended.	Number of patients recovered.	Half-yearly expense.	Remarks.
						Rs. a. p.	
Sadr native dispensary.	59,041	696	42,000	1,01,737	80,525	6,935 3 0	
Shahabad ...	17,267	...	...	17,267	10,018	211 6 5	
Milak	2,457	...	...	2,457	1,239	95 1 4	
Suar	1,965	...	200	2,165	941	114 6 2	
Bilaspur... ...	4.451	...	1,039	5,490	5,143	51 1 2	
Tánda	7,937	...	459	8,396	4,401	142 9 4	
Rohal	8,843	...	...	8,843	6,520	3 0 0	
Total ...	51,961	696	43,698	1,46,355	1,08,787	7,552 11 3	
Half of last year's total.	81,452	66	860	82,373	78,689	6,855 4 8	
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Increase ...	10,509	630	42,838	63,982	30,098	697 6 7	

Besides these four native and two English dispensaries were opened in different parts of the city on account of the epidemics of cholera and fever, for the benefit of the public, from the municipal funds.

Vaccination.—No vaccine operations were carried on during the last half-year, as the proper season had elapsed.

Press.—There has been a slight increase in the pay of the servants attached to the Press owing to their work having been increased by the publication of a weekly *Gazette*. The following statement will exhibit the details of the wages of the Press servants :—

Statement showing Expenditure of Press from April to September 1889.

No.	Designation of employé.	Number of employés.	Monthly pay.	Half-yearly pay.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Manager of the Press ...	1	50 0 0	300 0 0	
2	Litho. corrector	1	17 0 0	102 0 0	
3	Muharrir	1	10 0 0	60 0 0	
4	Copyists	3	30 0 0	180 0 0	
5	Naksha-navís	1	6 0 0	36 0 0	
6	Pressmen	2	16 0 0	96 0 0	
7	Men for wiping the stones ...	2	9 0 0	54 0 0	
8	Paper-boy	2	8 0 0	48 0 0	
9	*Ruliar*	2	9 0 0	54 0 0	
10	Inkman	1	4 0 0	24 0 0	
11	Daftri	1	5 0 0	30 0 0	
12	Sepoy	1	5 0 0	30 0 0	
	Total ...	18	169 0 0	1,014 0 0	
	Half total for last year ...	15	153 13 6	1,173 0 0	
	Decrease ...	...	...	159 0 0	The reason for decrease in the half-year is that Rs. 357 are included in purchase of articles in the last half-year.
	Increase ...	3	15 2 6	...	

Treasury.—There has been no change in the treasury work. The registers and account-books have been assimilated, as far as possible, to those used by the British Government, and the work is getting on satisfactorily.

I do not feel convinced that any real check upon expenditure is exercised by the so-called Audit Department further than to ensure that payment orders are properly drawn and signed. The form of tahsíl and treasury account is practically the same as our own, and is satisfactory as far as record of receipts and expenditure goes.

W. KAYE.

Pauper House.—The management of the poor-house is exactly the same as it was last year, and the lepers are kept in a separate house, being supplied with food and clothing, and forbidden to wander about the city.

Cattle Pounds.—During the half-year, besides the 10 old pounds, one new pound was established at Fázilpur on a spot bordering on British territory.

The management of the cattle pounds is carried out correctly, and the expenditure is less than the income.

Family Council.—The Council of family members are doing their work as usual, and in family matters sufficient assistance is obtained from them.

General Summary.—The harvest is good, Rains have been sufficient. During the last rains a good many houses in the city fell down, which caused some suffering to the poor.

The Council of Regency considering it necessary to assist the distressed at this critical time, after due inquiry, distributed Rs. 4,000 for the repairs of the fallen houses. During the late rains the epidemic of cholera was quite as severe as last year, and for this reason English and native dispensaries were opened at four different places in the city at the expense of the municipal funds.

On the 11th of Zilhij (August) there was a dispute between the Hindus and Muhammadans about the sacrifice of cows. This may be briefly summarized as follows: On the 7th of August 1889, corresponding with the 9th Zilhij, in the iláqa of Thánaganj, a cotton-beater killed a cow in his house, upon which the Hindu banias, considering the action to be an unusual one, made a complaint to the Vice-President and to the Judicial Member.

The Judicial Member ordered the Superintendent of Police and the Vice-President ordered the Magistrate to make a local inquiry on the spot.

Both these officers having visited the spot, held a local inquiry, and presented their respective reports.

After this, with the mutual concurrence of the Vice-President and the Judicial member, two Muhammadan officers, Maulvi Muhammad Luft-ullah Sahib, Hakim Murafa and Mufti Ahmad Yar Khan Sahib, Magistrate of the district, and two Hindus, Lála Parmeshri Das and Narayan Das, Diwan-i-Sadar, with the Superintendent of Police, were appointed to have the case decided after due inquiry.

On the 8th August, *i.e.*, the 10th Zilhij, the inquiry of these officials being yet incomplete, the Vice-President directed Muhammad Nadir Shah Khan and Muhammad Asghar Ali Khan, Assistant Members, and Lála Parmeshri Das and Chaudhri Baldeo Das to assemble at the spot on the morning of 9th August (*i.e.*, 11th Zilhij) to decide the matter of the sacrifice of cows, whereupon these men went to the spot and decided that killing, &c., should take place at those spots that were used for the purpose in former days, and the Hindus agreed thereto. The sacrifices being already over, the Hindus and Muhammadans who were collected there, dispersed.

These proceedings ended on the 11th Zilhij at 8 P.M., and at 9 P.M. some of the turbulent and boisterous Muhammadans having gathered together, brought a cow to the door of the residence of Lála Parmeshri Das, and having killed her there, sprinkled the blood on the walls of the house, and also sacrificed two cows in the Ganj in contravention of the decision already arrived at. The Hindus upon this closed their shops. The Vice-President thereupon sent for Lála Parmeshri

Das and Chaudhri Baldeo Das, as also for other respectable Hindus and Muhammadans to his house, and the shops were then re-opened. Those men who were connected with this unlawful assembly were sought for, and 13 men were apprehended. In 15 minutes this unlawful assembly was dispersed, and there being apparently no danger of the repetition of disturbances, everybody returned to his work with full confidence. The Council sent information of this disturbance to the Agent by a telegram, and also submitted full detailed proceedings of the Council before the investigation commenced. During the inquiry the Hindus and Muhammadans expressed a wish that as some bigoted Muhammadans contrary to the old custom killed cows at the door of Lála Parmeshri Das as well as in the Ganj, no regular inquiry be held on the case; but that the vulgar Muhammadans may apologize to the Hindus, which the Hindus would accept; and grant pardon. On this basis a meeting was held in the Sadr Court on 22nd August, in which selected Muhammadans and Hindus and members of the Council, and other Raises of the State took a part. Maulvi Irshad Husain at this meeting, by expression of sympathy, asked pardon for the new departure, from the Hindus, and other Muhammadans seconded the Maulvi. On the part of the Muhammadans a writing was executed to the effect that in future no new act would be indulged in which would cause any grievance by reason of its being in contempt of the Hindu religion, adding the condition that such offence would be held liable to punishment. The Hindus of their own accord accepted this, gave the pardon, and executed a writing to the effect that in future there would be no interference, on their side, with the customs of religion which have hitherto prevailed, promising to bring to punishment any breach of this condition.

Both the parties attested these agreements before the Council after expressing satisfaction, and stating that no party had any claim on the other.

The Council then closed the inquiry into the case, and informed the Government of the mutual compromise.

We have gone over this half-yearly report; it is correct.

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD AZIM-UD-DIN.

(Sd.) NAWAB YAR JANG.

(Sd.) SAIYID ALI HUSAIN.

Budget of Actual Expenditure.

Name of Departmental Officer.	Number.	Department.	Number.	Sub-head.	*Estimate for the year* 1888-89. First half-year.	*Estimate for the year* 1888-89. Second half-year.	*Estimate for the year* 1888-89. Total.	*Actual expenditure for the year* 1888-89. First half-year.	*Actual expenditure for the year* 1888-89. Second half-year.	*Actual expenditure for the year* 1888-89. Total.	Decrease.	Increase.	REMARKS.
					Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Vice-President, Part A.	1	Political ...	1	Political ...	3,500	3,979 8 6	7,479 8 6	3,479 3 0	3,676 11 1	7,165 14 1	313 10 5	...	
	2	Religious purposes,	2	Religious purposes,	10,500	11,100 0 0	21,600 0 0	9,835 8 8	13,105 5 1	22,940 13 9	...	1,340 13 9	Repairs to mosques, &c., were much more this year, hence the increase.
	3	Army ...	3	Army ...	1,59,000	1,65,000 0 0	3,24,000 0 0	1,67,923 9 8	1,65,696 7 0	3,33,621 0 8	...	9,621 0 8	This increase is effected in the first half: the expenditure of second half-year is in accordance with the orders of Government. Only there is an increase of Rs. 696.
	4	Police ...	4	Police ...	15,000	17,000 0 0	32,000 0 0	17,115 9 2	16,632 5 9	33,747 14 11	...	1,747 14 11	The increase is effected in first half-year.
	5	Expenses on ceremonials in Foreign States.	5	Expenses on ceremonials in Foreign States.	1,500	2,500 0 0	4,000 0 0	7,806 6 3	542 0 0	8,348 6 3	...	4,348 6 3	This increase is due to the marriage of the Patiála Rája.
	6	Manufactories ...	6	Manufactories ...	900	1,000 0 0	1,900 0 0	845 7 3	951 10 9	1,797 2 0	102 14 0	...	
			7	Elephant sheds ...	2,500	23,000 0 0	48,000 0 0	24,830 4 9	21,818 6 3	46,648 11 0	1,351 5 0	...	
			8	Cow shed ...	12,500	10,000 0 0	22,500 0 0	12,902 1 0	9,144 9 0	22,046 10 0	453 6 0	...	
			9	Store (Modi-khána)	300	500 0 0	800 0 0	186 12 0	664 9 3	1,751 5 3	...	951 5 3	Formerly, the grain was supplied to the poor-house from this store (Modi-khána), hence the increase. Now the poor-house and jail are separated.
			10	Buffalo sheds ...	3,500	3,000 0 0	6,500 0 0	3,767 3 6	4,320 3 9	8,087 7 3	...	1,587 7 3	The late Nawáb had purchased buffaloes from outside the State; but the amount is accounted for in second half-year.
			11	Stables ...	35,000	27,600 0 0	62,600 0 0	39,920 10 5	26,437 8 0	66,358 2 5	...	3,758 2 5	This increase is in the first half-year: the late Nawáb had bought new carriages.
			12	Farrash-khána ...	8,000	7,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	9,274 3 3	8,493 2 0	17,767 5 9	...	2,767 5 9	New tents were bought.

Vice-President Part A—*(concluded)*.

	6 Manufactories—*(concluded)*.	13	Kammal-khána ...	12,500	15,000	0	0	27,500	0	0	14,557	2	10	14,190	7	3	28,747	10	1	...			1,247	10	1	These articles were purchased by the late Nawáb.
		14	Dogs (hounds) ...	900	1,800	0	0	2,700	0	0	1,015	1	6	2,214	8	3	3,229	9	9	...			529	9	9	These dogs were purchased by the late Nawáb from Calcutta.
		15	Birds, &c. ...	1,500	2,000	0	0	3,500	0	0	2,462	9	5	2,129	14	4	4,592	7	9	...			1,092	7	9	This increase is due to the purchase of English nightingales.
		16	Raushanchauki, &c	600	700	0	0	1,300	0	0	658	3	6	635	15	0	1,294	2	6	5	13	6	...			
		17	Camel shed ...	1,800	2,000	0	0	3,800	0	0	1,965	5	6	1,699	2	6	3,664	8	0	135	8	0	...			
		18	Kahárs' wages ...	1,000	200	0	0	1,200	0	0	122	3	9	168	5	3	290	9	0	909	7	0	*...			* Actual increase, Rs. a. p. 9,675 10 9
			Total ...	1,03,500	93,800	0	0	1,97,300	0	0	1,13,407	5	2	92,868	5	7	2,06,275	10	9	2,958	5	6	11,634	0	3	
	7 Buildings ...	19	Buildings ...	1,98,375	1,97,500	0	0	3,95,875	0	0	1,56,956	3	4	2,54,972	0	11	4,11,928	4	3	...			16,053	4	3	The Chief Engineer will submit a detailed report on this: the increase is due to the erection of a *kothi* at Naini Tal.
	8 Offices ...	20	Office of Vice-President, including Generalship and Paymaster, &c.	11,950	12,850	0	0	24,800	0	0	11,465	7	9	14,091	2	0	25,556	7	11	...			756	7	11	
	9 Estate outside Rámpur State.	21	Kothis in Bareilly and Naini Tal.	3,500	18,000	0	0	21,500	0	0	13,539	0	11	10,185	11	7	23,724	12	6	...			2,224	12	6	This is due to the purchase of Mr. Fanthome's *kothi* at Bareilly.
	10 Miscellaneous ...	22	Miscellaneous ...	1,100	600	0	0	1,700	0	0	33	11	9	6	7	0	40	2	9	1,659	13	3	...			
	11 Personal expenses.	23	Expenses known to His Highness.	50,000	10,000	0	0	60,000	0	0	57,323 25 goldmohars.	1	9	3,267	10	0	60,590	11	9	...			590 25 goldmohars.	11	9	
		24	Rewards and Inámyets.	40,000	30,000	0	0	70,000	0	0	11,958 6 goldmohars.	1	11	26,260 15 goldmohars.	6	11	38,218 21 goldmohars.	8	10	31,761	7	2	... 21 goldmohars.			The decrease is more than Rs. 31,000 when compared with the estimate, and the increase is only 25 goldmohars.
		25	Tosha-khána ...	75,000	17,500	0	0	92,500	0	0	70,652	13	2	22,434	5	10	93,087	3	0	...			587	3	0	
		26	Kitchen ...	17,500	15,000	0	0	32,500	0	0	17,961	14	4	15,270	11	4	33,232	9	8	...			732	9	8	
		27	Dancing and music, &c.	6,500	5,000	0	0	11,500	0	0	6,585	6	5	3,968	1	3	10,553	7	9	946	8	3	...			
		28	Pálki-khána ...	3,500	2,300	0	0	5,800	0	0	1,633	4	3	942	14	0	2,576	2	3	3,223	13	9	...			

Budget of Actual Expenditure—(continued).

Name of Departmental Officer.	Number.	Department.	Number.	Sub-head.	*Estimate for the year* 1888-89. First half-year.	Second half-year.	Total.	*Actual expenditure for the year* 1888-89. First half-year.	Second half-year.	Total.	Decrease.	Increase	Remarks.
					Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Vice-President Part A—*(concluded)*.		Personal expenses—*(concluded)*.	29	Personal expenses,	3,000	1,220 0 0	4,220 0 0	3,978 5 6	727 2 9	4,705 8 3	...	485 8 3	
			30	Annual Ináyets ...	10,000	8,000 0 0	18,000 0 0	1,721 8 6	1,922 1 3	3,643 9 9	14,356 6 3	...	
									25 goldmohars.	25 goldmohars.		25 goldmohars	
			31	Festivals ...	16,000	10,000 0 0	26,000 0 0	1,586 4 9	7,608 10 0	9,194 14 9	16,805 1 3	...	
			32	Charity ...	21,000	22,500 0 0	45,500 0 0	28,879 15 0	46,218 0 2	75,107 15 2	...	31,607 15 2	This increase is not actual, but only a difference of departments, *i.e.*, the expenditure under this head is excessive, and there was a decrease under sub-heads 24, 30, and 31.
			33	Edain festivals ...	2,500	5,000 0 0	7,500 0 0	1,460 6 0	4,385 2 6	5,845 8 6	1,654 7 6	...	*Actual decrease.* Rs. a. p. 34,743 12 4 — *Increase.* Goldmohars. 71
								31 goldmohars.	40 goldmohars.	71 goldmohars.		71 goldmohars	8,351 3 0 — 71
				Total ...	2,45,000	1,26,520 0 0	3,71,520 0 0	2,03,171 1 8	1,33,005 2 0	3,36,776 3 8	68,747 12 2	3,34,000 15 10	It will be seen from the accounts of the departments of Vice-President that there was an increase of Rs. 8,351 and one guinea in the budget which was prepared for this year. Owing to the death of late Nawáb the departments were changed, and some of the expenses were of a such a nature that no estimate for them was made in the budget. Now the accounts are kept in such a manner that there will be no change of the departments, and the expenditure will not exceed the estimate, and if the expenditure of Part II and of the person of the Raises were included, then there will be an increase of Rs. 2,000 in the approved budget.
								31 goldmohars.	40 goldmohars.	71 goldmohars.		71 goldmohars.	
				GRAND TOTAL ...	7,52,925	6,48,839 8 6	14,01,774 8 6	7,05,343 3. 4	7,04,782. 8 2	14,10,125 11 6	1,49,093 3 0	1,57,444 6 0	
	12	Chobdárs ...	34	Chobdárs ...	1,250	1,250 0 0	2,500 0 0	1,198 0 0	1,231 1 9	2,428 1 9	71 14 3	...	
	13	Assistants ...	35	Assistants ...	5,000	5,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	4,879 0 9	3,375 14 3	8,254 15 0	1,745 1 0	...	
	14	Shagird-pesha ...	36	Shagird-pesha ...	2,500	2,500 0 0	5,000 0 0	2,434 6 3	2,011 0 6	4,445 6 9	554 9 3	...	
	15	New expenses of His Highness.	37	Privy purse ...	...	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	...	6,727 10 8	6,727 10 8	...	727 10 8	

| | | |

Budget of Actual Expenditure—(concluded).

Name of Departmental Officer.	Number.	Department.	Number.	Sub-head.	*Estimate for the year* 1888-89. First half-year.	Second half-year.	Total.	*Actual expenditure for the year* 1888-89. First half-year.	Second half-year.	Total.	Decrease.	Increase.	Remarks.
					Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Revenue.	4	Abkári ...	6	Abkári ...	500	400 0 0	900 0 0	337 1 9	359 15 6	697 1 3	202 14 9	...	
	5	Názúl ...	7	Parmat buildings.	500	800 0 0	1,300 0 0	1,065 12 3	588 9 3	1,654 5 6	...	354 5 6	
	6	Stamps ...	8	Stamps ...	1,000	700 0 0	1,700 0 0	605 6 3	742 4 6	1,347 10 9	352 5 3	...	
	7	Settlement {	9	Settlement ...	500	...	500 0 0	2,955 3 1	...	2,955 3 1	...	2,455 3 1	
			10	Survey ...	1,500	200 0 0	1,700 0 0	152 13 6	768 4 11	916 2 5	783 13 7	...	
				Total ...	2,000	200 0 0	2,200 0 0	3,108 0 7	763 4 11	3,871 5 6	783 13 7	2,455 3 1	
	8	Canal ...	11	Irrigation ...	6,000	12,000 0 0	18,000 0 0	6,024 2 3	10,585 2 0	16,609 4 3	1,390 11 9	...	
	9	Káuúngo and patwári.	12	Kánúngo and patwári.	18,150	17,500 0 0	35,650 0 0	17,397 13 3	17,850 5 9	35,248 3 0	401 13 0	...	
	10	Miscellaneous ...	13	Miscellaneous and Kahárs' wages.	700	1,200 0 0	1,900 0 0	2,201 14 0	712 2 9	2,914 0 9	...	1,014 0 9	
				GRAND TOTAL ...	1,86,150	2,70,430 0 0	4,56,580 0 0	1,59,384 11 1	2,88,886 8 9	4,48,271 3 10	60,100 2 9	51,791 6 7	Rs. a. p. Actual decrease ... 8,303 12 2
Member.	1	Law and Justice...	1	Offices of Judicial Member.	15,800	18,050 0 0	33,850 0 0	15,287 15 3	17,366 13 5	32,654 12 8	2,273 10 10	1,078 7 6	There is an actual decrease of Rs. 1,195-3-3 under this sub-head, and there is no increase of expenses.
	2	Registration ...	2	Registration ...	900	1,150 0 0	2,050 0 0	922 14 0	1,096 14 3	2,019 12 3	30 3 9	...	
	3	Post-offices ...	3	Tahsíli Post-offices.	75	600 0 0	675 0 0	213 12 9	370 14 6	584 11 3	90 4 9	...	
	4	Jail	4	Jail	4,000	8,000 0 0	12,000 0 0	4,953 4 0	8,783 9 3	13,736 13 3	...	1,736 13 3	The expenditure in the first half-year exceeded the estimate of that half-year to the amount of Rs. 953-4-0, and in the second half-year to the amount of Rs. 783-13-3. The increase is due to the wholesale purchase of articles from Cawnpore.
	5	Dispensaries ...	5	Dispensaries ...	7,400	6,750 0 0	14,150 0	6,523 4 4	8,317 11 4	14,840 15 8	...	* 690 15 8	* The actual increase amounts to Rs. 690-15-8 owing to purchase of medicines from London and

												increase of the pay of Hakim Ahmad Raza Khan to Rs. 100 a month, who used to get his pay from His Highness' personal expenses.
Judicial	6	Agriculture and Commerce.	6	Khanchis, &c. ...	35,000	45,750 0 0	80,750 0 0	77,277 2 3	76,664 3 9	93,941 6 0	...	† 13,191 6 0	† This is a nominal increase. The last year's accounts are adjusted this year.
	7	Press ...	7	Press ...	750	1,000 0 0	1,750 0 0	1,044 4 3	1,481 3 6	2,525 7 9	...	‡ 775 7 9	‡ This increase is due to the purchase of a new press and stones, &c.
	8	Cattle pound ...	8	Cattle pound ...	375	800 0 0	1,175 0 0	756 9 9	905 11 6	1,662 5 3	...	§ 487 5 3	§ The estimate for first half-year was less owing to which the expenditure of Rs. 317 increased in the pay, and hence in the first half-year Rs. 64-9-9 exceeded the expenditure, and on account of establishment of cattle-pound Rs. 105-11-6 more were expended.
	9	Education ...	9	Education ...	9,450	11,000 0 0	20,450 0 0	1,962 3 6	10,786 5 9	19,948 9 3	501 6 9	‖...	‖ Actual decrease is Rs. 501-6-9.
	10	Weeding Department.	10	Weeding, &c. ...	6,600	9,200 0 0	15,800 0 0	4,427 10 9	8,066 2 0	12,493 12 9	3,306 3 3		
	11	Miscellaneous ...	11	Miscellaneous ...	100	600 0 0	700 0 0	32 13 6	74 2 6	107 0 0	593 0 0		
	12	Refunds and fines,	12	Refunds and fines,	...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	...	673 8 3	673 8 3	326 7 9		
	13	Library ...	13	Library ...	3,500	1,700 0 0	5,200 0 0	1,277 1 9	1,571 10 3	2,848 12 0	2,351 4 0		
	14	Groves ...	14	Groves ...	6,000	10,000 0 0	16,000 0 0	8,002 11 1	7,473 0 8	15,475 11 9	¶ 524 4 3	...	¶ The sum expended was Rs. 2,002-11-1 by reason of the estimate of the first half-year being less, and in the same half and also in the next there is a decrease of Rs. 2,527-0-8 than the estimate and the actual decrease is Rs. 524-4-3.
	15	Poor-house ...	15	Poor-house ...	1,500	6,000 0 0	7,500 0 0	3,066 13 11	4,457 3 10	7,524 1 9	...	**24 1 9	** This is not worth consideration.
	16	Benazír fair ...	16	Benazír fair ...	2,500	...	2,500 0 0	1,765 14 3	5 0 0	1,770 14 3	729 1 9	...	
				Total ...	93,950	1,21,600 0 0	2,15,550 0 0	74,714 7 4	1,48,094 2 9	2,22,807 10 1	15,444 1 4	†† 22,702 11 5	†† Actual increase Rs. 7,258-10-1.
								31 goldmohars.	40 goldmohars.	71 goldmohars.	...	‡‡ 17 goldmohars.	‡‡ Actual increase 71 goldmohars, Rs. 13,335-5-6.
				GRAND TOTAL OF THE BUDGET.	10,43,275	10,79,579 8 6	21,22,854 8 6	9,57,190 12 8	11,78,999 1 4	21,36,189 14 0	2,33,938 11 7	2,47,274 1 1	

This budget of actual expenditure has been inspected by the Council. Every member's department has been separately checked. The estimate and expenditure of both half-years have been separately shown. Owing to the death of the late Nawáb during the year some difficulties occurred in the accounts. The expenditure, which was approved of during his rule, had to be altered. However, if the totals of the department were seen with care, it will be known that due observance is made of the approved budget, and the estimate of expenditure which was then made was found quite correct. In this State the system of the budget estimate has been introduced recently, and it is hoped sincerely that in future the budget estimate will be found more correct and right.

(Sd.) MUHAMMED 'AZIM-UD-DIN.
(Sd.) NAWAB YAR JANG.
(Sd.) SAIYID ALI HUSAIN.

Statement of Expenditure in the Public Works Department for the half-year ending 30th September 1889.

Locality.	Item No.	Name of work.	Expenditure from 1st April 1889 to 30th September 1889.	Progress.
		ORIGINAL WORKS.	Rs. a. p.	
		(1)—*Buildings.*		
Rámpur ...	1	New guest-house ...	19,434 10 6	Nearly completed.
Ditto ...	2	New State stable ...	21,184 3 1	Nearly completed. The building has been occupied.
Ditto ...	3	New cavalry line ...	11,963 11 11	Lines completed. Minor buildings commenced.
Ditto ...	4	New Gurkha line ...	3,623 9 11	Completed.
Ditto ...	5	New military line ...	1,251 9 9	This is part of item 3.
Ditto ...	6	Kothi Bágh, Karam Khan ...	208 12 3	Completed.
Ditto ...	7	Kothi Bágh, Humayun ...	686 6 3	Ditto.
Milak ...	8	Bungalow at Milak ...	1,487 7 9	Ditto.
Patwai ...	9	Bungalow at Patwai ...	1,094 6 8	Nearly completed.
Bisharatnagar ...	10	Road bungalow, Bisharatnagar.	1,273 6 2	Ditto.
Rámpur ...	11	New dák bungalow ...	872 6 4	Ditto.
Ditto ...	12	Rámpur jail ...	2,121 9 2	Work being done by the Jail Department, partly finished.
Ditto ...	13	Old dák bungalow ...	7 12 8	Small alterations completed.
		Sadar Katcheri—		
Ditto ...	14	Additions and improvements to.	2,874 8 6	Completed.
Ditto ...	15	Gardeners' houses in various gardens.	476 14 6	Ditto.
Ditto ...	16	*Roshan Bágh house*—		
Ditto ...		Alterations and improvements to.	2,537 13 9	About half finished.
Ditto ...	17	Nawáb city gate ...	1,511 2 9	Will be completed this month.
Ditto ...	18	Gunpowder magazine ...	194 11 9	Finished.
Ajitpur ...	19	Sarái Ajitpur ...	68 14 7	Finished. Small quantity of work on the old sarái.
Kemri ...	20	Police-station, Kemri ...	1,138 14 11	Nearly complete.
Patwai ...	21	Police-station, Patwai ...	1,608 4 10	Ditto.
Milak ...	22	Police-station, Milak ...	202 6 6	Ditto.
Do. ...	23	Constructing tahsíl, Milak ...	1,795 10 2	Ditto.
Tánda ...	24	Constructing tahsíl and police-station, Tánda.	1,194 13 1	About half finished.
Biláspur ...	25	Rest-house, Biláspur ...	92 10 0	This is part of item 10.
Rámpur ...	26	City police-stations ...	203 1 0	One completed.
Suar ...	27	Tahsíl Suar ...	361 0 8	Work proposed to make the buildings safe completed.
Rámpur ...	28	New zila gate ...	3,083 1 5	Nearly completed.
Patwai ...	29	New sarái at Patwai ...	1,453 6 0	Ditto.
Rámpur ...	30	Kutab-khána ...	150 9 5	Small work done on the existing work.
Ditto ...	31	Báradari, Nasr-ullah Khan ...	408 0 9	Completed.
Ditto ...	32	Wooden steps, Post-office ...	8 0 0	Ditto.
Ditto ...	33	Kahár's house, Vice-President's Court.	437 5 6	Ditto.
Ditto ...	34	Chauk Top-khána ...	75 9 9	Ditto.
Ditto ...	35	Police-station, Gujartola ...	603 5 0	Ditto.
Ditto ...	36	New doors to Diwán-khána Khurshaid Manzil.	305 12 8	Ditto.
Ditto ...	37	New doors to Machchi Bhawan	307 5 2	Ditto.
Suar ...	38	Elephant shed, Suar ...	90 5 1	A small work, completed.
Biláspur ...	39	Cattle pound, Biláspur ...	15 0 0	Ditto.
		Total ...	86,418 12 2	
		(2)—*Buildings outside of State.*		
Naini Tal ...	40	'Brook Hill" house and estate in Naini Tal.	34,397 3 3	House and the greater portion of the work completed.
Bareilly ...	41	Kothi, Bareilly ...	2,531 4 0	Completed.
Moradabad ...	42	Kothi, Moradabad ...	4,387 10 9	Ditto.
		Total ...	41,316 2 0	
		(3)—*Zát Khás Buildings.*		
Rámpur ...	43	Munjho Sahib's house, new ...	1,296 10 8	Completed.
Ditto ...	44	House in Genraili ...	6,534 4 0	Ditto.
Ditto ...	45	Out-houses to Genraili ...	1,901 0 0	Ditto.
		Total ...	9,731 14 8	

Statement of Expenditure in the Public Works Department for the half-year ending 30th September 1890—(continued).

Locality.	Item No.	Name of work.	Expenditure from 1st April 1889 to 30th September 1889.	Progress.
		ORIGINAL WORKS.	Rs. a. p.	
		(4)—*Public Improvements.*		
Rámpur ...	46	Dilkhusha Park	2,253 6 4	Completed.
Ditto ...	47	Kosi protective work ...	13,093 10 7	Nearly completed.
Ditto ...	48	Nawábganj	4,925 14 3	Materials only collected.
Ditto ...	49	Masjid, Nawábganj ...	757 14 2	Nearly complete.
		Total ...	21,030 13 4	
		(5)—*Miscellaneous—Original Works.*		
Rámpur ...	50	Petty works, such as furniture, &c., for other departments.	1,142 8 8	Completed.
Ditto ...	51	Timber accounts, &c. ...	3,311 8 1	Sawing account and operations of the year.
Ditto ...	52	Wells	115 14 4	Nearly completed.
Ditto ...	53	Brick manufacture accounts,	3,075 10 1	Completed.
Ditto ...	54	Tools and plants ...	391 3 10	Ditto.
Ditto ...	55	Latrine for Harkáras ...	134 1 0	Ditto.
Ditto ...	56	Ziárat Háfiz Jamal Sahib ...	115 5 3	Ditto.
Ditto ...	57	Stock	8,966 1 4	Puchase of iron sheeting and rails.
Ditto ...	58	Latrine near Ziárat Háfiz Jamal Sahib.	49 1 9	Completed.
Ditto ...	59	Digging trenches in old Garh,	184 1 9	Ditto.
		Total ...	17,485 8 1	
		(6)—*Sanitation—Original Works.*		
Rámpur ...	60	City drainage	157 0 0	This only represents the cost of getting up project, and the outlay on accout of it in the half-year.
		(7)—*Irrigation—Original Works.*		
	61	Kosi Canal	3,134 12 5	Works for the improvements of the existing canal.
Kishenpur ...	62	Water Mill, Kishenpur ...	11 11 2	Completed.
		Total ...	3,146 7 7	
		(8)—*Communication—Original Works.*		
	63	Raising Rámpur and Shahabad road.	2,459 14 7	Work about half completed, as far as proposed.
	64	Making Bharatpur culvert ...	23 10 3	Completed.
	65	Raising Rámpur and Biláspur road.	1,043 13 2	Completed as far as proposed.
	66	Narayanpur and Jolepur new road.	120 0 0	Line laid out and side trenches made.
	67	Rámpur-Kemri new road ...	944 10 2	Ditto ditto.
	68	Bilaspur and Suar new road...	411 0 0	Ditto ditto.
	69	Circular road, new ...	5,591 0 11	Raising and bridging about half finished.
	70	Tánda and Lalpur new road...	10 5 0	Laid out, work not yet started.
	71	Raising road and culvert near Dungarpur gate.	...	
	72	Milak and Patwai new road...	54 4 6	Laid out and side trenches made.
	73	Qila road, new road ...	710 12 11	Finished.
	74	Raising Patwai and Jolepur road.	616 6 5	Ditto, all but bridging.
	75	Culvert, new dák bungalow...	217 14 2	Finished.
		Total ...	12,256 12 1	

Statement of Expenditure in the Public Works Department for the half-year ending 30th September 1889.—(continued).

Locality.	Item No.	Name of work.	Expenditure from 1st April 1889 to 30th September 1889.	Progress.
		Repairs.—Buildings.	Rs. a. p.	
Rámpur ...	A.	*Nawáb's Residence* ...	...	
Ditto ...	1	Mahital including Khurshaid Manzil and Rangmahal.	2,740 11 7	
Ditto ...	2	Garden palaces outside of Rámpur.	2,487 6 4	
		B.—Court-houses.		
Rámpur ...	3	Kacheris	360 7 4	
Shahabad ...	4	Tahsíl Shahabad ...	156 12 0	
Rámpur ...	5	Hazúr Tahsíl	40 11 10	
Ditto ...	6	New dák bungalow ...	125 8 2	
Ditto ...	7	Old dák bungalow ...	60 3 6	
		Total ...	5,971 12 9	
		Police.		
Rámpur ...	8	City Kotwáli	57 5 10	
Ditto ...	9	Police-stations, city ...	311 1 2	
Ditto ...	10	Outside police-stations ...	91 14 4	
Ditto ...	11	Pounds	442 6 0	
		Total ...	902 11 4	
		Repairs.—Miscellaneous.		
Rámpur ...	12	State houses and shops ...	1,943 12 3	
Ditto ...	13	Wells	347 11 10	
Ditto ...	14	City gates	135 1 11	
Ditto ...	15	Repairs to furniture, &c., for other departments.	134 12 0	
Ditto ...	16	Magazine	164 2 4	
Ditto ...	17	Máli's houses	123 0 3	
Ditto ...	18	Chauk Tirpolia... ...	50 5 9	
		Total ...	2,898 14 4	These constitute the annual repairs. As it will be noticed, they have been considerably reduced from the past year.
		Education.		
Rámpur ...	19	Schools, boys'	29 7 11	
Ditto ...	20	Schools, girls'	19 8 0	
		Total ...	48 15 11	
		Jail.		
Rámpur ...	21	Rámpur	563 13 3	
		Ecclesiastical.		
Rámpur ...	22	Mosques	568 0 6	
Ditto ...	23	Tombs	115 11 7	
		Total ...	683 12 1	
		Saráis.		
Rámpur ...	24	In city	80 1 6	
Ditto ...	25	Outside	19 8 3	
		Total ...	99 9 9	
		Medical.		
Rámpur ...	26	New hospital	187 4 11	
Ditto ...	27	Sadar dispensary ...	65 1 8	
		Total ...	252 6 7	
		Sanitation.		
Rámpur ...	28	City drainage	269 7 9	
		Kárkhánajáts.		
Rámpur ...	29	Elephant lines	106 13 10	
Ditto ...	30	Chandi-khána	15 3 0	
Ditto ...	31	Camel lines	84 2 3	
Ditto ...	32	Pálki-khána	52 4 10	
Ditto ...	33	Gao-khána	256 7 0	
Ditto ...	34	Do. Mesh-khána ...	70 3 6	
Ditto ...	35	Mohtaj-khána	171 0 3	
Ditto ...	36	Tazi-khána	6 12 9	
Ditto ...	37	Silah-khána	5 4 0	

Statement of Expenditure in the Public Works Department for the half-year ending 30th September 1889—(concluded).

Locality.	Item No.	Name of work.	Expenditure from 1st April 1889 to 30th September 1889.	Progress.
		Kárkhánajáts—(concluded).	Rs. a. p.	
Rámpur ...	38	Khanchi Sugar factory ...	...	
Ditto ...	39	Kanwal-khána	16 3 9	
Ditto ...	40	Chiran timber factory ...	313 1 9	
Ditto ...	41	Stables	341 12 5	
Ditto ...	42	Farrash-khána	90 3 6	
Ditto ...	43	Tosha-khána	38 11 6	
Ditto ...	44	Jawáhir-khána	0 13 0	
Ditto ...	45	Ice-factory	682 3 0	
Ditto ...	46	Murghi-khána	3 3 6	
Ditto ...	47	Gunpowder factory ...	382 6 2	
Ditto ...	48	Kili-khána	163 12 6	
Ditto ...	49	Kutab-khána	44 1 0	
Biláspur ...	50	Elephant shed, Biláspur ...	7 15 3	
		Total ...	14,544 2 6	
		Military lines.		
Rámpur ...	51	Cavalry lines	208 0 6	
Ditto ...	52	Top-khána	170 0 0	
Ditto ...	53	Military	120 6 3	
		Total ...	498 6 9	
		Total, Buildings ...	15,042 9 3	
		Repairs.—Communications.		
	54	City roads	801 8 11	These constitute the annual repairs. As it will be noticed, they have been considerably reduced from the past year.
	55	Rámpur and Suar roads ...	360 0 0	
	56	Ditto and Biláspur roads,	466 1 0	
	57	Ditto and Shahabad do.,	166 11 6	
	58	Moradabad and Naini Tal road.	36 4 0	
	59	Rudrapur and Shishgarh roads.	17 10 0	
	60	Biláspur and Suar road ...	140 15 0	
	61	Milak and Patwai do. ...	33 12 7	
		Total ...	2,022 15 0	
		Repairs.—Irrigation.		
	62	Kosi Canal	3,408 9 11	
	63	Ditto	75 0 0	
		Total ...	3,483 9 11	
		Total, Repairs ...	20,549 2 2	
		Establishment.	18,538 5 5	
		ABSTRACT.		
		Original Works.		
		Original works, Buildings...	86,418 12 2	
		Original works, buildings outside.	41,316 2 0	
		Original works, public improvements.	21,030 13 4	
		Original works, sanitation,	157 0 0	
		Original works, miscellaneous.	17,485 8 1	
		Original works, Zát Khás buildings.	9,731 14 8	1,76,140 2 3
		Original works, Communications.	12,256 12 1	12,256 12 1
		Original works, Irrigation,	3,146 7 7	3,146 7 7
		Total, Original Works...	...	1,91,543 5 11
		Repairs.		
		Repairs, buildings ...	15,042 9 3	
		Repairs, communications...	2,022 15 0	
		Repairs, irrigation ...	3,483 9 11	20,549 2 2
		Establishment ...	18,538 5 5	18,538 5 5
		GRAND TOTAL ...	...	2,30,631 13 6

W. H. WRIGHT, *C.E.*

Statement of Income from October 1888 *to September* 1889 *(*1296 *fasli).*

Department.		*Sub-head.*		Estimate of income from October 1888 to September 1889.	Income of 1296 fasli.	*Difference.*		Remarks.
No.	Department.	No.	Sub-head.			Decrease.	Increase.	
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Land revenue	1	Mustajrí and zamíndári ...					
		2	Iláqa khám	19,00,000 0 0	19,56,365 2 1	...	56,365 2 1	
		3	Malikána	10,000 0 0	31,172 2 6	...	21,172 2 6	
		4	Groves, &c.	4,500 0 0	5,717 6 0	...	1,217 6 0	
			Total ...	8,000 0 0	7,657 8 6	342 7 6	...	
				19,22,500 0 0	20,00,912 3 1	342 7 6	...	
2	Cesses	5	Salt					
		6	Saltpetre	15,000 0 0	18,001 4 0	...	3,001 4 0	
		7	Nazúl properties	400 0 0	495 5 6	...	95 5 6	
		8	Máhsul jawaz	2,600 0 0	3,692 12 3	...	1,092 12 3	
		9	Slaughter-house	6,500 0 0	5,501 4 0	998 12 0	...	
		10	Manure	3,000 0 0	3,598 12 6	...	598 12 6	
		11	Rent of houses and shops ...	300 0 0	283 1 0	16 15 0	...	
		12	Sale of lands	11,000 0 0	10,346 8 9	653 7 3	...	
		13	Chaukidári	2,000 0 0	2,304 9 0	...	304 9 0	
		14	Sugar factories	2,000 0 0	1,542 4 9	457 11 3	...	
		15	Máhsul ghâts	1,00,000 0 0	1,17,047 3 0	...	17,047 3 0	
				2,000 0 0	3,462 15 0	...	1,462 15 0	New routes and ghâts have been opened.
			Total ...	1,45,400 0 0	1,66,275 13 0	...	...	
3	Stamps	16	Stamps	12,000 0 0	21,369 13 9	...	9,369 13 9	
4	Excise	17	Abkári	40,000 0 0	47,848 12 0	...	7,848 12 0	
		18	Opium	5,000 0 0	5,600 14 0	...	600 14 0	
			Total ...	45,000 0 0	53,400 10 0	...	...	
5	Law and Justice	19	Court-fees	2,500 0 0	1,613 10 4	886 5 8	...	
		20	Fines	3,000 0 0	6,557 9 3	...	3,557 9 3	
		21	Sale commission fees ...	800 0 0	4,290 3 8	...	3,490 3 8	
		22	Unclaimed property ...	1,000 0 0	3,294 15 0	...	2,294 15 0	
			Total ...	7,300 0 0	15,756 6 3	...	...	

6	Registration	23	Registration	4,000 0 0	5,195 10 0	...	1,195 10 0	
7	Press	24	Press	(Estimate is included in Miscellaneous Department.)	...	...	1,091 4 8	
					1,091 4 8	...	1,091 4 8	
8	Jail	25	Jail	1,500 0 0	2,981 13 9	...	1,481 13 9	
		26	Cow shed	3,000 0 0	2,133 0 3	866 15 9	...	
		27	Buffalo shed	3,000 0 0	4,876 15 10	...	1,876 15 10	Old buffaloes have been sold.
		28	Elephant shed	3,500 0 0	4,737 12 9	...	1,237 12 9	Rejected elephants have been sold.
		29	Stables	3,000 0 0	6,894 15 6	...	3,894 15 6	Unserviceable carts and horses have been sold.
9	Kárkhánaját	30	Farrash-khána	200 0 0	2,659 9 6	...	2,459 9 6	Old furniture has been sold.
		31	Tosha-khána (wardrobes) ...	3,000 0 0	12,239 8 10	...	9,239 8 10	Old clothing, &c., has been sold.
		32	Kitchen	400 0 0	814 3 0	...	414 3 0	
		33	Kammal-khána	(Estimate is included in Miscellaneous.)	1,279 5 0	...	1,279 5 0	Rejected articles have been sold.
			Total ...	16,100 0 0	35,635 6 8	...	...	
10	Deposits and securities ...	34	Deposits and securities ...	20,000 0 0	92,054 2 10	...	72,054 2 10	
				400 goldmohars.	316 goldmohars.	84 goldmohars.		
		35	Nazar to His Highness ...	500 0 0	95 0 0	404 10 0	...	The cause is due to there having been no darbár on the day of Id-ul-Zoha.
		36	Nazrána	2,000 0 0	4,804 13 9	...	2,804 13 9	
		37	Refunds and deductions ...	10,000 0 0	63,151 8 2	...	53,151 8 2	
11	Miscellaneous	38	Cost of arms	2,000 0 0	2,602 8 3	...	602 8 3	
		39	Instalments of loans ...	25,000 0 0	13,379 11 4	11,620 4 8	...	
		40	Sale of cattle	1,100 0 0	1,285 11 0	185 11 0	...	
		41	Miscellaneous	5,500 0 0	40,631 5 6	...	35,131 5 6	
				400 goldmohars.	316 goldmohars.			
			Total ...	46,100 0 0	1,25,951 0 0	...	...	
12	Estates outside the Rámpur territory.	42	Estates outside the Rámpur territory.	6,000 0 0	15,718 2 6	...	9,718 2 6	
13	Interest on promissory notes ...	43	Interest on promissory notes ...	5,50,000 0 0	1,28,158 11 2	4,21,841 4 10	...	
14	Endowments	44	Endowments	25,000 0 0	56,250 2 5	...	31,250 2 5	
				400 goldmohars.	316 goldmohars.			
			GRAND TOTAL ...	28,00,900 0 0	27,20,800 4 1	...	...	

A perusal of the statement of income will show that the total of the income exceeds the estimate. A large sum of interest on promissory notes, amounting to Rs. 4,21,000, has not yet been recovered. Only the question of guardianship is before the Government of India. The money is deposited in the treasury of Moradabad, and can be drawn as soon as the certificate of guardianship is granted by the Agent.

It is a matter of great congratulation that the land revenue of this State is on the increase every year, though more consideration than usual is shown to the mustajírs and subjects, and no kind of tax or other oppressive fees are exacted from the subjects.

During tours, it comes to be clearly seen that not only is the State treasury flourishing, but the general condition of the mustajírs and subjects shows they also are in a thriving condition.

Copy of the Agent's letter to Council of Regency, Rámpur.

I HAVE received the Council's report of the administration of Rámpur State for the half-year ending 30th September 1889, and also the returns showing estimated and actual expenditure for both halves of the year 1888-89. Neither in the report nor in the returns of expenditure is there any sufficient explanation of the very considerable variations between actual expenditure and sanctioned estimate for the half-year ending 30th September 1889.

2. In G. O. No. 412, dated 19th July 1889, an expenditure of Rs. 10,79,579 was sanctioned for the half-year under report. That amount has been correctly entered in column 7 of your expenditure statement referred to above, as the sanctioned estimate for the half-year. The actual expenditure for the half-year shown in column 10 of the same statements amounts to Rs. 11,78,999, or in round figures one lakh in excess of the expenditure sanctioned. The difference plainly needs explanation.

3. The chief differences have occurred under the following heads:—

No. 7(19), Buildings: estimate Rs. 1,97,500, actuals Rs. 2,54,972. Part of this increase is said to be due to building at Naini Tal; but fuller explanation is necessary.

No. (25), Tosha-khána: estimate Rs. 17,500, actuals Rs. 22,434.

No. (32), Charity: estimate Rs. 22,500, actuals Rs. 64,218. This difference is said to be due to a change of accounts; but the explanation given is not sufficiently clear. It should be stated to what heads money now charged to this head was formerly debited.

No. (47), Servants' dress: estimate Rs. 1,500 actuals Rs. 4,321.

Revenue No. 1: estimate Rs. 33,280, actuals Rs. 68,498.

Judicial No. 6, agriculture: estimate Rs. 45,750, actuals Rs. 76,664. This increase is said to be nominal, last year's accounts being adjusted in this year; but this explanation is not sufficiently plain.

W. KAYE,

Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor for Rámpur.

GENERAL REMARKS.

FURTHER explanation is asked for the large excess on the Rámpur State budget for the half-year ending 30th September 1889, the outlay being Rs. 11,78,999 against a provision of Rs. 10,79,579, or an excess of Rs. 99,420. The items on which the larger differences appear are separately dealt with below; but, in addition, some further remarks in the way of a general explanation are given here.

In the first place it should be noted the system of the budgets as required on the pattern of the British Government is new to this place, and the first annual one prepared was for the year 1888-89, *i.e.*, from 1st October 1888 to 30th September 1889. Very little data existed at the time on which fairly correct estimates of the probable requirements of the year could be based; but an endeavour was made with such information as was available to provide for what could be foreseen. Great accuracy was impossible. Again, it was most unfortunate that the budget had barely been in force six months when the Nawáb died, and a revised budget was called for. This was for the second half of the year 1888-89. What with the changes that were then introduced and the reductions ordered, the prospect of getting accurate estimates was in no way improved, and an approximation was all that could be arrived at, and it was hoped would have been about the mark. As it is the estimates were exceeded by about 9 per cent—an error which will, it is trusted,

not occur again, the experience of the past being somewhat of a guide for the future.

Item No. 7, public works.—The half-yearly budget was for Rs. 1,97,500, while the outlay is Rs. 2,54,972, or Rs. 57,472 in excess. The explanation for this is that in the annual budget for 1888-89, *i.e.*, from 1st October 1888 to 30th September 1889, the amount for public works was entered as Rs. 3,96,750, besides Rs. 7,000 were also provided for the property outside of Rámpur, *viz.*, the houses in Moradabad, Bareilly, and Naini Tal, or a total of Rs. 4,03,750. Of this only Rs. 1,56,956 had been expended to 31st March 1889, *i.e.*, in the first half-year; this left Rs. 2,44,794 available for the second half-year; but as a revised budget was called for the second half-year, owing to the death of the Nawáb, the amount under the head of public works had been roughly entered as Rs. 1,97,500, about half of the sum shown in the budget for the whole year. This was done by the Council under the idea that probably half the year's provision had been expended in the first half of the year, and so only half of the whole was entered for the second half. As no mention was made to the Chief Engineer, he continued to work on his annual budget as originally sanctioned, *i.e.*, against the provision of Rs. 4,03,750, on which the outlay was Rs. 4,11,928. This still gives an increase of Rs. 8,178 on the original sanction, and is accounted for by the heavy charges on account of the alterations made to the Naini Tal house owing to the Nawáb and his governor and teacher having to be accommodated there. On this head an expenditure of Rs. 34,408 was incurred and passed separately by the Council; but for this unexpected demand the budget of the year would not have been exceeded.

Tosha-khána (No. 25).—Budget provision Rs. 17,500, outlay Rs. 22,434. The excess of Rs. 4,934 is due entirely to a golden hukka and khásdán made at the request of the late Nawáb, and are in stock at present. The articles were made in the first half of the year, but the accounts only adjusted in the second half. There is a corresponding saving of Rs. 4,343 in the first half-year.

Charity (No. 32).—Budget provision Rs. 22,500, outlay Rs. 46,218. The excess of Rs. 23,718 in this case is due to several causes—

(1) The funeral expenses of the late Nawáb have been debited to this head: they amount to Rs. 6,100.

(2) There is also a debit of Rs. 19,000 for the repairs and restorations to the tomb of Khwája Mohi-ud-din Chisti in Ajmír, made at the request of the late Nawáb.

(3) Under the heads of "Rewards and Presents" and "Annuity-holders" there are savings of Rs. 3,740 and Rs. 6,078 respectively, due to some of their items having been wrongly debited to charities. If the budget provisions for "Charity," "Rewards and Presents," and "Annuity-holders," amounting to Rs. 22,500, Rs. 30,000, and Rs. 8,000, respectively, be added together, the total will be Rs. 60,500, while the outlay on them is Rs. 74,400, the excess, Rs. 13,900, is due to the funeral expenses of the late Nawáb and the repairs of the tomb at Ajmír mentioned above: neither of *these* charges were anticipted.

Servants' uniform, &c. (No. 4).—Budget provision Rs. 1,500, outlay Rs. 4,321, excess Rs. 2,821. The heading of this item should really be "Miscellaneous," as in it are included many miscellaneous items, such as travelling expenses of Members of Council, stationery, and such like, and the excess is on account of the outlay on them; for instance, Rs. 500 were expended on the President's trip to Allahabad, and other sums by the other Members of their visits to Naini Tal, &c.

Revenue (No. 1).—Budget Rs. 33,280, outlay Rs. 68,498, difference Rs. 35,280 is due—

(1) to the refund of Rs. 30,914, from the security deposits of mustajírs. These securities are either in cash or mortgages on land, and are taken

for the proper payment of the land revenue. Last year the season was a bad one, and deposits to the above extent were withdrawn and land security given instead.

(2) a property known as the Akhtar Mahál was also purchased for Rs. 7,000 and debited to this head. This property is situated close to the Mehlat, and could not be allowed to pass into other hands; moreover, it was going cheap.

Family members (No. 3).—Estimate Rs. 1,88,000, outlay Rs. 1,74,716, saving Rs. 13,284, due to four or five members of the opposition not having taken their allowances in the half-year. The outlay is Rs. 1,74,716, not Rs. 74,716 as shown in khat.

Judicial (No. 6).—Agriculture, &c., budget Rs. 45,750; outlay Rs. 76,664, excess Rs. 30,914, due partly to larger purchase of sugarcane-juice and the debiting of the expenditure of the previous half-year, which is necessitated by the cane operations not all coming in the half-year under review. The large purchase of cane-juice resulted in a proportionate increase to the revenue.

No. $\frac{2775}{\text{XXII—386}}$, dated the 21st January 1890.

From—W. KAYE, Esq., *Agent to Lieutenant-Governor, N.-W. Provinces, for Rámpur,*

To—*Chief Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.*

SIR,—In reply to your No. $\frac{592}{\text{IV—473}}$, dated the 5th October 1889, I have the honor to submit a translation of the proceedings of the Council of Regency, Rámpur, dated 19th December 1889, with my notes on the half-margin, and to state that it will be seen how strongly the Council object to the proposal made in the 8th paragraph of the Government order I have in a former report expressed my opinion of the value of the work done by the so-called Audit Department. If any real check over expenditure is to be exercised, some form of independent audit is certainly required.

Translation of a Proceeding of the Council of Regency, Rámpur State, dated 19th December 1889.

A KHAT from the Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor, dated 12th October 1889, together with the copy of a printed letter from the Chief Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. $\frac{592}{\text{IV—473}}$ of 5th October 1889, was laid before the Council. The replies to the questions noted in the Government letter are as follows:—

1.—The report of the Council is usually written up in full detail. In future reports submitted to Government, the management of administrative affairs will be more fully described.

2.—In the 2nd paragraph of the Government letter under acknowledgment, an inquiry is made regarding the decrease in the institution of original suits in Rent Courts. On inquiry the reason of it seems to be that in the tahsíls of Shahabad and Suar, &c., during the previous year there were many institutions of cases of relinquishment of land; but during the year under report the institution of such cases was small. In other words, the relations between the mustajírs and their tenants were so friendly that the number of such cases was reduced. The Council of Regency always bear in view the prosperity of the tenants and the non-disturbance of their occupancy rights, and adopt due measures for the prevention of hardship or oppression towards them on the part of the mustajírs.

The Council might have given the figures. The explanation seems a curious one.
W. KAYE.

3.—There is apparently no question requiring reply in paragraph 3 of the Government letter.

4.—With regard to the 4th paragraph of the Government letter, the Council would observe that the bulk of the pleaders and mukhtárs in the State exist from former times. Only a few have recently been appointed. After due examination in the precepts and laws of Muhammadanism, and with due regard to their educational qualifications and their respectability as well as their good character, certificates are granted to them on a stamp paper of Rs. 16. During the time of Nawáb Kalb Ali Khan such certificates were granted by himself. Subsequently that power was invested in the Madar-ul-Maham. Now the Judicial and Revenue Members can issue certificates in their respective departments. This, too, is a custom coming down from former times that no barrister-at-law or pleader in possession of a certificate from another State or from the British Government is allowed to plead or practise in the Courts here. The certificate which is granted in this State is purely local, the holders of such certificates being able to practise only within the limits of the State.

5. In reference to paragraph 5, the Council reply that the increase in State expenditure is not only due to increased pay of officials. It is stated in the report which was submitted by the Council of Regency that there are other reasons which are given as follow :—

	Rs.
New police and military force	34,000
Canal establishment	827
Public works with pay of officers	1,44,049
Pay of Shaikh Mohib Ali Khan	1,50,000
Privy purse of the Nawáb	2,12,602
Expenses of installation	70,000
Present to the Civil Surgeon, &c.	2,00,000
Miscellaneous presents and ináyets	49,115
Charitable purposes	66,391

The details given are not easy to check by the figures given at paragraph 11 of my predecessor's report. They make clear, however, that the reasons assigned for increased expenditure in paragraph 13 of that report were not the real ones. The period was one of transition, and comparison between the accounts of the two years is doubtless difficult.

W. KAYE.

6. Much attention is being devoted to the improvement of the Conservancy Department. The arrangements that have been made in regard to drainage will be shown in the next report. Due attention is being paid to the cleanliness of the city and kasbas, and this attention will continue. To provide for the epidemic diseases which have been prevalent during the year under review, temporary dispensaries were opened at different places, and medicines were distributed in abundance. Matters in this connection will be more suitably and satisfactorily explained in the next report.

7. A report regarding the Public Works Department of the State has been prepared and submitted by Mr. Wright in accordance with the instructions received from the Government, and the required information will be found therein.

This report was forwarded with my No. $\frac{1980}{XXII-393}$, dated 16th December 1889.

W. KAYE.

8. With regard to paragraph 8 of the Government letter, the opinion of the Council is given as follows :—

(a) To none of the Councils of Regency are Financial Officers deputed for purposes of audit.

(b) If any Financial Officer is sent here to audit the State accounts, such new departure will, in the eyes of the nation, of the members of the family, and of the subjects, lower the powers and authority of the Council.

(c) It is not an easy thing to examine and audit the State accounts, and very great difficulty and trouble will be experienced in explaining them to an outsider with that sufficiency which would enable him to understand them.

(d) If His Honor or the Agent should feel disposed to examine or audit the State accounts or other proceedings of the Council, once or twice a

year, then no suspicion would be aroused in the minds of the people, because this would be considered to be more in accordance with the fitness of things.

(e) The Council is willing to employ an accountant who may either be a Hindu or a Muhammadan (except Bengali) of experience who has served in the Government Treasury Department, on a monthly pay up to Rs. 150 exclusive of certain travelling expenses, and he will be subordinate to the Revenue Member. He could be instructed thoroughly on the part of Government. Such a person may either be selected from among pensioners or the services of any Government employé may be lent to the State.

(f) The Revenue Member can, in company with this Audit Officer, show the State accounts at Naini Tal, once or twice a year either to the Agent or to the Chief Secretary, and whatever instructions, modifications or corrections may be proposed by the Government, would be promptly carried out.

(g) The Council will be glad to adopt any account-books or statements and rules which may be proposed for purposes of audit by the Government, provided they suit the requirements of the State.

(h) This year, too, the Agent has inspected the State accounts and Audit Office during his tour in the State, and he can also inspect them from time to time.

9. The Council of Regency is thankful to see that Government has, as desired by the Council, approved the preparation of the next annual report to the end of September, in accordance with the system in vogue in the State. The half-yearly report ending September last was submitted before receipt of the Government communication under reply. The necessary orders will be issued by the Revenue Member to subordinate officers in this matter.

SUPPLEMENT II.

The Annual Administration Report of the Tehri-Garhwál State for the year 1889-90, *with the usual appendices, submitted by* BÁBU R. BHATTACHARYA, *Secretary of the Tehri Darbár.*

Cause of delay.—The delay in submitting the report was mainly due to my absence in the beginning of the present year, on leave, to appear before the Medical Board for my pension. On my return, while I was collecting the statistical information from the various branches of the administration, I was told off to Ajmír with His Highness the young Rája Sahib, as there was cholera in many places on our way from Tehri to Ajmír. Thirdly, my English clerk, who was suffering from *phthisis pulmonalis*, could not attend to his duties by strict injunctions from his medical adviser. It is also well known to you that there has always been a paucity of good and clever men in the Tehri official circle, who could render any real service independently in my absence.

The office of Regent was held by Her Highness the Ráni Guleria Sahiba throughout the year.

Agriculture. (Weather).—The rainfall of the whole State was much below the average of any previous five years. The winter of 1889-90 was very dry. The fall of snow in the mountain ranges throughout the season was also much below the average, as in the case of rains.

(Crops).—The kharíf and rabí harvests of the year were much below the average. The deficient snowfall in the mountain ranges and the premature cessation and deficiency of rains in the valleys affected the rabí staples seriously. Consequently at the end of the year there was felt a threatening scarcity throughout the State.

The labour employed by the Mussoorie settlement and the Tons-Pabár Forest Department has greatly saved the two largest bordering parganas of the district from actual distress.

The Ráni Sahiba very graciously is supplying the other parganas in the neighbourhood of Tehri with loans of grain from the Bhandár at par, and advancing money to those who live at the furthest borders of the country without any interest. Should the scarcity be on the increase and the Bhandár supplies become insufficient for the requirements of the people, she would lend grain from her own granaries at Sunlam, where she accumulated a large quantity of grain from the outturns of her jágír.

It is satisfactory to remark that the outturn of the present kharíf crops is re-assuring if not otherwise injured by any unprecedented drought. In that case it will be very hard to cope with the famine in a district of an agricultural population. There is hardly any relief work which could suggest itself except a canal from Godoliagadh to Tehri, which was commenced in the late Rája's time, but was abandoned after his death. The approximate cost of bringing the canal to Tehri would be something like Rs. 30,000 (thirty thousand).

Trades.—Foreign goods of the value of Rs. 2,11,268 were imported, of which goods valued at Rs. 2,02,576 were sold. The chief commodities of commerce were English and country piece goods, salt, and sugar of every description.

Health and cattle disease.—The health of the public was generally good throughout the district, except an outbreak of cholera, which, occurring as it did very shortly after the Hardwár Fair on the line of the road from Srinagar to Tehri, where among a population of 2,847 there were 57 recorded deaths.

The disease could not further extend in the interior by precautionary measures taken to prevent its spread by quarantine. There is one thing to be specially noticed here, that no curative measures are resorted to in this country as is done

elsewhere : when a person is attacked with cholera he is left to nature, and no medical aid or nursing of any kind is given, and his nearest relative even would not come near him.

It is under the consideration of the Ráni Sahiba that in future there should be a hospital somewhere in a place on the back of the hill on the bank of the Ganges south of Chanwakhet Garden, where every cholera patient in the town should be removed to for treatment.

Cattle disease.—There was no cattle disease which would require any special notice in the report.

Economic history.—There is hardly any matter under this subject worth notice, except that the culitvation of hill potatoes has for some years greatly deteriorated either by degenerated seed or by weakness of the soil. Formerly nearly one lakh of rupees worth of potatoes used to be exported from this district, bringing to the State a rent of land for potato cultivation nearly Rs. 7,000 a year : now it has fallen off nearly to Rs. 1,500. An investigation by an expert will be taken in hand with the aid of Government through its Agricultural Department to ascertain whether the seed or the soil is to be improved. If the former, imported seed will be brought from Europe ; and if the latter, suggestions from the professional expert will be carried out, to make the subject a paying speculation to the agricultural population.

Boundaries with Foreign States.—The boundary pillars between this State and British territory seem to be in good condition. The dispute for the piece of land known as Bandawali thrown out of the western boundary of the Mussoorie Municipality seems to be settled. The Government, for want of a formal relinquishment of the land to the State, declines to give it up now. The only point in this case to be looked at is whether, when the British Government had the land from this State for the settlement of a sanitarium at Mussoorie and a cantonment at Landaur it was not a stipulation with Government that any land which the Government would not require for the benefit of the settlement, was to be given back to the Ráj or retained by Government. The records of Mr. Wells' settlement and the copies of correspondence passed between the two Governments are being searched, and as soon as this issue is settled the land will go either to Government or to the Ráj.

No complaints were received regarding Mr. Coldstream's decision of the disputed boundary between this and the Kainthal State up to the close of the year under report.

Judicial work.—There was marked improvement in this branch of the adminstration. From the statistical returns it will be seen that the percentage of work done as compared with the last year was higher in every Court.

Civil Court.—Of the total number of 795 cases, 7 were transferred to the Lower Courts, leaving 788 cases, for disposal by the Council of Regency ; of this number 585 cases were decided, giving a percentage of 73·5 against 68·9 in the preceding year. The increase is nearly 5 per cent. more than in the previous year. Still better results would have been shown in the work of this Court had not a large number of plaints been filed at the middle of the last quarter.

Appendix D.

Criminal Court.—Of the 818 cases, 705 were disposed of, giving a percentage of 86·1 against 63·1 in the previous year. The actual increase of the work done is therefore 23 per cent. more than in the last year. Not only the amount of work done was more, but several heavy criminal cases were disposed of than in any preceding years. The decisions in the sessions cases have received your approval in all. The abnormally large income under

Appendix E.

fines, &c., was due to recovery of a lot of fines which were not collected from His Highness Rája Pratap Shah's time. The overhauling of accounts brought these items to light.

Revenue Court.—The number of cases instituted, together with those pending from last year, was 420, of which 313 were decided; a fewer cases pending at the close of the year under report than they were in the last, indicates a better sign. The percentage of the cases decided to those for disposal was 74·5 as compared with 54·9 in the preceding year. Far better results could have been shown in the work of this Court also had not large number of suitors applied for adjournments. The income of the Court was also far more satisfactory than it was in the previous year.

Appendix F.

Summary Court.—The number of appeals and miscellaneous applications shows a very good percentage in their disposal, *viz.*, 77·4 against 51·7 in the last year.

Appendix F(1).

Jails and Prisons.—Before entering into the details of the working of this department for the year under report, I should give an explanation to the reference made by you in the penultimate clause in paragraph 18 of your letter No. $\frac{300}{XXII-29}$, dated 21st November 1889, to the address of Government. There had no prisoner been shown in confinement at the commencement of the year for a longer term of sentence than 18 months, and you thought Nathu, Native Christian, was omitted from the return: this was not the case. The sentence of his imprisonment was passed in July 1888: so he was an under-trial prisoner at the commencement of the year.

Appendices H and H(1).

The returns for the year under report show that the number of admissions in the jail of prisoners was nearly double of the number admitted during the preceding year. In your last visit to Tehri you saw the condition in which the prisoners were: their health was generally good.

I inspect the jail as a rule every fortnight: except under special circumstance my inspections are more or less. I always see that Mr. Reid's suggestions are carried out, and that the prisoners are made to work and they receive medical aid in time when they are ill. The diet allowance is rather insufficient, *i.e.*, one anna a day; but while they work their allowance is doubled. So they ought to get work to earn sufficient to keep their health. I always impress upon the Jailor that it is his bounden duty to see that the prisoners are engaged in some kind of work. I have never heard of any complaints from any prisoner against the Jail officials. For other matters the returns will speak for themselves.

Education.—The returns show far better results than they did in the previous year. The number of pupils on the roll in the year under report is 104 as compared with 32 in the previous year. On the school being affiliated to the Allahabad University it will be an inducement to those hill boys who resort for their education to the plains to come and complete their middle course here. Strenuous efforts are being made to comply with the suggestions of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Appendices I, I(1), and I(2).

Forests.—I need hardly make any remarks for this branch of this administration as the appendices will speak for themselves. The only thing worth notice is that Her Highness the Rání Regent herself held the management of the department in her own hands nearly throughout the year.

Appendices J(1) and J(2).

Police.—The workings of the department were improved. In your last visit you inspected the books and registers of the police, and found them in good order and properly kept. I inspect the police works occasionally. The police here also take up petty civil and criminal cases as in a Presidency Police Court.

The number of civil cases instituted was 15, of which 9 were decided. The number of fauzdári cases instituted was 27, of which 26 were disposed of. The income from the above was Rs. 182-7-6 kachcha.

The recorded births in the town were 92 and the deaths 76; of the latter 57 died of cholera.

The police establishment consisted of—1 kotwál, 2 muharrirs, 2 head constables, 16 constables, and 4 sweepers for conservancy.

Medical.—The dispensary here is well supplied with Europe medicines indented for from one of the best houses in Bombay. It requires a good building, a proposal for which will be laid before His Highness when he obtains powers in his own hands. The Native Doctor in charge of the dispensary has maintained his reputation by a good result of the working of his department *(vide* explanatory notes to appendices). He is an intelligent and willing man. He was well spoken of by the Surgeon in charge of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's camp and yourself.

Appendices L and L(1).

B.—Receipts.

Finance.—The year opened with a balance of Rs. 6,72,839-3-2. The receipts during the year under report from different sources amount to Rs. 2,58,419-8-4, making a total of Rs. 9,31,258-11-6. The year was closed with a balance of Rs. 7,05,586-6-0, consisting of—

Appendices B and C, K, K(1), and K(2).

	Rs.
Invested in Government promissory notes	5,04,400
Ditto other loans	53,342
Cash in the treasury	1,47,844

The land revenue demand, with cesses for the year under report *(vide* Appendix K), was Rs. 78,632-14-6, of which Rs. 76,353-11-3 were collected within the year: or in other words, nearly 98 per cent. against 62 per cent. in the last year.

The outstanding balances of land revenue and cesses [*vide* Appendix K(1)] were Rs. 40,637-11-0, of which Rs. 35,817-8-0 were realized in this year. It is to be remarked here that these outstanding balances were very doubtful; but by the ablest means adopted by the Regent the greater portion of it was collected.

The total balance of land revenue at the close of the year was Rs. 2,279 for 1946 Sambat plus Rs. 4,820 for previous years; of the balance more than Rs. 2,000 were collected since.

The demand on several contracts for the 1946 Sambat was Rs. 17,637 and the outstanding balances for the previous years were Rs. 21,964-9-0, making a total of Rs. 39,601-9-0; of this sum Rs. 23,318-9-3 were collected, and the balance of Rs. 16,282-15-6 is in train of liquidation. It must be noticed here that the largest portion of this balance falls due in 1947 Sambat.

The income from the different Courts is as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Civil Court	4,448	6	0
Criminal Court	12,097	15	0
Revenue do.	6,138	10	3
Summary do.	2,502	4	0
Total ...	25,187	3	3

The above items will correspond with the figures shown in Appendix B, columns 7, 10, and 12:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Column 7, stamps	5,142	5	0
Column 10, nazarána in judicial matters	7,919	12	9
Column 12, fines, &c.	12,125	1	6
Total ...	25,187	3	3

The income from process fees was kept separately, and therefore not shown in any of the Appendices D, E, F, and F(1). The explanations for other items have been given in the notes to appendices.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenses are of such a fluctuating nature that neither any proper estimates could be framed nor could any control be exercised over them. The explanations for increases and decreases have been given in the notes to appendices.

Appendix C.

General Remarks.—The long contention of Government regarding certain excise shops in the vicinity of Landaur Cantonment and Mussoorie has been settled by their removal to a suitable distance.

The Council of Regency has had an additional member in Pandit Kewal Ram at the end of the year.

The system of accounts and the other improvements and reforms introduced by Mr. Reid worked well; but the real object of it was not comprehended by most of the officials. It has, however, been working mechanically; but it is expected that when His Highness the young Rája Sahib obtains the powers of administration in his own hands he will give a stimulus to the reforms suggested by your predecessor.

It was expected that if Her Highness were given to administer the country without any outside annoyance she would prove to be one of the ablest administrators, and so she did in the year under report. She having received encouragement from you was able to show better results in every branch of the administration.

The main features of the year under report were characterized by the advent of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. It should be noticed that His Honor's visit was conducive of manifold good in this country. It removed from His Honor's mind all wrong impressions regarding the false and frivolous complaints against the alleged maladministration of Her Highness the Ráni Regent. It is not my province to eulogize the Ráni Sahiba for the way she has been carrying on the business of a feudatory State. She is a lady of vast capacity and of quick comprehension. If her enemies had not by false and malicious prints given publicity to entirely false reports, I think her name should have a permanent place in the annals of administration of Indian Native States. Her name is in fact an addition to the historical names of the Hindu ladies of the past.

His Highness the young Rája Sahib's education was being conducted in the Mayo College, Ajmír. The progress in his studies and the good conduct he evinced to the College authorities were reported to you by Colonel Lock.

Explanatory Notes to Appendices.

RECEIPTS.

APPENDIX B.

Column 3.—The increase was due to collection of heavy arrears which were considered doubtful.

Column 4.—No arrears were allowed to remain.

Columns 5 *and* 6.—The increase was due to collection of arrears. The present year's demand falls due in Bhadon, 1947 Sambat, corresponding to from 15th August to 15th September 1890.

Columns 7 *and* 8—Do not require any special remarks.

Column 9.—The decrease was due to arrears due by one Gurmukh Singh, who has a claim against the State; until settlement of the claim the amount was allowed to stand over.

Column 10.—The increase was due to a larger number of cases instituted and decided.

Column 11.—The decrease was due to the reasons that last year a lot of nazaránas were received on account of the marriage of the Dei Sahiba. It was an exceptional case.

Column 12.—*Vide* remarks given for column 10.

Column 13.—The increase is due to drawing of arrears of interest on Government promissory notes which was not drawn since the death of His Highness the late Rája Pratap Shah.

Column 14.—The decrease was due to a large arrear having been collected last year.

Column 15.—Last year the forest accounts were shown separately, except two items, one of which was received from Forest Office, of Rs. 5,000, and the other from Government on account of Tons and Pabár valley leased forest. But in the year under report the accounts were shown in the general treasury accounts. Last year's forest income was Rs. 13,597-8-6, *plus* Rs. 14,000 : giving a total of Rs. 27,597-8-6. In the present year it is Rs. 33,704. The increase of Rs. 6,106-7-6 was due to sale of bamboos in the Sheopuri forest and other minor receipts.

Column 16—Does not require any notice.

Columns 17 *and* 18.—The increase was due to previous year's arrears having been collected.

Columns 19 *and* 20.—Do not require any notice.

Column 21.—The same as column 17.

Columns 22 *and* 23.—Do not require any special notice.

Column 24.—The increase was due to the interest on Government promissory notes fo previous years having been drawn in this.

EXPENDITURE.

APPENDIX C.

Column 2.—The increase was due to performance of certain unusual religious ceremonies.

Column 3.—The decrease was due to no jewellery having been purchased for the Ruler.

Column 4.—The increase was due to purchase of clothes for the Ruler, as His Highness' old suits of clothes have become short.

Column 5.—The increase was due to travelling expenses of the Ruler from Ajmír to here, a lengthier journey than it was from Bareilly.

Column 6.—The increase was due to payment of the servants' establishment within the year.

Column 7.—The increase was due to having a lot of forms under the new system of accounts printed, together with the cost of paper.

Column 8.—The decrease was due to payment of a large sum to the late Khanoti Ráni Sahiba on account of her allowances, which she did not take for some years under certain protest.

Column 9.—Last year the payment of previous year's arrears swelled the amount beyond ordinary scale.

Column 10.—The increase was due to payment of salaries for the second half-year within the year.

Column 11.—The increase was due to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and the Agent's visit to Tehri.

Column 12.—The increase was due to purchase of horses and a carriage at Bareilly.

Column 13.—The increase was due to purchase of a large quantity of stores as the Bhandár was exhausted at the time of the Dei Sahiba's marriage.

Column 14.—Does not require any notice.

Column 15.—The tosha-khána was almost exhausted at the time of Dei Sahiba's marriage, and a good many purchases had to be made on account of His Honor's reception, and also for the settlement of a long outstanding disputed bill for a large sum. The increase was abnormally high.

Column 16.—The increase was due to the amount of pay of the forest establishment having been shown in this statement this year: formerly only the salaries of the Conservator and the Deputy Conservator were shown under direct expenditure from the treasury.

Column 17.—The increase under this head was rather unusually high, but it was due to the following reasons:—

(1) the building of a new police-station and the jail;
(2) the building of a line of out-houses at Pratabnagar;
(3) the purchase of a house at Tehri in lieu of land revenue due by one Kardar.

Column 18.—The increase was due to payment of establishment for the second-half year within the year.

Column 19.—The increase was due to increased number of prisoners and to the payment of establishment for the second half-year within the year.

Column 20.—The same as last portion of the above.

Column 21.—In the last year Mr. LeSage's pay and reward were included under this head: so the amount was larger than in the year under report.

Column 22.—The decrease was due to non-payment of the bill for Europe medicines within the year.

Column 23.—The increase was due to a larger number of applications for loans having been granted.

Column 24.—Last year only a few months' accounts were shown while the young Ruler was at Bareilly; but His Highness's removal to Mayo College at Ajmír, and the entry of the whole year's expenses have necessarily swelled the amount.

Column 25.—Does not require any explanation, as there was no marriage. The expenditure incurred was on account of *karnabedh* ceremony of the younger Kunwar Sahib.

Column 26.—Last year the expenditure under this head was rather large, as upwards of Rs. 3,000 was paid on account of experimental operations of curing tobacco after the English method.

CIVIL COURT.

APPENDIX D.

The number of cases was decided with better results at 73·5 against 68·9 last year: although there were an increased number of cases instituted for disposal.

CRIMINAL COURT.

APPENDIX E.

There were 139 cases more for disposal in this than in the previous year. The results were 86·1 per cent. as compared with 63·1 in the preceding year. Besides

the above good results there were six sessions cases in which the decisions were approved of by the Agent.

REVENUE COURT.

APPENDIX F.

There was an increase of 122 cases for disposal, and of the total number 150 cases were disposed of. As compared with the last year the percentage is very favourable, being 74·5 in this against 54·9 in the last year. The improvement could have been shown in better results had not a large number of cases been postponed at the request of the parties concerned.

SUMMARY COURT.

APPENDIX F(1).

The results were satisfactory, as the cases were disposed of at the rate of 77·4 per cent. against 51·7 last year.

SEPOYS, &c.

APPENDIX G.

There were nine sepoys less than the number shown in the last year. The increase of pay was explained in Appendix C, column 10.

JAILS AND PRISONERS.

APPENDIX H.

There were 43 prisoners admitted during the year, of whom one was a life-prisoner and the imprisoment for seven ranged from 4 to 10 years.

APPENDIX H(1).

The nature of heavy crimes was culpable homicide and theft; the forgery cases were not of a serious nature.

EDUCATION.

APPENDIX I, I(1), and I(2).

There were 32 boys on the roll in the previous year, and in the present the number has risen to 104. It is the earnest wish of the Darbár to have a good Middle Class Anglo-Vernacular school here.

FOREST RECEIPTS.

APPENDIX J(1).

The actual income, *minus* opening balance for the year under report, was Rs. 30,550-8-9 as compared with the income of the last year, Rs. 13,597-8-6; *minus* the opening balance, there remained Rs. 13,071-14-5 *plus* the direct income from the Government of Rs. 14,000: the total comes to Rs. 27,071-14-5, showing an actual increase of Rs. 3,478-10-4, mostly derived from sale of bamboos—after reconciling the other items of increase and decrease.

FOREST EXPENDITURE.

APPENDIX J(2).

The expenditure for the year under report amounts to Rs. 7,456-2-6 against Rs. 10,444-1-6, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,987-15-0, which was not an actual difference, as the pay of the Forest Officers, amounting to Rs. 2,240, was not shown in this statement last year, as it was a direct charge from the treasury. The actual decrease is therefore of Rs. 747-15-0, of which there was an increased expense under head "Miscellaneous" of five hundred and odd rupees. Column 10 has been done away with in the present year, as this form of statement is a mere detailed direct treasury account.

APPENDICES J(3) TO J(7).

These do not call for any special notice.

LAND REVENUE.

APPENDIX K.

The collection of land revenue for the year under report was brisk and punctual, except the pargana of Jaunpur, which could not pay in the revenue before the close of the year, as the people had to attend His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's camp. They paid in more than Rs. 2,000 soon after His Honor's departure. The collections for 1945 Sambat were closed with a balance of Rs. 37,330-6-3, whereas the outstanding balance for the year under report was Rs. 2,279-3-3 only. It will be seen that the people are becoming more punctual in payment of their revenues.

APPENDIX K(1).

The outstanding consolidated balance of land revenue and cesses previous to 1946 Sambat was Rs. 50,797-1-9, of which Rs. 44,771-14-3 were collected and the balance is in train of liquidation.

APPENDIX K(2).

The outstanding balance under different contracts was, previous to 1946 Sambat, Rs. 27,455-11-3; together with the demand for the year under report, amounting to Rs. 22,046-4-0, it gives a total of Rs. 49,501-15-3, of which Rs. 29,148-3-9 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 20,354-3-6 at the close of the year. Of this balance the item (7) for Rs. 14,800 falls due in Bhadon, 1947 Sambat. Item (1) is recoverable pending decision of the Civil Court. Item (2): the contractor, Gurmukh Singh, has a claim for contract of a canal against the Darbár, and till the settlement of his alleged claim the payment has been held over by the contractor.

MEDICAL.

APPENDIX L.

There were 1,531 in and out-door patients; of the former there were 82 whose visits amounted to 837, and of the latter 1,449 there were 2,734 visits. The daily average attendance was 2·29 and 7·49 respectively. The most prevalent diseases were ague, bronchitis, conjunctivitis, and wounds or sores. The number of cures was 1,524, with four deaths, and three in-door patients remaining in the hospital.

APPENDIX L(1).

The statement shows the expenditure of the dispensary; but the average cost per patient is very misleading, as the charge for Europe medicines was not shown in this, being paid after the close of the year.

APPENDIX A.

POPULATION.

The population of the Tehri State numbers 199,836 *souls as per details given below.*

1		2		3		4		5	6	7	8
Hindus.		*Muhammadans.*		*Other castes.*		*Total.*		Grand total.	Total number of villages.	Total number of houses.	REMARKS.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
101,794	96,944	541	548	5	4	102,340	97,496	199,836	2,249	22,728	

NOTE.—The figures shown in this statement are from the census of 1881.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the receipts from different sources of the Tehri-Garhwál State for the year 1889-90, *ending* 31*st Chait, Sambat* 1946.

Year.	Opening balance.	Land revenue and cesses of all kinds.	Rent from potato lands.	Income from farm of Raika and Bhawan (*i.e.*, toll on pilgrims carrying Ganges water for sale).	Income from farm of Rikhikesh and Hardwár (*i.e.*, tax on carriers of kandis, jhampáns, &c., to Kedarnáth and Badrináth, including the rent of houses at Hardwár).	Stamps.	Process fees.	Excise and drugs.	Nazaránas in judicial matters.	Nazaránas of other kinds.	Fines, forfeitures, &c.	Interest on Government promissory notes and other loans.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1888-89	7,13,435 6 4	1,03,617 13 6	457 12 4	2,380 0 0	5,451 3 3	5,125 1 0	1,961 3 9	4,253 15 10	5,024 7 3	7,748 7 6	8,574 1 6	7,809 8 3
1889-90	6,72,839 3 2	1,12,368 2 6	1,481 0 0	4,977 1 3	10,632 5 0	5,142 5 0	1,954 14 0	2,925 14 6	7,919 12 9	4,116 8 7	12,125 1 6	51,590 9 9
Increase	...	8,750 5 0	1,023 3 8	2,597 1 3	5,181 1 9	17 4 0	...	...	2,895 5 6	...	3,551 0 0	43,781 1 6
Decrease	40,596 3 2	...	...	...	...	...	6 5 9	1,328 1 4	...	3,631 14 11	...	...

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the receipts from different sources of the Tehri-Garhwál State for the year 1890-91, *ending* 31*st Chait, Sambat* 1946—(concluded).

Year.	Rent of houses, shops, and enclosures at Tehri, and rent from Landaur Cantonment.	Forest (including the rent paid by Government for leased forests, and the contract on imports at Nilang Pass).	Miscellaneous.	Paunituti (octroi on piece-goods, brass and copper vessels, spices, and iron).	Arhat (octroi on edibles).	Proceeds from sale of unclaimed and intestate property.	Mill rent.	Contract money from farm of firewood brought by cultivators in part payment of cesses at the rate of 10 loads per cent. of land revenue.	Toll on manufacture of chúris (glass and lac wristlets).	Refunds and re-payments.	Total.	Closing balance.	REMARKS.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1888-89	3,353 6 3	14,000 0 0	319 5 0	809 15 9	418 3 3	...	521 12 4	204 13 0	...	3,478 10 5	8,88,945 2 6	6,72,839 3 2	
1889-90	816 13 3	33,704 0 0	217 0 0	1,324 8 3	650 6 0	...	596 0 0	680 6 0	54 6 0	5,142 6 0	9,31,258 11 6	7,05,586 6 0	
Increase	...	19,704 0 0	...	514 8 6	232 2 9	...	74 3 8	475 9 0	54 6 0	1,663 11 7	42,313 9 0	32,747 2 10	
Decrease	2,536 9 0	...	102 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

NOTE.—The figures shown in this statement are in pakka rupees, *i.e.*, in British Indian coins.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the expenditure on different heads of the Tehri-Garhwál State for the year 1889-90, *ending* 31*st Chait, Sambat* 1946.

Year.	Alms, charitable allowances, religious donations, and temple offerings.	Purchase of jewellery and ornaments.	Purchase of clothes, &c.	Pocket-money, including travelling expenses.	Salaries, allowances, presents, &c., to menial and household servants and attendants.	Purchase of stationery, books, newspapers, &c.	Salaries, allowances, presents and pensions, &c., to the relatives and kinsmen of the Ruler and their establishments.	Salaries, allowances, presents, and pensions, &c., to the executive and judicial establishments.	Salaries, allowances, presents and pensions, &c., to jamadárs, chaprásis, and sepoys, &c.	(1) Bidaigi, (2) bartwára, (3) mihmándári: (1) includes presents to guests and others visiting the State, (2) includes customary and reciprocal presents to other States and to the subjects of this State, (3) includes expenses incurred in entertaining guests and visitors.	Purchase, feed, and keep of elephants, horses, ponies, mules, cattle, birds, dogs, and carriages, &c., and salaries, allowances, presents, &c., to the establishments thereof.	Purchase of edibles for the bhandár, salaries, allowances, &c., to the establishments thereof.	Purchase of kerosine oil, candles, and lamps, &c.	Toshakhána (includes purchase of clothes, jewellery, &c., for bidaigi and bartwára, &c.).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1888-89 ...	8,966 8 7	3,872 8 5	239 6 4	2,029 8 0	2,489 15 10	372 8 0	26,396 14 0	15,621 14 4	17,234 11 7	9,184 9 7	10,872 11 4	11,853 4 0	298 6 0	4,305 0 0
1889-90 ...	9,876 14 6	...	601 10 0	3,183 8 3	5,928 1 6	1,265 13 3	19,849 15 3	7,798 11 6	23,319 4 6	14,494 6 6	12,532 2 0	18,012 9 0	263 13 6	32,931 12 6
Increase ...	910 5 11	...	362 3 8	1,154 0 3	2,538 1 8	893 5 3	...	...	6,084 8 11	5,309 12 11	1,659 6 8	6,159 5 0	...	28,626 12 6
Decrease..	...	3,872 8 5	...	...	...	...	6,546 14 9	7,823 2 10	...	...	...	...	34 8 6	...

Year.	Salaries, &c., of officers and establishments of the Forest Department, including contingencies and travelling expenses.	Public Works (including purchase of tools and plant and contingencies).	Maintenance of gardens and houses and purchase and repairs of furniture and tents, &c., and salaries, &c., of establishments attached thereto.	Jail.	Police.	Education.	Dispensary and contribution to the Vaccination Department.	Loans and advances, &c.	Expenses of the Ruler at college.	Marriages and other ceremonies.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a, p	Rs. a. p.
1888-89 ...	2,240 0 0	18,121 1 6	4,414 10 7	699 0 0	865 9 6	2,619 6 0	1,853 0 0	420 0 0	2,269 13 3	69,199 9 11	4,965 14 7	2,20,505 15 4
1889-90 ...	7,456 2 6	29,086 11 9	8,065 0 3	1,460 8 6	1,722 2 3	1,472 0 0	1,330 2 9	9,304 3 6	14,398 7 9	969 14 6	1,248 5 6	2,25,672 5 6
Increase ...	5,216 2 6	10,965 10 3	3,650 5 8	761 8 6	856 8 9	...	...	8,884 3 6	12,128 10 6	...	...	5,166 6 2*
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,147 6 0	522 13 3	...	...	68,229 1 5	2,817 9 1	..

* *Vide* note in Appendix B.

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the number of Civil Court cases instituted, disposed of, and remaining to be disposed of, for the year 1889-90, *ending* 31*st Chait, Sambat* 1946.

Year.	Cases pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total for disposal.	Cases transferred to the Subordinate Courts.	Remaining in Chief Court for disposal.	Total disposed of in Chief Court.	Pending at the close of the year.	Amount of court-fees, &c., imposed in Chief Court.	Amount realised.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1888-89 ...	26	548	574	2	572	393	179	3,273 11 0	3,194 5 0	79 6 0
1889-90 ...	179	616	795	7	788	585	203	5,759 7 3	*5,560 7 3	199 0 0
Increase ...	153	68	221	5	216	192	24	2,485 12 3	2,366 2 3	...
Decrease...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Equivalent to British Indian coin, Rs. 4,448-6-0.

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing the number of cases instituted, disposed of, and remaining to be disposed of in the Criminal Court, for the year 1889-90, *ending* 31*st Chait, Sambat* 1946.

Year.	Cases pending from last year.	Cases instituted during the year.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases disposed of.	Pending at close of the year under report.	Amount of court-fees, fines, &c., inflicted.	Amount of court-fees, &c., realised.	Balance recoverable at close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1888-89 ...	89	590	679	429	250	6,485 8 6	6,454 8 6	31 0 0
1889-90 ...	250	568	818	705	113	15,680 7 0	*15,122 7 0	†25,558 0 0
Increase ...	161	...	139	276	...	9,194 14 6	8,667 14 6	...
Decrease ...	...	22	...	...	137	...	...	...

* Equivalent to British Indian coin, Rs. 12,097-15-0.

† Rupees 25,000 (kachcha) were omitted to have been shown in any previous statements, being the amount of fine recoverable from Nathu, Native Christian.

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the number of cases instituted, disposed of, and remaining to be disposed of in the Revenue Court, for the year 1889-90, *ending* 31*st Chait, Sambat* 1946.

Year.	Cases pending from last year.	Cases instituted during the year.	Total cases for disposal.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases pending at close of the current year.	Amount of court-fees, &c., imposed.	Amount of court-fees, &c., realized.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1888-89 ...	32	266	298	163	135	2,427 11 0	2,427 11 0	...
1889-90 ...	135	285	420	313	107	7,726 11 0	*7,673 5 0	53 6 0
Increase...	103	19	122	150	...	5,299 0 0	5,245 10 0	...
Decrease...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...

* Equivalent to British Indian coin, Rs. 6,138-10-3.

APPENDIX F(1).

Statement showing the number of appeals and miscellaneous applications instituted, disposed of, and pending in the Summary Court, for the year 1889-90, *ending* 31*st Chait, Sambat* 1946.

Year.	Applications pending from last year.	Appeals pending from last year.	Total pending from last year.	Applications instituted during the year.	Appeals instituted during the year.	Total applications for disposal during the year.	Total appeals for disposal during the year.	Applications disposed of during the year.	Appeals disposed of during the year.	Applications pending at close of the current year.	Appeals pending at close of the current year.	Amount of court fees, &c., imposed.	Amount realized.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
												Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1888-89 ...	...	...	...	69	47	69	47	30	30	39	17	1,635 2 3	1,324 15 3	360 3 0
1889-90 ...	39	17	56	122	13	161	30	126	22	35	8	3,740 6 0	*3,127 13 0	612 9 0
Increase ...	39	17	56	53	...	92	...	96	...	...	...	2,105 3 9	1,802 13 9	...
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	34	...	17	...	8	4	9	...	...	...

* Equivalent to British Indian coin, Rs. 2,502-4-0.

APPENDIX G.

Statement showing the strength of sepoys, chaprásis, &c., for the year 1889-90, *ending* 31*st Chait, Sambat* 1946.

Years.	*Sepoys and chaprásis.*		*Jamadárs and Dafadárs.*		Názirs.	Total expenditure of establishment.	Remarks.
	Natives of Garhwál.	Foreigners.	Natives of Garhwál.	Foreigners.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs. a. p.	
1888-89 ...	310	60	25	5	2	20,684 9 6	
1889-90 ...	332	29	27	3	2	29,149 1 6	= Rs. 23,319-4-6 in pakka rupees.

APPENDIX H.

Statement showing the number of prisoners in the Jail, with the period of imprisonment, for the year 1889-90, *ending* 31*st Chait, Sambat* 1946.

	Life-prisoners.	*Period of imprisonment.*												Total.	Remarks.
		10 years.	7 years.	6 and 5 years.	4 years.	3 years.	2½ years.	1½ year.	1 year.	6 months.	3 months.	1 month.	15 days.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Pending at the close of the last year.	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	5	2	...	...	12	
Admitted during the year.	1	1	1	3	2	...	2	4	5	9	13	2	...	43	
Total ...	1	1	2	4	2	1	2	5	6	14	15	2	...	55	
Released ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	10	2	...	22	
Remaining at close of the year under report.	1	1	2	4	2	1	2	4	5	6	5	2	...	33	

APPENDIX H(1).

Statement showing the number of prisoners, with offences under which charged and sentenced to imprisonment, for the year 1889-90, *ending* 31*st Chait, Sambat* 1946.

Serial number.	Nomenclature of offences under which prisoners were charged and sentenced to imprisonment.	Pending from last year.	Imprisoned during the current year.	Total.	Released during the year.	Pending at close of the current year	Remarks.
1	Culpable homicide	1	4	5	...	5	
2	Concealing dead body and committing robbery on it.	1	...	1	...	1	
3	Forgery	1	2	3	1	2	
4	Theft	1	12	13	2	11	
5	Hurt	2	5	7	5	2	
6	Adultery	1	1	2	1	1	
7	Abducting a woman for defilement ...	...	2	2	1	1	
8	Escaping from jail	...	1	1	1	...	
9	Defamation	1	1	2	2	...	
10	Disobedience of orders...	...	6	6	1	5	
11	Receiving stolen property	...	1	1	1	...	
12	Concealing a design to evade law... ...	...	4	4	1	3	
13	Cruelty to animals	1	...	1	1	...	
14	In default of fine	3	4	7	5	2	
	Total ...	12	43	55	22	33	

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the number of schools and scholars, and the expenditure thereof, for the year 1889-90 *ending* 31*st Chait, Sambat* 1946.

Class of institution.	State Institutions.							Classification of caste of scholars on 31st Chait 1946.				Expenditure.				Average cost of education per scholar.	Remarks.
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the roll on 31st Chait.	Average number on the roll during the year.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on 31st Chait learning—* English.	Persian.	Hindi.	Brâhmans.	Râjputs.	Others.	Total.	Pay of teachers.	Pay of servants.	Contingencies.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
												Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Upper Primary.	1	104	86	59	104	43	61	52	37	15	104	1,509 5 3	126 1 0	204 9 9	*1,840	11 2 10	Out of the Râjput boys, six scholars belong to the Ruler's family.

* Equivalent to pakka Rs. 1,472.

APPENDIX I(1).

Statement showing the number of schools and scholars, for the year 1889 90, *ending* 31*st Chait, Sambat* 1946.

Population of the town.	Schools and scholars.	Primary education.	Percentage of schools and scholars to population.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
2,847	Institutions for males...	·1	·3512	
	Scholars, males ...	104	3·652	

APPENDIX I(2).

Statement showing the results of examination for the year 1889-90, *ending* 31*st Chait, Sambat* 1946.

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.	Number of examinees in each class. Classes. IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Number passed in each class. Classes. IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Number of passed scholars on total number on rolls at beginning of the year in each class. Classes. IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Upper Primary ...	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1 on 2	2 on 1	1 on 2	...	...	... on 12	...	
Lower ditto ...	1	...	...	...	5	10	12	40	...	...	...	2	10	9	26	...	...	...	2 on 2	10 on 10	on 0	26 on 42	

APPENDIX J(1).

Statement showing the receipts of the Forest Department for the year 1889-90, *ending* 31*st Chait, Sambat* 1946.

Year.	Opening balance.	Amount received from Government on account of contract of Tons and Pabár valley forests.	Income from sale of timber.	Income from sale of drift and firewood, &c.	Talbána and fines inflicted for infringement of the forest laws.	Income from contract for drugs or medicinal roots.	Income from profits from sale of food grains in Forest Department.	Sale of bamboos and ringals, &c.	Receipts from tax on Thibet salt.	Miscellaneous.	Sale of forest minor produce.	Total.	Closing balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1888-89 ...	525 10 1	...	9,891 2 9	2,401 11 3	658 13 5	3 2 0	117 1 0	...	...	...	...	13,597 8 6	3,153 7 0
1889-90 ...	3,153 7 0	9,000 0 0	13,768 14 6	1,763 4 7	686 4 0	675 0 0	...	3,700	247	710 1 8	...	33,703 15 9	...

The figures shown in this statement are all in pakka rupees.

APPENDIX J(2).

Statement showing the expenditure of the Forest Department for the year 1889-90, *ending* 31*st Chait, Sambat* 1946.

Year.	Salaries of the forest establishment.	Expenses for sawing timber for the use of the State.	Expenses for sawing timber for sale.	Charges for repairs of tools and plant, dák bungalow, and bridges or jhulas.	Purchase of food grain for forest working depôts.	Stationery for the use of forest offices.	Expenses for conservancy.	Miscellaneous.	Amount credited to the State treasury.	Permanent advances.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1888-89 ...	3,314 9 0	205 8 0	205	212 12 6	6	152 1 0	...	1,300 3 0	5,048	...	10,444 1 6
1889-90 ...	5,436 3 0	82 2 6	...	537 0 9	...	91 10 0	41 2 6	767 15 9	...	500	7,456 2 6

Vide foot-note of Appendix J(1).

APPENDIX J(3).

Statement showing the strength of the establishments of the Conservator's office for the year 1889-90, *ending* 31*st Chait, Sambat* 1946.

Year.	Conservator of Forests.	Sarishtadár.	Naib Sarishtadár.	English Clerk.	Ranger.	Muharrirs.	Jamadár.	Sepoys.	Chaukidárs.	Total.	Salaries of the office establishment and servants.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
											Rs. a. p.	
1888-89 ...	1	1	...	1	1	2	1	7	...	14	1,049 4 0	The figures in column 12 are in pakka rupees.
1889-90 ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	2	22	2,613 7 6	

APPENDIX J(4).

Statement showing the strength of the establishment of the Deputy Conservator of Forest for 1889-90, *ending* 31*st Chait, Sambat* 1946.

Year.	Deputy Conservator.	Sarishtadár.	Foresters.	Jamadárs.	Muharrirs.	Read Daroghas.	Sepoys.	Patrols.	Dák bungalow chaukidárs.	Total.	Salaries of office establishment and servants.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
											Rs. a. p.	
1888-89 ...	1	1	3	...	2	1	6	21	5	40	2,168 1 0	
1889-90 ...	1	1	4	1	2	1	8	18	5	41	2,822 11 6	The figures in column 12 are in pakka rupees.

APPENDIX J(5).

Statement showing the capacity of the Conservator's establishment for the year 1889-90, *ending* 31*st Chait, Sambat* 1946.

Number.	Capacity.	Scale of pay.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	
1	Conservator of Forests	100	
1	English Clerk...	30	
1	Ranger	20	
1	Sarishtadár	15	
1	Náib Sarishtadár	8	
1	Hindi muharrir	7	
1	Jamadár	7	
1	Sepoy	6	
1	Chaprási	5	
11	Chaprásis at Rs. 4	44	
2	Chaukidárs at Rs. 4	8	
22	Total ...	250	

APPENDIX J(6).

Statement showing the capacity of the Deputy Conservator's establishment for the year 1889-90, *ending* 31*st Chait, Sambat* 1946.

Number.	Capacity.	Scale of pay.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. a. p.	
1	Deputy Conservator of Forests	60 0 0	
1	Sarishtadár	8 0 0	
1	Forester	15 0 0	
3	Foresters at Rs. 10	30 0 0	
1	Hindi muharrir	8 0 0	
1	Ditto	6 0 0	
1	Jamadár	6 0 0	
1	Road Darogha	5 0 0	
1	Sepoy	4 8 0	
7	Sepoys at Rs. 4	28 0 0	
4	Patrols at Rs. 6	24 0 0	
1	Patrol „ 5	5 0 0	
13	Patrols „ 4	52 0 0	
1	Chaukidár „ 4	4 0 0	
4	Chaukidárs „ 3	12 0 0	
41	Total ...	267 8 0	

APPENDIX J(7).

Statement showing the number of trees given to subjects free of charge on application for their domestic use, for the year 1889-90, *ending* 31*st Chait, Sambat* 1946.

Year.	Deodár (green).	Deodár (dry).	Tún.	Shisham.	Walnut.	Sál.	Other kinds.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1888-89 ...	471	84	225	2	9	596	1,124	2,511	
1889-90 ...	679	98	282	8	35	655	1,951	3,708	The approximate price of these trees would be something like Rs. 16,753.

APPENDIX K. (1).

Statement showing the demands, collections, and balances of the land revenue and cesses for the year 1889-90, *ending* 31*st Chait, Sambat* 1946.

Number of circles in the district.	Cash demand of land revenue.	Cash demand of cesses.				Total demand of land revenue, including cesses.	Collections during the year.	Balance at the close of the year.	Remarks.
		6¼ per cent., or one anna per rupee, in lieu of grass for State horses.	Rs. 5 per cent. for supply of firewood.	Patta-dastúri.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
35	88,358 2 9	4,856 12 3	3,824 15 0	1,251 4 3	9,932 15 6	*98,291 2 3	95,442 2 3	2,849 0 0	I.—The amount is shown in kachcha rupees, equivalent to four-fifths of an English rupee.
						*78,632 14 6	*76,353 11 3	*2,279 3 3	II.—The rates of cesses are not uniform in all the circles.
									III.—Of the balance, Rs. 625 are remaining to be realized, which would have been collected long ago had not quarantine been established on the Tehri road on account of cholera.

* These figures indicate pakka rupees.

APPENDIX K(1).

Statement showing the outstanding consolidated balances of land revenue and cesses previous to Sambat 1946.

Years for which the land revenue, &c., were due.	Outstanding balances of land revenue previous to Sambat 1946.	Amount of land revenue recovered during Sambat 1946.	Balance at close of Sambat 1946.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1938, 1940, 1942, 1943, 1944, and 1945 ...	50,797 1 9	44,771 14 3	6,025 3 6	In train of liquidation.
Equivalent to pakka rupees... ...	40,637 11 0	35,817 8 0	4,820 3 0	

APPENDIX K(2).

Statement showing the outstanding balance, demand, and collections of different contracts for the year 1889-90, *ending* 31*st Chait, Sambat* 1946.

Number.	Names of contractors.	Name of contract.	Outstanding balance.	Demand for the current year.	Total demand.	Recovered during the year.	Balance at the close of the year.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Sugan Chand and Durga Sahu.	All contracts ...	10,200 0 0	...	10,200 0 0	7,346 5 6	2,853 10 6	
2	Gurmukh Singh,	Excise ...	1,210 15 0	...	1,210 15 0	...	1,210 15 0	
3	Bedh Nidhi ...	Hardwár, Rishikesh, Raika, and Bhawan.	11,800 0 0	...	11,800 0 0	11,800 0 0	...	
4	Mohan Singh ...	Potato lands ...	1,851 0 0	...	1,851 0 0	1,851 0 0	...	
5	Maru and Maheshanand.	Firewood ...	400 0 0	...	400 0 0	400 8 0	...	Excess 8 annas.
6	Durga Sahu ...	Opium, bhang, and charas.	344 0 0	...	344 0 0	344 0 0	...	
7	Ditto ...	Hardwár, &c., and potato land.	...	14,800 0 0	14,800 0 0	...	14,800 0 0	
8	Jettu, Sonár ...	Firewood ...	742 0 0	...	742 0 0	...	742 0 0	
9	Dhau ...	Excise ...	...	2,700 0 0	2,700 0 0	2,137 8 0	562 8 0	
10	Maru and Maheshanand.	Opium and charas.	...	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	1,171 14 0	128 2 0	
11	Udmi ...	Octroi on piece-goods.	...	1,350 0 0	1,350 0 0	1,350 0 0	...	
12	Dhau ...	Octroi on edibles,	111 11 6	701 4 0	812 15 6	812 15 6	...	
13	Hazaru ...	Mills ...	...	625 0 0	625 0 0	625 0 0	...	
14	Jettu, Sonár ...	Firewood ...	...	450 0 0	450 0 0	450 0 0	...	
15	Per Police ...	Chúrís ...	65 0 0	60 0 0	125 0 0	68 0 0	57 0 0	
16	Gaur Chand ...	Hardwár kothi...	299 7 3	...	299 7 3	299 7 3	...	
17	Lála Ramprasad,	Do. shops...	65 15 0	...	65 15 0	65 15 0	...	
18	Lálu Brahat ...	Mills ...	60 0 0	60 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	...	
19	Hari Ram Bhat,	Octroi ...	216 10 6	...	216 10 6	216 10 6	...	
20	Ram Sahai ...	Paráo shops ...	89 0 0	...	89 0 0	89 0 0	...	
		Total ...	27,455 11 3	22,046 4 0	49,501 15 3	29,148 3 9	20,354 3 6	
	Equivalent to pakka rupees ...		21,964 9 0	17,637 0 0	39,601 9 0	23,318 9 3	16,282 15 6	

APPENDIX L.

Statement showing the number of patients treated and cured in the Charitable Dispensary for the year 1889-90, *ending* 31*st Chait, Sambat* 1946.

Name of hospital.	Number of patients treated during the year.			Sexes of out-door patients during the year.				Cured during the year.			Died during the year.			Average attendance.				Remarks.
														In-patients.		*Out-patients.*		
	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.	Visit.	Daily average.	Visit.	Daily average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Tehri Charitable Dispensary ...	44	1,487	1,531	865	365	301	1,531	39	1,485	1,524	2	2	4	837	2·29	2,734	7·49	Three in-door patients remaining under treatment at close of the year.

APPENDIX L(1).

Statement showing the expenditure for the Charitable Dispensary for the year 1889-90, *ending* 31*st Chait, Sambat* 1946.

Name of town.	Population of the town.	*Expenditure.*					Average cost per head of patient treated.	Remarks.
		Salaries of establishment.	Purchase of Europe medicines and instruments.	Purchase of country medicines.	Diet of patients and other contingencies.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Tehri	2,847	511 12 0	19 1 0	182 4 3	124 9 9	837 11 0	0 3 9	The figures in column 7, if converted to pakka rupees, will be Rs. 670-2-6.

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on 01 February, 2020